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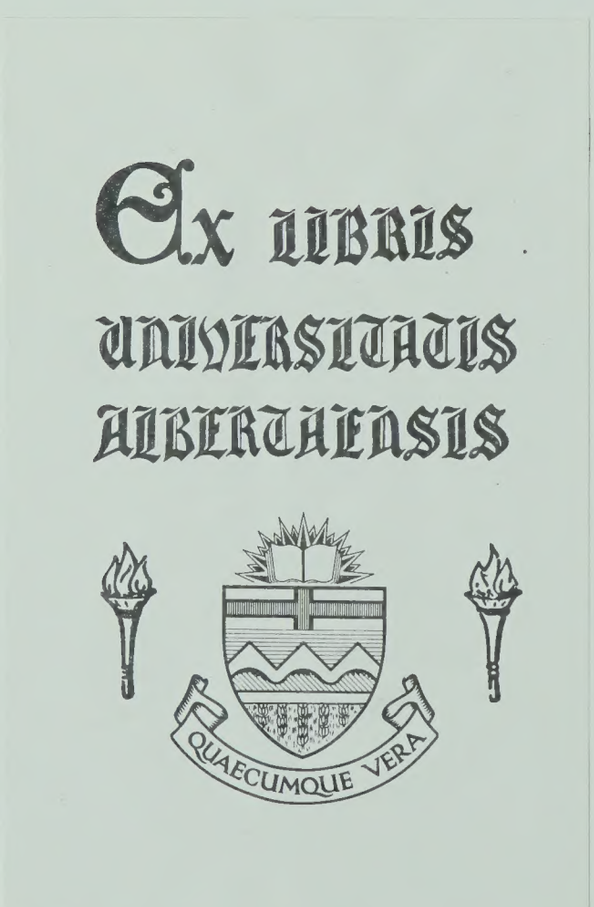

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THE UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

A HISTORY OF COMPETITIVE GYMNASTICS IN CANADA

by

© REET NURMBERG

A THESIS

SUBMITTED TO THE FACULTY OF GRADUATE STUDIES

IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE

OF MASTER OF ARTS

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION

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UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

FACULTY OF GRADUATE STUDIES

The undersigned certify that they have read, and recommend to the Faculty of Graduate Studies for acceptance, a thesis entitled "A History of Competitive Gymnastics in Canada" submitted by Reet Nurmberg in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Arts.

ABSTRACT

The purpose of the present study was to analyse the developments within gymnastics since its introduction into Canada. The thesis has primarily limited itself to competitive gymnastics, and its fluctuations in growth in Canada. As the difference between the words "gymnastics" and "gymnastic" has not been clarified, the words are used interchangeably throughout the thesis. Prior to 1900, and even for some time afterwards, there was considerable confusion with respect to such terminology.

Basically, the historical method was used: relevant documents, abstracts, minute books, unpublished materials, letters, constitutions and newspapers in the particular periods were read, the opinions of authorities were sought through extensive correspondence, and personal interviews were conducted from Victoria to Montreal, as well as at key meetings where coaches and gymnastics leaders from each of the provinces attended. Material was checked wherever possible, by having selected individuals read sections of the written material that they were considered authoritative about.

From a detailed analysis of the material, several overall conclusions were evident. Some of the major factors influencing the development of competitive gymnastics in Canada were leadership, facilities, ethnic groups, the Y.M.C.A.'s, the

Strathcona Trust Fund and the public acceptance and appreciation of the sport of gymnastics which was primarily occasioned by the news media.

This study cannot be considered as final, because of the vast amount of material that, as yet, is uncovered. It is hoped that this preliminary study will be continued, expanded and reviewed where it is felt appropriate.

LIFE is a transient thing,
We are here, we eat, we sleep, we die;
The measure of man or woman
Is in the manner in which life is lived
In work, in deed, in hope, in love

So much is inconsequential——
But an inconsequential thing,
Done well, with effort and sincerity,
Improves the quality of life
and makes an inconsequential thing meaningful——
IF ONLY TO ONE!

AUTHOR UNKNOWN

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The author expresses her sincere thanks to her thesis committee members, Professor G. Elliott, Professor G. Glassford, Dr. M. Gulutsan and Dr. Maxwell L. Howell.

Appreciation is also extended to the many individuals who took the time to answer correspondence and consent to interviews with the writer. In particular the contributions of Dr. H.D. Whittle, Per Thorsen, Jack Mowat, Donald McCuaig, Mickey Stokotelney, Russ Kisby, Donald McGregor, James Hoyle, Trueman Hirschfeld, Dr. Bryce Taylor, Barry Brooker, Gordon Gannon, Jan Waldauf, Chuck Sebestyen, Francis Tally, Calvin Girard, Albert Dippong, Jacques Chouinard, Tommy Chong, G. Jackson, John Hunter, Wilhelm Weiler, Ted Delanghe, Horst Galle and Capt. J. Gillanders are acknowledged. The scholarly and kind hand of Lewis Waller was ever apparent, and his prompt replies to the continual questions, his invaluable assistance at all times, and the manner in which his own materials were so willingly given are deserving of the highest praise.

Thanks are extended to Mrs. Nancy Howell and Miss Nadine Moyer for their typing and especially to the devoted efforts of Mr. and Mrs. Bince for the production of this thesis.

The writer is especially indebted to her Chairman, Dr. Maxwell Howell, for his continual guidance and patience.

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[illegible] to Mrs. Nancy Howell and Miss Nadine [illegible] especially to the devoted efforts [illegible]n of this thesis.

[illegible] to her Chairman, Dr.

The sacrifices by my mother and father in assisting me to this point in my life have been endless, and this thesis is dedicated to them.

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CHAPTER I

EARLY DEVELOPMENTS OF GYMNASTICS IN CANADA

Prior to 1899

In the nineteenth century gymnastics, like many other sports in North America, closely followed the traditions and styles of exercises practised in Europe. Leadership in gymnastics, in the early years, came mainly from Europeans who settled in North America.

At the beginning of the century there were two main schools of gymnastics, the Swedish and the German. The Swedish system, of Per Hendrick Ling (1776-1839), included movements without any apparatus, or with apparatus such as the stall bars, boom, saddle, window ladder, low combination bench and the vaulting box. In the German school, F.L. Jahn (1778-1852), commonly called the "Father of Gymnastics," considered gymnastics to be a national, patriotic movement which aimed to develop the physical and moral character of the German people. One of the major differences between the Ling and Jahn systems of gymnastics was the use of the parallel bars, for which Ling greatly criticized Jahn, claiming that they were harmful to the body.

In 1811 Jahn established the first "turnplatz," or outdoor gymnasium, and thus he labelled his movment of gymnastics as "turnen." This system was later known in North America as the "Turner Movement." In 1816 he published

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Die Deutsche Turnkunst, which included explanations and illustrations that were "probably the first time in literature that mention was made of the jumping board, the spring board, the parallel bars and the horizontal bars."[1] Jahn's system of gymnastics was characterized by hanging, heaving and support exercises on the horizontal bar, parallel bars, the rings and the vaulting horse.

Gymnastics was introduced to the United States in approximately 1824, with the first gymnasium in North America being erected in 1825-26. Charles Beck, Francis Lieber and Charles Follen adopted Jahn's "apparatus gymnastics," copied his equipment and modelled gymnasia after his at the Round Hill School in Northhampton, Massachusetts, at Harvard University and in Boston.[2] Gymnastics was probably introduced to Canada, expecially to the province of Quebec, at approximately the same time. It is also known that gymnastic contests were included in the "bees" which were the main diversion of the Canadian settlers at this time.[3]

Prior to the year 1850, only in the cities of Montreal and Quebec City had a few gymnasia been constructed. On December 22nd, 1828, a gymnasium society was formed in Montreal,

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[1]M.H. Eyler, "Origins of Some Modern Sports," unpublished PH.D. thesis, University of Illinois, 1920, p. 188.

[2]R. Danielson, "The Development of Olympic Gymnastics," unpublished paper, University of Alberta, Edmonton, 1968, p. 15.

[3]N. Howell and M.L. Howell, Sports and Games in Canadian Life, 1700 to the Present. Macmillan of Canada, Toronto, 1969, p. 10.

with the first meeting being held at the Albion Hotel. All "amateurs," "Professors of gymnastic sports" and "Maitre d'Armes" were encouraged to become members. Meetings were to be held regularly, on Monday and Thursday evenings.[4]

In 1835 a popular centre for the people of Montreal was an establishment for physical exercises which was operated by Samuel O'Rourke.[5] Interest in gymnastic activity continued to grow in the city and another establishment was opened for the public in November 1843. A group of individuals, probably connected with the Montreal Olympic Athletic Club, opened an "Olympic Gymnasium."[6] At first the club was highly popular; however, this was short lived and it was forced to sell its apparatus in 1848.

The equipment of the Montreal Olympic Gymnasium was purchased by the Quebec City Gymnasium[7] which was opened in January, 1949, under the leadership of B. Baumann, a recently arrived Swiss.[8] This club did not suffer a similar fate to that of the Montreal "Olympic Gymnasium," and in the 1860's it was still presenting public displays.

Toronto's first public gymnasium was built in 1846. Around 1850, classes in calisthenics were offered at the

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[4]Montreal Gazette, Montreal, December 18, 1828.

[5]Ibid., September 5, 1835.

[6]P. Lindsay, "A History of Sport in Canada, 1807-1867," Unpublished PH.D. thesis, University of Alberta, Edmonton, 1969, p. 273.

[7]Morning Chronicle, Quebec, October 27, 1848.

[8]Ibid., January 17, 1849.

Mrs. Charles Hill Academy, a private institution specializing in the instruction of dancing.[9] By the late 1850's the first "Gymnasium Club" in Toronto was formed by the initiative of Captain Goodwin. The club met in a hall on Church Street which Captain Goodwin had outfitted with gymnasium equipment.[10] Membership in the club cost five dollars and, within six months, it had sixty full-fledged members. A few years later, another gymnasium, "well fitted up for all kinds of athletic exercises,"[11] was opened on the top floor of the Toronto Baths.

Gymnasia also began to make their appearance in smaller centres. Hamilton's first public gymnasium was opened in 1857 and its Gymnasium Society was formed in 1861. Within a year it had a membership of one hundred and seventy-eight.[12] The city of Ottawa was slower in constructing a proper gymnasium as it was still adapting the skating rink for use as a gymnasium in 1866. At this time, gymnastics activities were under the leadership of a Mr. Shattuck, who was himself a gymnast and had instructed in gymnastics for some eighteen years.[13] Prior to arriving in Ottawa, Shattuck had resided in Quebec City for two years, where he had instructed gymnastics classes.

On the east coast in Halifax after several unsuccessful attempts in 1849, 1852 and 1857 to open gymnasia, one was

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[9]Lindsay, op. cit., p. 274.

[10]Globe, Toronto, May 7, 1859.

[11]Ibid., June 17, 1864.

[12]Hamilton Times, Hamilton, September 29, 1862.

[13]Lindsay, op. cit., p. 276.

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[9]Globe, Toronto, May 7, 1859.

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opened on Barrack Street under the direction of Mr. Prime in 1860.[14] Interest in gymnastic activity soon spread to the province of New Brunswick, where the first gymnasium was opened in 1862 in St. John, on the corner of Queen and Regent Streets.[15] Although no gymnasium was initially constructed in Fredericton, a Gymnasium Association, under the direction of Mr. Wheeler, was formed. The Association gave several popular public displays and held its meetings in a rented building on Northumberland Street.[16]

On the west coast, the establishment of gymnasia was also taking place. In the late 1850's, the Dashaway Association in Victoria added a gymnasium to their reading room, and as this was so popular, a second, though independent, gymnasium, was constructed soon thereafter.[17] This led to the formation of the Excelsior Gymnastic Club, which had a membership of seventy before the end of its first year of existence. The initial membership fee was two dollars and fifty cents, and in addition there was a fee of one dollar per month. This made "it the most expensive gymnasium in British North America."[18]

In Canada, as well as in America, German immigrants followed the traditions of Jahn and formed their "Turnverein" Associations. Probably the first of these formed in Canada

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[14] Ibid., p. 279.

[15] New Brunswick Reporter, Fredericton, August 7, 1863.

[16] Ibid., September 29, 1865.

[17] Daily Colonist, Victoria, February 4, 1860.

[18] Lindsay, op. cit., p. 279.

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[illegible], p. 1[illegible].

[illegible] Fredericton Reporter, August 7, 1865.

[illegible], September 29, 365.

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was that in Berlin, now Kitchener, Ontario, in 1859. In the same year, one of the members, Robert Logan, began to edit The Sporting Chronicle, probably the first sports newspaper in Canada.[19] However, the publication was not a success. The Association constructed a typical Jahn turnplatz, complete with horizontal and parallel bars, climbing ropes and swinging rings. At the same time, a Toronto Turnverein was also active, having forty members, by 1861.[20] This group often gave public, open-air displays right in the centre of the city near the corners of King and Yonge Streets. At one of these displays, at which there was an audience of over one thousand five hundred, a riot resulted after two intoxicated spectators shouted that "they could fight any German on the ground."[21]

In Hamilton, German immigrants had also formed a Turnverein. In 1863, this Association held its first gymnastic competition. In all probability, this could have been the first gymnastic competition to be held in Canada.[22] However, the Turnverein Assoications were not confined to the east. In 1866, the Daily Colonist noted that a Turnverein under the leadership of Mr. Charles Dechant existed in Victoria.

Montreal was, at this time, the centre of gymnastic activity in Canada. In the city, there existed both private

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[19] Ibid., p. 275.

[20] Globe, Toronto, September 14, 1861.

[21] Lindsay, op. cit., p. 275.

[22] Mr. Paul Pichler, personal interview with the writer, Lake Couchiching, Ontario, November 2, 1969.

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[illegible], op. cit., p. 275.

[illegible]

and public establishments. During the early 1860's, Mr. Alloway opened a private institution which was soon to become popular with the public. In the Montreal Gazette, November 2nd, 1860, he advertised that the Alloway's Royal Gymnasium was well supplied with boxing gloves, dumb-bells, clubs, single sticks, pulleys, a peg rope and was equipped with all types of gymnastic apparatus. Also, in 1860, a calisthenics and fencing school was opened by R. Dearnally.[23]

The Montreal Gymnastic Club was officially formed in 1860, with its first executive being Mr. R.H. Stephens, as President, Mr. N. Hughes, as Vice-President and Mr. F. Barnjum as Secretary.[24] The Montreal Gymnastic Clyb was influential in the building, in 1862, of the McGill University gymnasium on University Street, near Dorchester. The University and the Montreal Gymnastic Club agreed that the Club would pay eight per cent of the construction cost, plus eighty pounds per year for the following five years, while the University would initially finance the cost of the construction,[25] which was $4,000.00.

This gymnasium was thus utilized by the Montreal Gymnastic Club, and by secondary school and university students. However, by 1867, the Montreal Gymnastic Club wanted a place of its own, as increasingly more and more students were using it. As a result, a joint stock company was formed

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[23]Montreal Gazette, Montreal, October 16, 1860.

[24]Lindsay, op. cit., p. 276.

[25]Ibid., p. 277.

and a private building housing a gymnasium was then built on the corner of Mansfield and Burnside Streets. The gymnasium was "furnished with all the latest and necessary apparatus, including the usual parallel and horizontal bars, swings, trapezes, ladders, barbells, dumb-bells, a German horse for vaulting, bicycle trainer & c . . ."[26]

The Montreal Gymnastic Club, which flourished for several years, soon began to run into financial difficulties, with the result that, in 1877, it amalgamated with the Lacrosse and Snowshoe Clubs. In 1881 the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association (M.A.A.A.) was incorporated and it consisted of the above three clubs, plus the Montreal Wheelman's Club. The building on the corner of Mansfield and Burnside Streets became the first club house for the M.A.A.A.

Mr. F. Barnjum, an Englishman who had settled in Montreal in 1858, was to become the driving force behind gymnastic activity in Montreal for the next twenty years. The system of gymnastics introduced by him was "founded upon the English method . . . and depended largely on class work made to suit the requirements and capabilities of the different classes."[27] Barnjum held classes for children, young ladies and men. The classes for children and young ladies, which were opened in 1866 consisted, in the main, of marching,

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[26]Montreal Amateur Athletic Assoication. Athletic Leaves, Vol. I, Montreal, Sept. 25, 1888, No. I, p. 22.

[27]R. Tait McKenzie, "The Growth of Gymnastics in Canada," Dominion Illustrated, 16th May, 1891, Vol. VI, Jan.-June, 1891, p. 467.

Indian club-swinging and exercises with dumb-bells. The men's classes were more varied, beginning with exercises on bridge ladders and continuing with bar vaulting, bar-bell exercises and drills with Indian clubs.[28]

In 1865, the first public exhibition by Barnjum was held at the Victoria Skating Rink and was conducted under the patronage of Major-General, the Honorable James Lindsay. A crowd of 2,000 observed the following programme:[29]

PART I	PART II
Club Swinging by a class	Gymnastic Rings
Horizontal Bar - including a forward half great circle	Flying Rings
Parallel Bars	Parallel Bars
Horizontal Bars by class	Flying Trapeze
Flying Trapeze	Double Trapeze
Double Trapeze	Hurdle race over 6 hurdles 3 feet 6 inches high

By 1871 the gymnastic exhibition included tumbling and pyramids and, in 1876, "this program included a new feature event, competition in vaulting the high bar, the best height was 6 feet 8 inches. Just how this is done is not mentioned in any of the newspaper clippings."[30] According to Lewis Waller, Secretary of the Canadian Gymnastics Association for several years, when interviewed in 1970, this event later came to be known as the "fence vault."

The popularity of gymnastic exhibitions as public entertainment was also evidenced in Quebec City by the exhibition of the Quebec Gymnasium Club in 1868. The gymnasts

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[28] Ibid., p. 467.

[29] D.E. MacLachlan, "History of the Development of Physical Education in Canada," unpublished materials, 1946, p. 1.

[30] Quebec Morning Chronicle, Quebec, April 13, 1868.

performed exercises and stunts on peaked ladders, the horizontal bar, parallel bars, and the flying rings, as well as tumbling feats. The proceeds of this exhibition, twenty-five dollars, were given to the Ladies' Protestant Home.[31] Most of the exhibitions of the time were performed to raise money for some worthy cause. The Quebec Club was under the leadership of Mr. Schroeder, who was considered "the best amateur gymnast in Quebec."[32]

In Toronto, exhibitions in vaulting, parallel bars, horizontal bar and rings were held in 1873, in the building of the Toronto Gymnasium Association, which was under the direction of Mr. Andrews.[33] When an Assault-at-Arms was given in honour of Sergeant George Cooper in Victoria Hall, Toronto, members of the Toronto Turnvereins performed feats on the horizontal bar.[34] Another gymnastics club in Toronto was the Toronto Gymnastics Club, which had its facilities at 23 Front Street West. In 1888 this club held its second Annual Class Competitions on the horizontal bar, the parallel bars and rings. A. Dickie, F. McCullough and T. Scully were the winners of the first, second and third classes respectively.[35]

In 1880, the Montreal Gymnastic Club invited four gymnasts from Toronto to Montreal to take part in an exhibition

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[31] Quebec Morning Chronicle, Quebec, April 13, 1868.

[32] Lindsay, op. cit., p. 279.

[33] Globe, Toronto, March 1, 1873.

[34] Ibid., November 21, 1887.

[35] Ibid., March 29, 1888.

In 1880, the Montreal Gymnastic Club invited fenc-

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honouring Mr. Ned Hanlan, the world-famous Canadian oarsman.[36] A return invitation to a reception for Mr. Hanlan was issued by Toronto in the spring of 1881, to three of Mr. Barnjum's gymnasts. These inter-city invitational visits were, in all probability, the forerunners of inter-city competitions.

At this time universities were among the first to have gymnasia included as part of their facilities. Gymnasia were opened at McGill University in 1862, at the University of Toronto in 1865 and Dalhousie University in 1882. Gymnastics became the major part of the athletic programme and competitions in gymnastics were very popular at the universities. The Wicksteed Medal competitions initiated at McGill University in 1882 are the oldest indoor competitions at McGill. That same year, gymnastic competitions were also begun at Dalhousie University. The University of Toronto did not hold gymnastic competitions for its students until 1893, when the annual Assault-at-Arms was instituted.

Interest in, and the instruction of gymnastics was not solely confined to universities, and to private and public gymnasia. As early as 1846 Egerton Ryerson recommended that gymnastics be included in the schools' regular programmes. However, schools generally lacked the necessary apparatus and facilities for conducting gymnastic classes. It was not until 1862 that the first gymnasium was built in a Normal School in Ontario but, by 1865, there were five collegiates in the province with gymnasia. The Central High School of Hamilton,

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[36]MacLachlan, op. cit., p. 3.

the Normal School of Upper Canada and the London Public Schools were soon to follow Ryerson's recommended exercises. There was considerable interest in gymnastics among the English schools of Montreal as a result of the teachings of Fred Barnjum. A further stimulus in Montreal was given by C.B. Powter after 1895. Prior to 1900, attempts were made in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Alberta to include gymnastics in the school programme. At this time the physical education programme in the schools was almost synonymous with gymnastics.

Surprisingly, participation in gymnastics was not restricted to the large eastern cities. As early as 1876, gymnastics was one of the amusements available to Winnipeggers.[37] Gymnastic exhibitions were also popular attractions but they were often associated with circus acts. In 1879 there was an acrobatic performance by Etienne Lamonte, the athlete, on the horizontal bar and trapeze. The performance was well attended and was much appreciated by the audience.[38]

Further west, in the province of Alberta, gymnastics was not readily accepted by the populace, initially. Gymnastic clubs, and the building of gymnasia, were attempted in Edmonton, Calgary and Lethbridge with success only in the last two-mentioned cities. In Calgary, in 1887, a sports

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[37]Howell and Howell, op. cit., p. 215.

[38]Winnipeg Free Press, Winnipeg, Monday, July 7, 1879.

night was held in a gymnasium which had been opened in 1885. The programme consisted of a gymnastic displya, a boxing match which was the most popular attraction, and a skating race.[39]

Towards the end of the nineteenth century, gymnastic activities began to be included in the athletic programmes offered at the recently constructed Y.M.C.A. gymnasia. The Y.M.C.A. had accepted the importance of physical activities and were beginning to change their philosophy from emphasis on the religious aspects of man's life.

In the nineteenth century, the word "gymnastics" was used to describe and refer not only to gymnastic apparatus activities, but also to military drill, calisthenics, physical training, acrobatics and pyramid building. It was quite common, in the period, for all activities conducted in the gymnasium to be referred to as gymnastics. It was not until the advent of modern Olympic gymnastics that the word began to obtain a more concise meaning, that of physical activities using specific apparatus, with six events for men and four for women.

Pre-Confederation years were times of hard work, discovery and pioneering, with leisure time being available to a limited few. After 1867, with the development of transportation, communication and industrialization, inter-city and inter-club sporting events and competitions began to take place. At this time, the main interest was in the traditional

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[39]J.E. Reid, "Sports and Games in Alberta Before 1900," unpublished M.A. Thesis, University of Alberta, Edmonton, 1965, p. 85.

games of cricket, rowing, curling and golf, as well as the North American games of lacrosse, baseball and football. Gymnastics, as a sport, did not have a strong following, except in the aspects of calisthenics and military drill.

Until 1899, then, there was an extremely limited amount of competitive gymnastics in Canada. The main centres of competition were at the Universities of Toronto, McGill and Dalhousie, as well as private clubs. In almost all instances, gymnastics was not the only contest at these competitions as other events, such as fencing and swimming, were included in the total competitions.

An event of importance in the development of competitive gymnastics in this nation occurred in 1899. In that year the Canadian Gymnastic Association of Canada (the date of the formation of this Association being unknown), as part of the Canadian Amateur Athletic Union, affiliated with the Fédération Internationale de Gymnastique (F.I.G.). The F.I.G., which was the international governing body for gymmastics, was established in 1881.[40] The United States had previously joined in 1888 and, when Canada joined in 1899 it became the fourteenth country to affiliate with the F.I.G.[41]

1899 to 1920

From the beginning of the twentieth century to the present, there has been an increasing awareness of and need

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[40]Max Bangerter, Secretary General F.I.G., personal letter to the writer, February 2, 1970.

[41]Ibid., March 25, 1970.

for physical exercise and recreation. Around 1900, physical education programmes began to develop in the universities, the Y.M.C.A.'s, the Y.W.C.A.'s, and slowly in the public schools. At first the programmes were greatly influenced by Ling's Swedish and by Jahn's Turnverein systems of gymnastics, and also by Dr. Dio Lewis, of Boston.[42] In fact, in 1910, the Ontario Department of Education stated that all teachers should be familiar with, and capable of instructing in, the "Swedish, German, French and American systems of physical training."[43] The development of physical education programmes encouraged the building of gymnasia in the schools.

Apparatus and competitive gymnastic programmes were popular in the Montreal schools between 1895 and 1911. Henri Scott, a graduate of the Royal Military College in Kingston, Ontario, and C.B. Powter, a graduate of the Y.M.C.A.'s Springfield College, were responsible for the development and encouragement of the activity. The success of their programmes was first evidenced by the victory of a team from the Montreal schools at the International Sporting Congress in Rome in 1908. Canada finished first, against teams from such countries as Ireland, France, Italy and Belgium.[44] A further victory was achieved in 1911, when another team from the

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[42]M.L. Van Vliet, (ed.), Physical Education in Canada. Scarborough: Prentice Hall of Canada, 1965, p. 3.

[43]W.D. Smith, "A Study of the Development of the Physical Education Branch, Department of Education, Province of Ontario, Canada," unpublished Ed.D. dissertation, University of Buffalo, Buffalo, 1957, p. 19.

[44]Globe, Toronto, September 29, 1908.

Montreal schools captured first place in competitions held in Nancy, France, against teams from Continental Europe and Great Britain.[45]

Gymnasium classes, referred to as gymnastic classes, at this time, were still mainly military drill and calisthenics. Girls' exercise classes included the use of Indian clubs and wands. The emphasis in the physical education programme of military drill was influenced by the establishment of the Strathcona Trust Fund in 1909. This fund was to provide an annual grant to each province that established physical and military drill in their physical education programme.

Although gymnastic competitions were rarely held in Canada, and competitive gymnastics did not seem to be prominent in the Canadian sports scene, Canadian gymnasts were participating in international competitions. Lou Sievert, of the Toronto Central Y.M.C.A., competed in the 1904 Olympic gymnastic competitions and placed twelfth in the all around.[46] This was one of the best showings of any of the Canadian athletes at these Olympic Games. Two gymnasts, from the University of Toronto, represented Canada in the 1908 Olympic Games. Alan Keith placed 59th, while Orville Elliott placed 80th in the all around in the competitions, which involved 136 entries.

University athletes continued, at this time, to main-

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[45] Ibid., August 2, 1911.

[46] J.H. Crocker, "Amateur Sports and Games in Canada." Mimeographed booklet prepared for the sixtieth anniversary of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada, Toronto, 1953, p. 21.

tain active participation in gymnastics. The University of Toronto formed its first gymnastic club in 1901.[47] The Assault-at-Arms, which had been instituted in 1893, continued to be a popular annual exhibition. Canada's top gymnasts, Alan Keith and Orville Elliott, were members of the University of Toronto gymnastic club for four years and their performances were the highlight of the annual Assault-at-Arms.

At McGill University gymnastic activities were encouraged for the female students. In fact, after Miss Ethel Mary Cartwright's appointment, in 1906 as the first Physical Education Director for women in Canada, a two year compulsory physical education programme was approved in the year 1908-09. Included in this programme was apparatus work.[48]

By 1900, gymnastics had become a regular part of the Y.M.C.A.'s Physical Department programme. The popularity of the classes, which comprised, in the main, apparatus work and mass calisthenics, continued to grow in all the Associations. Even the Y.W.C.A.'s were conducting gymnastic classes for women. Generally, the Y.W.C.A.'s were the only places that could, and would, provide facilities and instruction in gymnastics to young girls.

As the First World War approached, more and more emphasis was being placed on physical and military drill. Competitions, and exercising for enjoyment, ceased during the

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[47]T.A. Reed, The Blue and White. Toronto: The University of Toronto Press, 1944, p. 235.

[48]Van Vliet, op. cit., p. 4.

war years as all efforts were directed towards the confrontation. Following the war there was a general desire, especially by the men, for informal games and activity, as they were tired of formal instruction. Thus, it took several years before interest in apparatus gymnastics was revived.

The success that was achieved by Canadian gymnasts in Olympic and World competitions, prior to World War I, has never been repeated to date. It was not until 1956 that Canada was to again take part in any type of international gymnastic competition.

1920 to 1939

Marked interest in physical recreation activities predominated in the years following the first World War. It is interesting to note that during the depression years sports, instead of declining in participation and popularity, actually increased. People turned to sports for relief and searched for activities to occupy themselves both physically and mentally.

In the late 1920's gymnastics, with respect to the extent of participation as well as competition, increased significantly. National Championships were held for the first time in 1923, and provincial championships were begun in such provinces as Manitoba in 1929, Quebec and Ontario in 1930 and British Columbia in 1936. Other competitions, such as the Inter-collegiate Championships between McGill University and the University of Toronto, and the Prairie Provinces Y.M.C.A. Leaders' Corps Gymnastic Competitions, were initiated

in this period. The Y.M.C.A.'s, at this time, were very active and provided the main leadership in gymnastics, especially in the western provinces. Gymnastic clubs were also started under the influence and leadership of European immigrants. With this rapid expansion of activity, the National Gymnastics Committee of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada started to play a more prominent and active role in the encouragement of gymnastics.

Although there was a great increase in gymnastic activity and competition within the country, Canada's participation on the international scene declined sharply. In 1935, Canada was invited to participate in the Federal Gymnastics Festival in Brussels. However, due to lack of finances, no representation was sent.[49] Canadian gymnasts did not compete in the Olympic Games, nor is there any recorded evidence of participation in the World Championships. The only reference to Canadian gymnasts competing outside of Canada is that of the McGill University gym team in competitions against various United States teams.[50]

On September 8th, 1923, the first Canadian National Gymnastic Championship was held under the sanction of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada and was promoted by the Canadian National Exhibition Sports Committee.[51] It was held

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[49]Annual 1934 Meeting Minutes of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada, p. 26.

[50]Lewis Waller, "Historical Notes and Records of the Sport of Gymnastics in Quebec," unpublished material, 1965, p. 9.

[51]Annual 1923 Meeting Minutes of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada, "Report of the First National Gymnastic Championship of Canada," p. 18.

outdoors, in front of the grandstand, at the Canadian National Exhibition (C.N.E.) grounds in Toronto, Ontario. Equipment was provided by the Harold A. Wilson Company of Yonge Street, Toronto, and the championship medals were donated by the Canadian National Exhibition. The events contested were the horizontal bar, parallel bars, side horse, flying rings and mats. The rings were not included again in the competition until 1939. After 1923, only four events were contested in the annual championships.

Although it was the first national championship, there were six different clubs participating, with twenty different entries.[52] This, certainly, was indicative of the interest present in gymnastics in Canada. The first Canadian gymnastic all around winner was Robert Bonney of the Toronto Central Y.M.C.A., and the latter organization also won the team championship. The Toronto Central Y.M.C.A. dominated the competition for the next fourteen years.

For the next eleven consecutive years the National Championships were held at the beginning of September in front of the Canadian National Exhibition grandstand in Toronto. The fact that the competitions were held outdoors was a definite disadvantage as the equipment and the gymnasts were greatly affected by variable weather conditions. In 1925, the blazing sun heated the steel bars so that they became burning hot. As James Pryce was competing on the high bar the skin on his hands was burned and he flew off the bar,

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[52] *Ibid.*

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landing on his head. However, he still won the all around championship.[53] Rain also often disturbed the running of the championships. In some years they had to be postponed, and held the following week, and consequently not all the entrants were able to travel again to Toronto to compete. The majority of the entries were from Southern Ontario, from Montreal and a few, in the early thirties, were from Winnipeg. The great distances and expenses involved in travelling to the championships prevented many from participating in them, and consequently they were not really national in so far as representation was concerned. However, not any of the sports competitions held at the time in Canada were really national under this definition, and the competitors were generally from the area in which the meet was held. As gymnastics was strongest in the Quebec-Ontario region the championships were, as a consequence, held in this area. It was not until 1954 that coast-to-coast representation was seen in the gymnastic championships. In that year also, women competed for the first time in the competitions.

For the first two years, only "open" level competitions were held. By 1925, there were two levels, "novice" and "open." However, in 1927 two definite levels were established and these remained for the next ten years. The Juniors were required to perform one voluntary exercise in each event, while two voluntary exercises were required of

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[53]James Pryce, Personal interview with the writer, Toronto, Ontario, January 2, 1969.

the Seniors. In all cases the gymnasts were now being encouraged to compete on all pieces of apparatus to enhance the development of all around gymnasts.[54]

At this same time, emblematic Amateur Athletic Union of Canada gold, silver and bronze medals were awarded to the three highest Senior all around scorers and to the three highest in each of the individual events, while C.N.E. medals were awarded to the three highest juniors in the all around and individual events. Moreover, a silver tray was donated by the C.N.E. Executive Director to the highest scoring Senior team, in which the points of the top three team competitors were counted.[55] The scoring, at the time, was based on a 100 point maximum, with fifty points for difficulty, variety and beauty of combination, and fifty points for execution, general form, approach and retreat.[56] In 1931, this ratio was changed to a 60:40 basis.

In 1935, the Canadian National Exhibition no longer wanted to provide its facilities, and thus did not apply for sanction to hold the meet. Correspondence was taken up with the University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, and with the Y.M.C.A.'s of Moose Jaw, Regina and Winnipeg.[57] The western

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[54]Annual 1928 Meeting Minutes of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada, "Gymnastics Committee Report" by Robert Bonney, p. 64.

[55]Annual 1929 Meeting Minutes of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada, "Report of the National Gymnastics Championships," by Robert Bonney, p. 15.

[56]Ibid.

[57]Annual 1935 Meeting Minutes of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada, "Report of the National Gymnastic Committee," p. 47.

centres felt that teams would not come from the east and only teams from Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta would participate in this national championship. Thus, there was no reason to hold this meet, as these teams were already participating in the annual Prairie Provinces Y.M.C.A. Leaders' Corps competitions. As no sponsor was found, no championships were held in 1935.

It was not until 1937, when the Quebec Branch applied for sanction to hold the meet, that the national gymnastic championships were again held. The entire Montreal Y.M.C.A. Leaders' Corps helped to organize the meet, and letters regarding the meet were sent across Canada and the United States.[58] The majority of the competitors were from Montreal and Toronto, but there were also several from Windsor and Ottawa. Novelty acts were performed intermittently during the competition, which added more interest in so far as the public was concerned.[59]

Again there were no applicants for the holding of the 1938 championships. However, the following year the British Columbia Branch applied for the sanction and as a result the 1939 Canadian Championships were organized by the Vancouver Provincial Recreation (Pro-Rec) Centre. For the first time the championship was held in the spring, which had been the wish for the previous few years. As the C.N.E. was no longer holding the meets, there seemed to be no reason for the

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[58]Annual 1937 Meeting Minutes of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada, "Gymnastics Committee Report" by E.M. Orlick, p. 33.

[59]Ibid.

competitions to be held in the fall. Instead it was felt that they should be held in the spring so that they followed the provincial meets and occurred when the competitors were in top form.[60] The 1939 meet was a success, but it was really more of a provincial meet, as the competitors came only from British Columbia. The location of Vancouver, on the west coast, made it virtually impossible for other provinces to send representatives.

By holding the championship in a more central location, a better representation of Canadian gymnastics could be achieved. Thus, the 1940 Championships were awarded to the Manitoba Branch, and these were to be run by the Winnipeg Central Y.M.C.A. Unfortunately, as the second World War broke out, participation was greatly affected. However, the championships were held, and Al Keith, of Toronto, won the all around, with Art Warburton placing second.[61] During the war all national championships ceased to be held and were not revived until 1947.

These twenty years between the two wars, also, saw the beginnings of Provincial and city championships. According to the available records, Quebec seems to have led the way by holding the first provincial championship in 1927.[62] The Championships were conducted yearly, until the war, in Montreal at the Central Y.M.C.A. The first evidence of the

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[60] Ibid.

[61] Arthur Warburton, Personal letter to the writer, March 20, 1970.

[62] Waller, op. cit., p. 16.

city of Montreal championship appears in 1931, when W.W. Werry donated a trophy for city gymnastic competition.[63] Around the same time, city championships, organized by E.M. Orlick, were also begun in Hamilton, Ontario. The province of Ontario was also conducting provincial championships. In the west, British Columbia began provincial championships in 1936, while Manitoba held its first provincial championship in 1929.

The most outstanding feature of this period is the important role played by the Y.M.C.A.'s in the development of gymnastics in Canada. The Y's were the centres for gymnastics and in many provinces gymnastics actually were confined to them. The Associations in the various cities had the gymnasia, the equipment and the leaders. All these were essential for the development of gymnastics. The foundation of the Physical Departments' programme was the gymnasium classes.

Several Leaders' Conferences, or competitions, were initiated throughout the country. In the early 1920's, the annual Quebec Province and Ottawa Valley Leaders' Corps Conference was started, and the Leaders' contested for the Lemuel Cushing Trophy. Similar Leaders' Conferences were conducted in Ontario and British Columbia. The major gymnastic competitions of the period were held in conjunction with the Prairie Provinces Leaders' Corps Conferences. These annual meets became very popular and were looked forward to each year by the Y.M.C.A.'s in Alberta, Saskatchewan and

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[63] Ibid., p. 13.

Manitoba.

Another major movement, which was again confined to one area of the country, was the Provincial Recreation Movement, commonly referred to as the "Pro-Rec," in British Columbia. The Provincial Government designed a programme in 1934 to meet the physical needs of the unemployed youth and adults,[64] and provided instructional classes in all types of sports and games, including gymnastic exercises such as tumbling, pyramid building and apparatus work. The Pro-Rec programme highlighted gymnastics and made it available to a large segment of the population who otherwise, due to financial problems, would have been unable to participate either in the Y.M.C.A. or private gymnasia classes. The movement provided the stimulus for the development of competitive gymnastics in British Columbia. Annual Pro-Rec Gymnastic Competitions were begun in 1936 and were held every year up to 1951.

During the first thirty years of the twentieth century, immigrants from Europe flocked to Canada. As these people set up their new homes they provided a permanent contribution to Canada by continuing their sporting interests. This was particularly important in the development of gymnastics. Knowledge, ability and, perhaps more important, leadership, were provided by such people as Peter Hol and Per Thorsen, both Norwegians, and Wally Kazor, a Ukranian. These individuals

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[64]Public Schools Report, 1934-35, Recreational and Physical Education, Report of Ian Eisenhardt, Director, p. 1.

opened gymnastic clubs, and immediately gymnastics became a popular mass activity in Winnipeg. The stimulus to gymnastics was also given by the Germans, with their Turnen clubs, and the Czechoslovakians, with their Sokol units.

One area in which apparatus gymnastics was not popular nor emphasized was in the school physical education programmes Since the initiation of the Strathcona Trust Fund in 1909, the emphasis in the programmes had been on military drill and calisthenics. Also, as a result of the depression, many new schools lacked gymnasia and thus did not even have the facilities for holding physical education classes.[64]

However, competitive gymnastics continued at the university level. The Wicksteed Medals and F.W. Harvey Cup were competed for at McGill University. In 1926, the Harold A. Wilson Cup was donated for annual inter-faculty team competitions at the University of Toronto.[65] The most important competition was the first Intercollegiate Competition between the University of Toronto and McGill University started in 1921. Since then, the meet has been held annually, except for the war years, alternately in either Toronto or Montreal. In 1928, the Werry Trophy was donated for the individual championship in these Inter-collegiate Championships. Thus, as evidenced by these various competitions, competitive gymnastics continued at a high level at these two universities.

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[64]Van Vliet, op. cit., p. 6.

[65]T.A. Reed, The Blue and White, Toronto: The University of Toronto Press, 1944, p. 239.

However, other universities, such as the University of British Columbia and Dalhousie University were still without a proper gymnasium.

Following the first World War, competitive gymnastics in Canada reached a high peak in the 1920's and early 1930's. Beginning in 1935, the competitions began to slowly die out. National championships were no longer held on an annual basis. City championships were only held in four or five of the larger cities; provincial championships only in three provinces; and inter-collegiate meets involved only two teams. There was no nation-wide competition as competitors were confined to the area in which the competitions were held.

Nevertheless several positive advances were made in the sport during this period, particularly at the recreation level. Movements such as the Pro-Rec and the Y.M.C.A.'s provided equipment, facilities and leadership to interested gymnasts. Also, gymnastic clubs made their appearance for the first time in Canada. Groups such as the Sokol Associations, the Universal Athletic Club and the Pro-Rec Centres encouraged female participation in gymnastic activity. Gymnastic newspapers and radio programmes were also initiated during this period.

The onset of the second World War had a definite effect on competitive gymnastics as clubs folded and competitions ceased to be held.

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CHAPTER II

THE DEVELOPMENT OF GYMNASTICS IN CANADA AND THE CANADIAN GYMNASTIC FEDERATION 1940 - 1969

The second World War had a marked effect on competitive gymnastics in Canada. Many of the leaders and teachers were drafted into the Armed Forces and thus many centres and schools were left without adequate leadership. As many of the senior, experienced gymnasts were drafted, there were primarily junior and intermediate competitors in those competitions that were held. Although national championships were not held, regular competitions were continued by such centres as the Pro-Rec in British Columbia, and the Prairie Provinces Y.M.C.A. Leaders' Corps Conferences (except in 1943), as well as irregularly in the provinces of Quebec and Ontario. In the schools, the physical education programmes became even more military-orientated, with calisthenics and military drill being emphasized, and cadet training becoming compulsory in some provinces. The regular competitions which had been held between McGill University and Toronto University since 1921, were discontinued for five years.

At the 1946 Amateur Athletic Union of Canada Annual Meeting, the first to be held since 1939, the 1947 National Gymnastic Championships were awarded to the Quebec Branch. Thus, the sixteenth Canadian Championships were organized by

E.M. Orlick and were held at McGill University on November 29th, 1947. The meet could be considered successful from the point of view of the total number of competitors entered and the calibre of gymnastics performed.[1] For the all around championship, the competitors chose any four events from the horizontal bar, parallel bars, side horse, tumbling and rings. The judging was carried out on 100 points maximum, with 50 points being considered for difficulty, variety and beauty of combinations, and 50 points for execution, general form, approach and retreat.

The 1948 Canadian Championships were to have been conducted as Olympic Trials, as it was an Olympic Year. However, the Gymnastic Trials were cancelled when it became apparent that gymnasts would not be included on the Canadian Olympic Team, as only competitors who were considered capable of making a good showing at London were to be taken there.[2] However, E.M. Orlick was sent to the Olympic Games as an observer, after which he commented that Canada could have sent a gymnastic team which would have performed favorably.[3]

By 1948, competitive gymnastics had been revived and there was active participation in all of the provinces, including Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. However, the main centres of activity were the Y.M.C.A.'s and the universities.

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[1]E.M. Orlick, "A New Deal for Gymnastics in Canada," unpublished article, 1949, p. 2.

[2]Annual 1948 Meeting Minutes of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada, p. 15.

[3]Ibid., p. 105.

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New Deal for Gymnastics in Canada,"

Meeting Minutes of the Amateur Athletic

Schools also became active in Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba, as there was a de-emphasis on military activities and the beginning of the trend towards participation in enjoyable recreational activities. The "Pro-Rec" Centres in British Columbia continued to carry on their extensive gymnastics programme and even sponsored a Danish Gymnastics Team to conduct performances within the province.

Although gymnastics was slowly being revived many, particularly Professor E.M. Orlick, felt that the answer to the problems of Canadian gymnastic development could be solved with a better, and more efficient national organization. Up to this time, competitive gymnastics were governed by the National Gymnastics Committee of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada, the chairman of which was appointed by the President of the A.A.U. of C., and the Committee members were appointed by the A.A.U. Branch Presidents. Although the A.A.U. of C. controlled the sport, it would not financially support it. Thus, in 1949, E.M. Orlick proposed the "formation of an independent, autonomous body to be known as the Canadian Amateur Gymnastic Association (C.A.G.A.)."[4]

The proposed C.A.G.A. was to be based on a pyramid-type organization, where the clubs would send their representatives to a Local Gymnastic Association, and these would, in turn, elect representatives to the Provincial Branches, which in turn would send representatives to the National Association of the C.A.G.A.[5] In such an organization the National body

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[4]Orlick, op. cit., p. 4.

[5]Ibid., p. 5.

would be actually controlled by the members who were responsible to the clubs and/or the bodies which had elected them. This working from the bottom up was "exactly opposite to the A.A.U. of C. method of imposing appointed committees from above."[6] The C.A.G.A. was also to encourage and promote gymnastics for women, which up to this time had not been done either by the A.A.U. of C. or the Women's Amateur Athletic Federation. Orlick also recommended that the C.A.G.A. should "establish committees, namely the Men's Technical, Women's Technical, Standards, Publicity, Promotional, Membership, Finance, Registration and Awards."[7]

Not all members were as enthusiastic as E.M. Orlick was, regarding the formation of the Canadian Amateur Gymnastics Association, and its break from the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada. Lt. Col. Machum felt that, as there already was an organization, there was no good reason for setting up a separate body, and that the real problem lay in the administration and the administrators.[8] Thus, the proposal to form the C.A.G.A. came to nothing. However, it is interesting to note that Orlick's 1949 proposal virtually became a reality in 1969, when the Canadian Gymnastic Federation was formed as an independent body responsible to the Fédération Internationale de Gymnastique and not to the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada.

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[6] Ibid.

[7] Ibid., p. 6.

[8] Annual 1949 Meeting Minutes of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada, "Report of the Gymnastics Committee," by D.F. Strain, p. 44.

One of the main reasons for the concern regarding the organization of the National body, was the need to develop better gymnasts who could represent Canada in international competitions. However, in 1950, Major Davies, the Honorary Treasurer of the A.A.U. of C., informed the National Committee that Canadian gymnasts could not take part in any international competition unless the outstanding dues of $100.00 were paid to the Fédération Internationale de Gymnastique (F.I.G.). This matter was quickly settled so that Canada again became a member of good standing with the F.I.G. within a year. At this time it was recommended that Jerry Mathisen, the 1951 Gymnastics Committee Chairman, should become the official representative of the A.A.U. of C. to the F.I.G. Prior to this, the United States representative had also been Canada's spokesman.[9]

After 1948, it seemed that the main concern of the National Gymnastics Committee was its internal organization. No national championships were held for three years. The 1951 Championships were conducted by the British Columbia Branch and, as had been the case in 1939, the only competitors in the meet were solely from that province. Thus, the performances were not really indicative of those at the national level. However, the meet was very successful, and indeed important in the sense that for the first time the apparatus used was according to Olympic specifications and

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[9]Annual 1951 Meeting Minutes of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada, "Gymnastics Report," by Jerry Mathisen, p. 28.

the rules and regulations were those of the F.I.G. For the first time the rules for the conducting of gymnastic competitions in Canada were revised so that they would conform with those in the rest of the world. This was accomplished by Professor E.M. Orlick, who based his revision on the 1950 Gymnastic Rules of the A.A.U. of the United States, and the 1950 Rules of the International Gymnastic Federation.[10] This was a significant step forward in the development of competitive gymnastics in Canada, as prior to this the rules were so out-moded that Canadian gymnasts were at a definite disadvantage in any competitions outside of Canada.

Gymnastics received a considerable stimulus when the Canadian Olympic Association (C.O.A.) announced that three male gymnasts would be sent to the 1952 Olympics on condition "that the standards achieved would be high enough at the time of the holding of the National Championships."[11] The Alberta Branch consented to organize the meet, at the end of June, in Edmonton. Unfortunately, in May, the C.O.A. reversed its original decision, and announced that gymnasts were not to be included on the Canadian Olympic Team. This was a definite disappointment to gymnastic devotees, and subsequently the national championships for that year were cancelled. Following this, there was again a period of another year before

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[10]"Revised Gymnastic Rules of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada," prepared by Professor E.M. Orlick, Chairman of the National Gymnastics Committee of Canada, 1950.

[11]Annual 1952 Meeting Minutes of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada, "Gymnastics Committee Report," by Jerry Mathisen, p. 68.

the next national meet was held in 1954.

Although gymnastics seemed to be at a very low ebb on the national level, at the grass roots level there was definite advancement and progression. Provincial associations had been formed in British Columbia, Manitoba and Quebec, and these associations were conducting provincial championships. Also, local and city competitions, Eastern Canada Championships, Prairie Provinces Y.M.C.A. Leaders' Corps Conferences, Inter-Y.M.C.A. meets, school meets and university meets were other competitions which were being conducted at the time. The schools had become actively involved in gymnastics in Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba and British Columbia. Similar attempts were being made in the schools of the other provinces, but they were being hindered by the lack of proper equipment and good teachers. These two problems were actually nationwide, and have continued to be so to the present day. The inclusion of physical education degree programmes in the universities helped to partially alleviate the teacher shortage, particularly in the schools. The Y.M.C.A.'s, which had been so strong in gymnastics, and had kept competitive gymnastics alive in the western provinces for the previous thirty years, were now, in the 1950's, ceasing to be as actively involved in gymnastics and competitions. This was largely a result of the change in the emphasis of the Y.M.C.A. philosophy, which was away from a physical emphasis and more towards the social aspect. Filling the void, however, that was created with the Y.M.C.A.'s decrease in involvement, was the emergence of clubs.

The 1950's were to see the development of private and/or public clubs, which were to become the basis of gymnastics in Canada. Also, the formation of ethnic gymnastic clubs, such as the German Turnvereins and the Czechoslovakian Sokol Units, were important for the advancement of gymnastics, in terms of leadership, experience and stimulation.

In 1954 the first real national gymnastic championships were held at the University of British Columbia, with competitors from Vancouver, Windsor, Toronto, Mallairdville and Courtenay. History was also made with the inclusion of women in the competitions. The women competed on the balance beam, floor exercise and side horse vault, and in the special events of swinging rings, even parallel bars and tumbling. The men competed in three divisions, namely senior, junior and novice, in the regular Olympic events, with tumbling and trampoline being considered as special events. Public interest in gymnastics was also increasing, as evidenced by the fact that over 400 spectators viewed these national championships.[12]

The performances of Ernestine Russell were probably the main reason for inclusion of women in the national, provincial and local championships. Her beauty and grace greatly assisted the popularization of gymnastics in Canada. She was the first gymnast, male or female, to bring international fame to Canada in gymnastics. Initially by her

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[12]Annual 1954 Meeting Minutes of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada, "Gymnastics Committee Report," p. 50.

triumphs over the United States gymnasts. After the 1954 U.S. National Championships, George Gulack, Chairman of the U.S. National Technical Committee, commented that Ernestine's performances were comparable to those that he had seen at the Helsinki and London Olympic Games, and that she had mastered the difficulty of the moves while "acquiring the international style and form characteristic of top competitors."[13] At the 1955 United States National Championships Miss Russell became the first athlete, either male or female, in United States Amateur Athletic history, to win ten first places in a National Open Competition, in any athletic activity.[14]

By the time Ernestine represented Canada at the 1956 Olympic Games, she held six United States National Championships and eighteen Canadian Championships, and was only eighteen years of age at the time. Canada honoured her by awarding her the Velma Springstead "Rose Bowl" Trophy, awarded to the Most Outstanding Woman Amateur Athlete of the Year, in 1953, 1954 and 1955. She was the first gymnast to receive this trophy, and the first athlete to ever win the award for three consecutive years. In 1960 Ernestine achieved the greatest honour that any athlete in Canada could receive, namely being accepted into the Canadian Sports Hall of Fame.

Gymnastics, like many other sports in Canada, was losing its top senior competitors to the United States. By

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[13]George J. Gulack, Chairman National Amateur Athletic Union of the United States Gymnastic Technical Committee, Personal letter to Bernard Newman, June 7, 1954.

[14]Annual 1955 Meeting Minutes of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada, "Gymnastics Committee Report," by Bernard Newman, p. 43.

1956, nine Canadian gymnasts were enrolled in American Colleges which they were attending on athletic scholarships.[15] Ernestine became the first girl to receive an athletic scholarship at Michigan State University, where she majored in Physical Education. Some of the other Canadians in the United States were Marvin Johnson, Edward Gagnier, Nino Marion and Calvin Girard. The opportunity of receiving a college degree and good coaching lured the gymnasts south of the border. Interest in gymnastics at Canadian universities was very low, and in many places was virtually non-existent. The first attempt to encourage Canadian Senior gymnasts to stay in their country was made in 1961. At the Annual Convention of the A.A.U., a suggestion was made to offer scholarships in Canada similar to those in the United States.[16]

The calibre of gymnastics in Canada was certainly rising, as evidenced by the performances of Ernestine Russell and Edward Gagnier, in both Canadian and American competitions. These two gymnasts had proved, to the Canadian Olympic Association, that Canada should send competitors to the 1956 Olympic gymnastics competitions, and thus, for the first time, Canada was represented in both the men's and women's divisions in the Olympics. The last Canadian gymnasts to participate in the Olympics were Orville Elliott and Alan Keith, in 1908.

Gymnastics was now making great strides in its

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[15]Annual 1956 Meeting Minutes of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada, "Gymnastics Report," by Bernard Newman, p. 32.

[16]Annual 1961 Meeting Minutes of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada, "Gymnastics Committee Report," By Dr. H.D. Whittle, p. 36.

FIGURE 1: ERNESTINE RUSSELL - CARTER

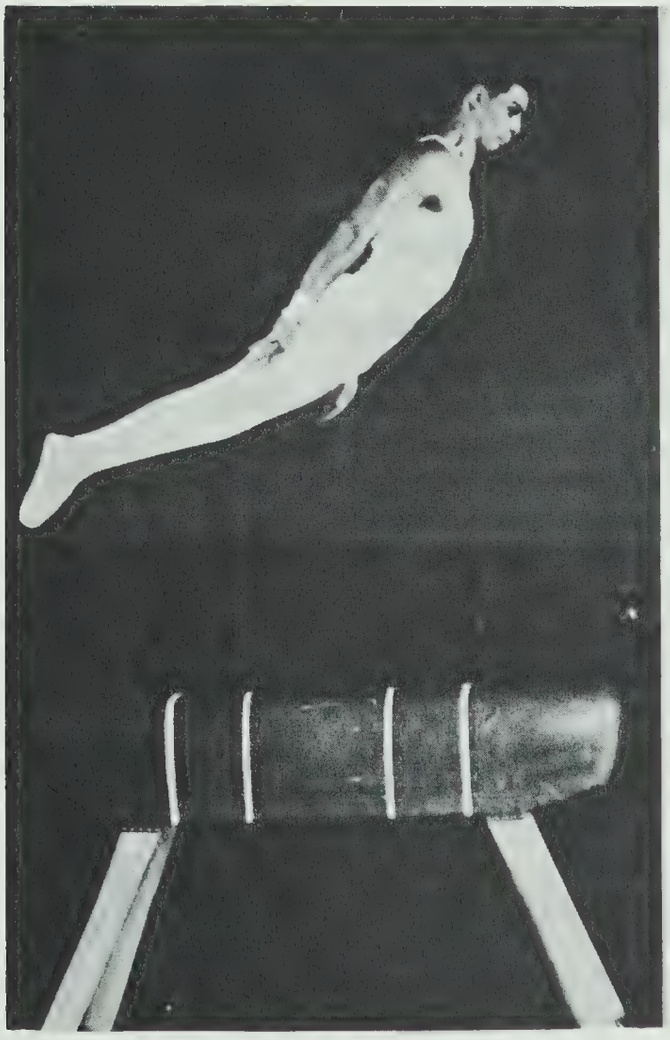

FIGURE 2: WHILHELM WEILER

developments and progress. An increasing number of district and local competitions were being conducted, as the number of clubs increased and schools became more active. Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia were all holding provincial competitions in 1956. The main centres for men's gymnastics had developed in Vancouver and Windsor, and for women in Noranda, Windsor and Mallairdville.[17] Also, attempts were being made to keep the rules and regulations of the Canadian competitions up-to-date. In 1957, E.M. Orlick revised the rules for the second time within seven years, and they were put out in booklet form. Professor Orlick was the Chairman of the National Committee for the year 1956-57, and during his term in office he did much to further the development of gymnastics through his organizational ability. He initiated the sending out of a national news bulletin with a periodic bulletin called "Gym Gems." This bulletin contained news reports from all parts of Canada, as well as important gymnastic events and information from outside of Canada.[18] Professor Orlick was also instrumental in the organization of a two-day Canadian Gymnastic Clinic with 175 participants, and a Display Programme at the C.N.E., with 205 display performers.[19] Top coaches and gymnasts from Canada and the United States took part in the clinic.

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[17] Ibid., p. 42.

[18] Annual 1957 Meeting Minutes of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada, "Gymnastics Report," by E.M. Orlick, p. 76.

[19] Ibid.

There was a record number of entries in the 1957 Canadian Championships, as competitions were held in senior, intermediate, junior, novice, and tyro divisions for both men and women. Also, in all divisions cited, the regular Olympic events, as well as special events such as tumbling, swinging rings and trampoline for men and women were contested. The women also competed on the even parallel bars. This was the only year that so many divisions were competed in at the National level, as the meet proved to be too cumbersome and long with so many competitors. For the first time, a judges' clinic was held prior to these Canadian Championships, and this assisted the efficient and fair manner in which the meet was conducted. Henceforth, a judges' clinic was always held prior to the national meet.

Since 1950, Canada had attempted to have gymnastics as one of the competitive events in the British Commonwealth Games. Proposals to this effect had been made by the National Committee in 1950, 1951, 1954, 1955 and 1956; all were unsuccessful. At the 1958 World Championships in Moscow, the representatives of the British Commonwealth countries met for the purpose of forming a Commonwealth Gymnastic Federation, of which Captain J. Gillanders, Canadian Gymnastics Committee Chairman, was to be the honourary secretary. Questionnaires were sent to all Commonwealth countries and plans were made to draw up a Constitution, and the necessary rules and regulations, by the end of 1958.[20] The proposed Federation did

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[20]Annual 1958 Meeting Minutes of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada, "Gymnastics Committee," by Capt. J. Gillanders, p. 48.

not materialize, and thus the hopes for gymnastic competitions in the British Commonwealth Games were diminished. However, Canada did again make attempts in 1961 in this regard.

An increasing number of competitions were being held each year; there were thirty in 1958. In 1958 there were nine Provincial Championships, with Saskatchewan and New Brunswick holding theirs for the first time.[21] By this time all provinces in Canada were actively conducting their respective Branch Championships. Within a few years Saskatchewan was to become one of the main centres of gymnastic activity in Canada. Not only Branch Championships, but also Regional Championships were now held. The Eastern Canadian, and the Western Canadian Championships were run by the South-West Ontario and British Columbia Branches, respectively. The National Championships were conducted successfully as part of British Columbia's Centennial celebrations, with competitions in the senior, junior and novice divisions, for both men and women.[22] Special events, such as tumbling, trampoline and women's even parallel bars, were still being included in the competitions.

The idea of holding a National Gymnastic Clinic to give the best instruction available in all the Olympic events, as well as tumbling and trampoline, was repeated in 1958 under the sponsorship of the Canadian National Exhibition. Coaching sessions were given in senior, junior, novice, and

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[21] Ibid., p. 39.

[22] Ibid.

tyro levels, and demonstrations were given by National Champions such as Ernestine Russell and Wilhelm Weiler. Following the clinic, a dual meet was held between Canadian and U.S. gymnasts. Canadian gymnasts captured the all around titles, though by a narrow margin, and the United States team won the team championship. These excellent performances were viewed by some 6,000 spectators, the greatest number of spectators ever at a Canadian gymnastic meet.[23]

One of the major problems faced by gymnasts in Canada was the lack of competent and properly qualified coaches. With the hope of raising the general standard of performance, a National Gymnastic Coaching Plan was put forth at the 1958 Annual Convention. This plan, based on that of the Amateur Gymnastic Association of Great Britain, was to provide a uniform, progressive system of training and to develop gymnastic coaches who were to be acceptable at Provincial, National and International levels.[24] The three types of certificates to be available were the Junior, for coaching at a club or school level, the Senior, for coaching at a national level, and the National, for coaching a team at the International level.[25] Candidates were to be required to pass a practical coaching test, an oral test and a personal demonstration. This National Gymnastics Coaching Plan was formally approved at

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[23] Ibid.

[24] Ibid., p. 55.

[25] Ibid., pp. 56-57.

the 1959 Annual Convention. After the 1959 National Clinic, there were six National, twelve Senior and approximately thirty Junior coaches registered. It was then hoped to extend this same type of plan to judges, in order to improve the calibre of judging.

The efficiency and adequacy of the administrative set-up and the organization of the National Gymnastics Committee was again being questioned, and it was felt that unless it was somehow altered or changed, gymnastics in Canada could not develop any further.[26] Thus, a general proposal to help improve the situation was put forth by Captain J. Gillanders at the 1958 Annual Convention. The National Committee was to be re-organized into one, consisting of a Chairman; three Regional Vice-Chairmen, one for each of the three regions of the East, the Central and the West; twelve areas (provinces) representatives from the Technical Committees, one from the men's and one from the women's; and an honorary secretary and an honorary treasurer.[27] This re-organization was designed to create greater administrative efficiency, and to spread the administrative load so that it was not all borne by the Chairman. Canada was also to be divided into three separate Regions of four Areas each, and each Region would be responsible for the respective area and regional championships. Also, the F.I.G. rules were to be adopted for all Area,

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[26] Ibid., p. 40.

[27] Ibid., p. 41.

Regional and National Championships.

The resolution, by Captain J. Gillanders, that the governing body for gymnastics be designated as the Canadian Gymnastic Association of the A.A.U. of C. was carried at the 1958 Annual Convention.[28] Many questioned this, thinking it was a move to withdraw gymnastics from the Union, but Captain Gillanders stated that the Canadian Gymnastic Association had no intention of withdrawing from the A.A.U. of C.[29] However, members of the A.A.U. of C. continued to question the move, and also N.J. Farrell, the Honorary Secretary of the A.A.U. of C., noted that the election of the National Gymnastics Chairman, at the 1961 Canadian Gymnastics Championships, was contrary to the A.A.U. of C. Constitution.[30] At the 1961 Annual Convention it was moved by Dr. H.D. Whittle that the Canadian Gymnastic Association be abolished, and that "the activity of gymnastics be reconstituted as are other sports committees under the jurisdiction of the A.A.U. of C."[31] This was carried unanimously by the Convention.

One of the major points of contention between the Gymnastics Committee and the A.A.U. of C. was the qeustion of finances. The A.A.U. of C. was not providing any financial support to the sport, although it was accepting all the television earnings by gymnasts and a percentage of the membership

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[28] Ibid., p. 62.

[29] Ibid., p. 63.

[30] Annual 1961 Meeting Minutes of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada, p. 14.

[31] Ibid., p. 45.

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dues and sanction fees collected by the National Gymnastics Committee.[32] An example of this occurred when Ernestine Russell went to represent Canada at the 1958 World Championships, and the A.A.U. of C. would not give her any financial support, although the money she had received from two television shows was placed in the General Fund of the A.A.U. of C. Also, the Chairman of the National Committee had to carry on a considerable amount of correspondence, which, of course, was expensive. Captain Gillanders asked for, and received, a sum of $50.00 from the A.A.U. of C. to cover postage and mailing expenses. He was the first to ever receive any financial support to cover costs involved in carrying out his duties as Chairman.[33]

Canada was gradually beginning to take part in International competitions. Two gymnasts, Ernestine Russell and Ed Gagnier, competed at the 1956 Olympic Games and, in 1958, Ernestine Russell became the first Canadian in fifty-seven years to participate in the World Gymnastic Championships. The year of 1958 also saw the inauguration of annual competitions between United States and Canadian teams at the Canadian National Exhibition. In January, 1959, a Dual Meet was held between the Canadian and Finnish National Teams, in which Canada placed second. The best showing that Canada had ever achieved internationally was at the 1959 Pan-American Games, and in particular the performance of Ernestine Russell was

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[32]Annual 1958 Meeting Minutes, op. cit., p. 41.

[33]Capt. J. Gillanders, personal interview with the writer, April 4, 1970.

notable. For the first time in Canadian Gymnastic history, complete teams of six women and six men were sent to these competitions, and both teams placed second in the Team Championships. As a result of the excellent showing at the Pan-American Games, the Canadian Olympic Association decided to increase the gymnastic representation, to three gymnasts, for the 1960 Olympic Games. After much discussion, the Gymnastics Committee selected two females, Ernestine Russell-Carter and Louise Parker, and one male, Richard Montpetit. All three placed higher in the all around totals than those achieved at the 1956 Olympic Games. Also, it was seen that Canada had undoubtedly the strongest and best Commonwealth teams, and that if only gymnastics were an event in the British Commonwealth Games, Canada could be winning the top honours.

The organization of Canadian Championships was improving, as the divisions of competition were being limited to senior and junior for both men and women, and the events being contested were confined to the six Olympic events for men and the four Olympic events for women. During 1961, over six hundred competitors competed in six Provincial Championships, two Regional Western and Eastern Canadian Championships, one Inter-Provincial meet between Ontario and Quebec, and over twenty Area meets. Canadian gymnasts also competed in the United States National A.A.U. meet in Texas, in the Pacific Northwest A.A.U. meet, in United States Area Invitationals, in College meets in the United States and Canada,

and in the Mexican Gymnastics Championships, at which Wilhelm Weiler captured the all around title.[34]

Bill C-131, an act to "encourage, promote, and develop fitness and amateur sport in Canada,"[35] was passed on September 29, 1961. Under this act, Federal Grants were to be made annually to the various sports-governing bodies to encourage and assist participation in international competitions, as well as the conducting of national championships, clinics and so on. In 1962, the Gymnastics Committee received a total grant of $20,000.00, from which $8,000.00 was allotted for a Canadian team to attend the World Gymnastic Championships in Prague. Until the 'half airfare' grants were made available through the Canadian Fitness Council, gymnasts had to raise all the money involved in participating at such World Championships. If the local club or province was not able to raise the money, the gymnast had to make up the balance if he wanted to go to represent Canada. A full team of six men and six women, plus two coaches and a chaperone, were sent to the 1962 World Championships. On the same trip the Canadians participated in Dual Meets with West Germany (men only) and with Great Britain, against which both teams won. One of the main reasons for this victory was that the younger Canadian gymnasts were now being encouraged to compete at all levels and thus, by senior age, they showed much more depth than

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[34]Annual 1961 Meeting Minutes of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada, "Gymnastics Committee Report" by Dr. H.D. Whittle, p. 36.

[35]N. Howell and M.L. Howell, Sports and Games in Canadian Life: 1700 to the Present, Toronto: Macmillan of Canada, 1969, p. 60.

such as the British.[36] Attending the United States National Championships in Seattle were twelve gymnasts, three coaches and two judges, and for this event $2,000.00 had been allotted by the Federal grant. Only $272.00 out of the allotted $5,000.00 was used to conduct clinics that year. Also, $5,000.00 of the total grant was to be used for the holding of the National Championships, which were conducted successfully in Montreal, with a total of fifty participants. The money made available by the Federal grant greatly aided gymnastic competitions and programmes throughout the country. The number of active gymnasts in A.A.U. sanctioned meets had gradually been increasing. In the 1962 amateur sport registrations, gymnastics was only surpassed by track and field, and boxing.

As there was an increasing desire to raise the level of performance of Canadian gymnasts to meet that of the rest of the world, and to expose the general public to good competitive gymnastics, foreign teams and coaches were invited to visit Canada. Captain J. Gillanders took the first initiative and invited Agnes Keleti, coach of the Israeli 1960 Olympic Team, to conduct coaching clinics at Camp Hiawatha, in Quebec, during the summer of 1961. This occurred prior to the availability of the Federal Grants, and thus, the expense of the venture was borne by Captain J. Gillanders, personally.[37] In

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[36]"Report of the 1962 World Gymnastic Championships," Prague, Manager and Coaches' Reports.

[37]Capt. J. Gillanders, op. cit.

1962, the National Japanese team, the Men's team being the 1960 Olympic and 1962 World Champions, were invited to tour Canada, giving demonstrations in Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver. All the performances were a financial success, particularly in Vancouver, where there was an audience of over 4,000 people.[38] The team was co-sponsored by the Canadian Y.M.C.A. and the A.A.U. of C. Gymnastic Committee. The organizers in each city were members of the local gymnastic organization, but the financial underwriting of the tour was borne by the Y.M.C.A.[39] This trend towards increased numbers of visiting foreign teams was continued the following year, when the Danish Gymnastic Team, consisting of twelve men and twelve women, toured North America, giving performances in Montreal, Ottawa, Quebec City and London. This exposure of world calibre gymnastics to Canadian gymnasts, and more important to the general public, was a very essential step in the development of gymnastics in Canada.

In a further effort to improve the calibre of our gymnasts and coaches, during the summer of 1963 it was possible to bring two Yugoslavian coaches to Canada, financed by the Fitness Council grant of $5,000.00. On Albert Dippong's insistence, Mr. Ivancevic, vice-president of the F.I.G. Technical Committee, and his wife, both being Yugoslavian National coaches, spent six weeks in Canada giving coaching

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[38]Annual 1962 Meeting Minutes, op. cit.

[39]Ibid.

clinics at the University of British Columbia, University of Saskatchewan, University of Toronto, University of Montreal and University of Halifax. The clinics were all very well attended. Saskatchewan, for example, reported 101 coaches and gymnasts taking part.[40] Although advanced moves and techniques were demonstrated, the emphasis of the clinics was on the learning of the fundamental moves of holds, swings, control, rhythm and so on. The clinics helped to up-date gymnastics in the country, but they also gave an international view of gymnastics to Canadians.[41]

The year of 1963 could be called the Pan-American Games Year. Five men and five women were selected from eighteen girls and fourteen men at the Pan-American Trials, in Saskatoon, to represent Canada in the 1963 Pan-American Games in Sao Paulo, Brazil. At the Games, the gymnastic team captured a total of sixty-three medals, eight being won by Wilhelm Weiler. Thus, the gymnastic team won the most number of madals of any Canadian sports team at the Games.

In 1957, the German Harmonie Club of Toronto and the O'Keefe Brewing Company had sponsored Wilhelm Weiler, a member of the German Olympic Team, to Canada. After being in Canada for only six weeks Wilhelm Weiler competed in the Canadian National Championships and won the Senior Men's all around title. The University of Michigan immediately offered

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[40]Annual 1963 Meeting Minutes of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada, "Gymnastics Committee Report."

[41]Albert Dippong, personal interview with the writer, Lake Couchiching, Ontario, November 1, 1969.

him an athletic scholarship which, however, he could not accept as he was a recently arrived Canadian immigrant. Weiler, needing employment, joined the Canadian Army, where he was employed as a staff member of the Army Physical Training Centre at Camp Borden. In the Army he continued on with his gymnastics, and as he had no coach, coached and instructed himself. He helped give many coaching and judging clinics in the province of Ontario. In 1961, he was the winner of the Norton H. Crowe Memorial Award, given to the Outstanding Male Amateur Athlete of the Year. He was awarded this honour again in 1962 and 1963 , and "the overriding factor in his nomination was his extremely high standard of sportsmanship."[42] Weiler's conduct and athletic performance were a credit to the Canadian Army and to Canadian gymnastics. Since 1958 he won gymnastic competitions and captured National titles in Canada, Mexico and the United States, as well as in several competitions in Europe. His crowning achievement, however, was achieved at the 1963 Pan-American Games, where he was the highest medal winner in the history of the Games.

Surprisingly, particularly after the excellent performances of the gymnasts at the Pan-American Games, the first decision of the Canadian Olympic Association was not to have a gymnastic team on the 1964 Canadian Olympic Team.[43] However, this decision was later reversed in order to allow for

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[42] Journal of CAHPER, Vol. 28, February-March, 1962, p. 19.

[43] Annual 1963 Meeting Minutes of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada, "Gymnastics Committee Report" by Chuck Sebestyen, p. 39.

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[42] Journal of CAHPER, Vol. 28, February-March, 1963, "Gymnastics

[43] 1963 Meeting Min

the entry of three gymnasts to the Canadian contingent. Finally, after a tremendous coast-to-coast furor between the Gymnastic Committee, the city of Saskatoon and the C.O.A., this number was raised to four gymnasts. The showings at the Olympic Games were better than in previous years, and Gail Daley received an F.I.G. pin. She is the only Canadian gymnast to have ever received this recognition of being an outstanding international gymnast.

The possibility of competing against teams and individuals of other nations was increasing with each year. In 1964, the first North American Championships were held at Westchester, Pennsylvania, with Canada placing second to the United States in the team competitions. A Dual Team Meet between Canada and the United States had been held annually since 1958 by the C.N.E., and, in 1964, this became an invitational meet. Thus, the top three men and women from the United States and Canada were invited to participate. The other major competition during the 1964 year was the Canadian Championships, which were held as the Olympic Trials. For the first time compulsory exercises were required of the Junior competitors at the Canadian Championships. These exercises were set up by Albert Dippong, who at this time was the organizer and instructor at various coaches' and judges' clinics throughout Canada.

Beginning in 1963, moves were again being made to improve the national organization and solve the problems of communication, finances, rules and the constitution. The

first suggestion towards this was made in July, 1963, at a meeting of the Gymnastic Committee held at the Toronto Harmonie Club in Toronto. Jacques Chouinard proposed that a national gymnastic association be formed and it be called the National Gymnastic Association of the A.A.U. of C. At the Annual 1964 Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., Chuck Sebestyen, Chairman of the Gymnastics Committee, put forth several proposals to the A.A.U. of C.[44] The main proposal was the change of name to the Canadian Gymnastic Association of the A.A.U. of C., because it was felt that 'Committee' meant something small, a sub-committee of the A.A.U. The Gymnastic Executive believed that the name 'Association' was more meaningful and descriptive of their structure.[45] The Association was to be composed of the Financial, Rules and Records, Men's Technical and Women's Technical, Judges' and Coaches' Committees. Another major point was that the main business of the Gymnastics Committee including the election of officers was to take place at the National Championships, where there was generally the best representation of gymnastic delegates. The decisions reached at that time were then to be ratified at the National Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C. Up to this time, members of the sports committee executive were not members of the A.A.U. of C. executive, although all major decisions of the sports governing body had to be approved by

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[44]Annual 1964 Meeting Minutes of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada, "Gymnastics Committee Report," by Chuck Sebestyen, p. 38.

[45]Lewis Waller, personal interview with the writer, Calgary, Alberta, November 8, 1969.

the A.A.U. executive. Thus it was proposed that the National Chairman be a member of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada executive.[46] The Gymnastics Committee accepted all these proposals and called themselves members of an "Association." However, the A.A.U. continued to refer to the gymnastics sports governing body as a Committee.

Since 1950, interest and participation in the sport of gymnastics had been gradually and subtly growing in Canada. In the early fifties, there was a lack of spectator interest and a lack of amateur clubs beyond the school and elementary level. But this all changed, though it took fifteen years to achieve it. With the influence of many New Canadians, in particular, who brought with them knowledge, experience and enthusiasm, the sport of gymnastics began to attract more and more adherents. Also, of great importance was the considerable increase in the number of elementary and secondary school programmes and competitions, beginning in the 1960's. Thus, more children were being introduced to the sport at school in their physical education programmes, and then, if they so desired, they could pursue their interest in the amateur community clubs which had developed. Local, provincial and national coaching clinics were being held to satisfy the continual demand for competent coaches to instruct at these clubs. Along with this growth in participation was the demand for more competitions, for the aim of apparatus gymnastics was to develop good all around competitors in the sport. No longer

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[46] Ibid.

were gymnasts merely participating in one meet per year; now, during the season, there were competitions for every level, every few weeks. Competitions were held among club members, as well as inter-club meets, area, regional and provincial competitions. These were common events in almost all of Canada. Gymnasts wishing to participate in A.A.U. sanctioned meets, had to purchase an amateur A.A.U. card. By 1964, according to the total card registrations, gymnastics was only exceeded by one other amateur sport, track and field.[47] Throughout 1960 the top participant sports in Canada, according to the amateur A.A.U. card registrations, were track and field, wrestling, gymnastics and boxing (not necessarily in that particular order). However, it should be emphasized that card registrations do not give an accurate indication of the participation in the activity, as only those wishing to compete in A.A.U. sanctioned meets obtained such cards. There were many others who participated in gymnastics in clubs and in schools who did not compete and therefore never bothered to purchase A.A.U. cards. Thus, the actual participation in gymnastics in Canada far exceeded the number indicated by the A.A.U. registrations.

The Canadian National Championships had been increasing in calibre as well as in number of entrants. The 1965 Championships, held at the University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, had the largest entry ever, namely seventy-six competitors, coming from Halifax to Victoria. This increase was especially

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[47]Annual 1964 Meeting Minutes, op. cit., p. 127.

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noticeable at the Senior level, where there were seventeen female and thirteen male competitors. The Juniors competed in optional and compulsory exercises in each event, while only optionals were required of the Seniors, due to the late arrival of texts. For the first time, the Canadian gymnastics championships were televised by the C.B.C. Although there were certain problems as a result of the televising, it was the best publicity that gymnastics could ever have received.[48] Thus, for the first time, people from coast to coast could view the top Canadian gymnasts giving their championship performances. As had been the custom since 1957, a three day National Judges' Clinic was held prior to the National Championships. The clinic, conducted by Jacques Chouinard and Miss Monica Lindeman, was made possible through a grant from the Amateur Sport and Fitness Directorate. In July, 1964, in Zurich, Switzerland, Jacques Chouinard had passed the requirements necessary for a F.I.G. judge, and thus became the first F.I.G. certified judge in Canada.

The first real international gymnastic competition that Canada hosted was the 1966 North American Championship at the Maisonneuve Sports Centre in Montreal. The meet was well organized, and ran smoothly, even with the additional timing problems occasioned by television filming by the C.B.C. At this competition the Canadian gymnasts gave exceptionally good performances, demonstrating that they were almost on a

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[48]Annual 1965 Meeting Minutes of the Saskatchewan Branch of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada, "Canadian Gymnastic Championships Report," by Chuck Sebestyen, Meet Director, p. 1.

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Meeting Minutes of the Saskatchewan
[illegible] of Canada, "Canadian
Chuck Sebastyen, Meet

par with the Americans. However close they came, they just could not beat the Americans in the final total scores. Canada placed second in both team championships and was second in the all around, for both men and women. The calibre of gymnastics was gradually improving, and Canada was coming up to world calibre. The teams representing Canada at the 1966 World Championships at Dortmund did very well considering the opposition that they faced. For the first time for Canadian gymnasts, a training camp was held for the women's team prior to the World Championships. Most of the European and East European National Teams have a training camp prior to any competition, and, in fact, many teams practise all year together. The great distances involved in Canada are a definite disadvantage to the development of any Canadian national team.

Continuing the trend of bringing the top world teams to Canada for the benefit of our gymnasts and public, the Russian National men's and women's teams, consisting of world titlists like Veronin, Shaklin, Titov, Astakhova, Kuchinskaya and many others, making a total of twelve, six men and six women, were invited to tour Canada. Demonstrations and clinics were given in Victoria, Vancouver, Kelowna, Calgary, Edmonton, Ottawa, Toronto and Welland. Dr. H.D. Whittle was instrumental in arranging this visitation by the Russians, while the Y.M.C.A.'s and C.A.H.P.E.R. played active roles in the hosting and sponsoring of the visitors in the various cities. All across the country, capacity crowds viewed their

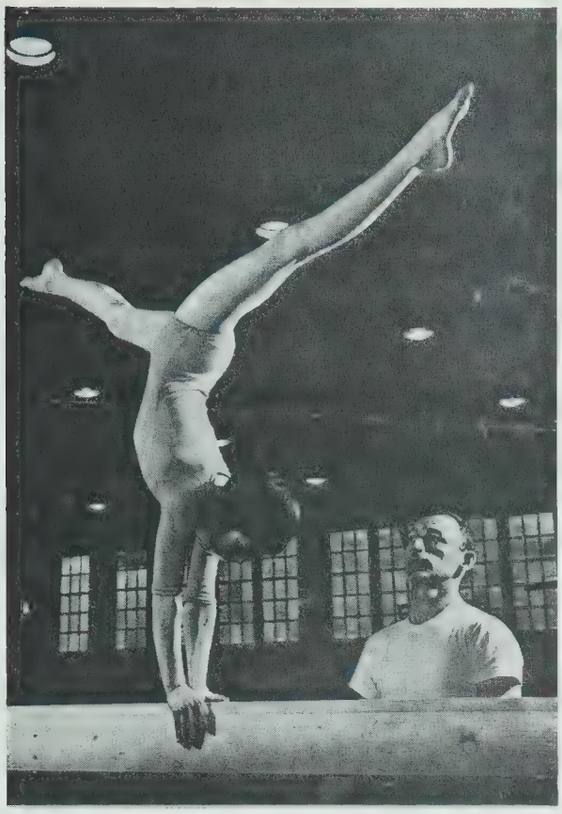

FIGURE 3: GLENNA AND CHUCK SEBESTYEN

FIGURE 4: GILBERT LAROSE

FIGURE 5: SUSAN McDONNELL

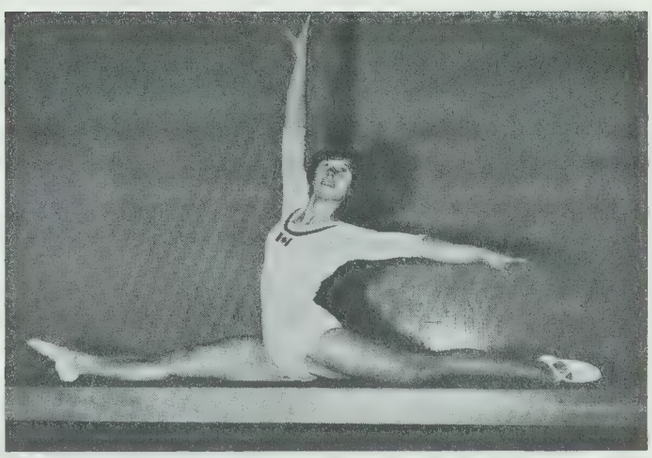

FIGURE 6: SANDRA HARTLEY

performances. In Ottawa, a record crowd of "8,000, the largest Canadian crowd to witness a gymnastic performance,"[49] viewed their virtually flawless performances.

Centennial Year, 1967, was certainly a year of activity for all sports. Gymnasts participated in the Pan-American Games at Winnipeg, in the National Centennial Championships at Toronto, in the first National Intercollegiate Championships in Edmonton, in the first National Gymnastics School at York University, in the first Canadian Winter Games, in numerous local and provincial meets, in the North American Championships in Chicago and in the Pacific Northwest Championships. The Canadian Army gymnasts, giving excellent performances, toured Canada with the famous Military Tattoo. Foreign teams such as the Russians, and the Finnish Modern Gymnastic Team, also gave demonstrations as part of Canada's Centennial celebrations. With the extensive television coverage and newspaper publicity, gymnastics received excellent exposure across Canada.

At the Winter Games held in Quebec City, gymnastics was one of the fifteen sports selected for competition. However, all competitions were to be at the Junior level only, as the plan was to develop Junior level competitors both in quality and quantity. As a result, trials were held in all provinces prior to the Winter Games, and Juniors were encouraged to compete. The competition at the Winter Games was the

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[49] Journal of CAPHER, February-March, 1967, Vol. 33, No. 3. "National Russian Gymnastic Team in Canada," p. 12.

"best competition ever at Junior level,"[50] and as a result the Junior programme received considerable stimulation. Evidence of this was seen in the Canadian Centennial Championships held at the C.N.E. in Toronto, at which there were a total of seventy-two entrants, fifty-nine of whom were Juniors.

A further boost to the Junior programme was the Dual Meet between the Canadian and Cuban Junior Teams, in Cuba, in 1968. The Canadian and Cuban women's teams were very closely matched, as evidenced by the scores of 170.30 points for Cuba, and 169.80 points for Canada. The men's team was also outscored by the Cubans. The Cuban performances reflected "their better training programme, stronger administrative organization and heavier Governmental backing."[51] The lack of good training by the Canadians was evidenced by the fact that the gymnasts often attempted moves which were beyond their capabilities, and they performed the standard moves incompetently.[52] However, this meet was of immeasurable value to the Junior gymnasts who had never previously competed internationally. In fact, this was the first International Junior Competition ever to be held. The trip to Cuba was financed by the money collected from the Canadian Gymnastic Association's (C.G.A.) "light bulb" campaign. This was the first time that the C.G.A.

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[50]Annual 1967 Meeting Minutes of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada, "Canadian Gymnastics Association, A.A.U. of C., 1967 Report," by R. Gagnier, p. 27.

[51]The Modern Gymnast Magazine, "Canadian Report - Les Espoirs," Vol. X, No. 11 & 12, November-December, 1968, p. 34.

[52]Ibid.

had succeeded in collecting money for the benefit of the Association.[53] For the 1968 year, gymnastics had received a total grant of $6,429.00 from the Federal Government to conduct all of its activities. In comparison, tennis received $10,813.00, basketball $32,310.00 and skiing $25,705.00. Wrestling, which involves only men, and which, along with track and field and gymnastics, was among the top three A.A.U.-registered participant sports in Canada, received $7,186.00.

In 1968, the Senior gymnasts participated in four major competitions, namely the North American Championships, the Pre-Olympic Meet, the Olympic Games and the Canadian National Championships. The North American Championships were hosted by Vancouver, and for the first time all four countries within North America were represented. At the Pre-Olympic Games Meet in Mexico, Canada was represented by two gymnasts, Sidney Jensen and Susan McDonnell. The largest Canadian Olympic gymnastic team ever, five men and five women, participated in the 1968 Mexican Olympic Games. The fourth major competition was the 1968 Canadian Championships, in which eleven Senior Women, fifteen Senior men, thirty-two Junior women and thirty Junior men competed. Numerous other competitions were held throughout Canada by the clubs, the provinces and the regions. Also, the universities held national intercollegiate championships for men and, for the first time, women. At the national championships the Canadian

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[53]Annual 1968 Meeting Minutes of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada, "Canadian Gymnastic Association Annual Report," by R. Gagnier, p. 80.

Intercollegiate Gymnastic Coaches' Association was formed, to promote and govern intercollegiate gymnastics.

Good judges are considered as important as good coaches, and are absolutely necessary for the holding of competitions. In gymnastics there is no mechanical means for evaluating gymnasts' performances, and thus human judgment must be relied upon. In order to improve objective judging and to make penalty deductions uniform, the F.I.G. code of points has been followed in Canada since 1951. As the number of competitions increased, the need for judges naturally increased. Judging clinics began to be conducted on local, city, provincial and national levels. By the beginning of 1968, there were nineteen National Judges in Canada, namely Fay Weiler from British Columbia, Dagmar Carlsen from Alberta, M. Kobussen and S. Wenzel from Saskatchewan, Maria Medzvecsky and Gladys Hartley from British Columbia, Marilyn Savage, L. Campbell and O. Baer from Ontario, and V. Nye, Jackie St. Jean, N. Black and Preville Nicolacakis from Quebec, and A. Gorman from Manitoba.[51]

As Canada began to compete internationally it became necessary to have Canadian F.I.G. certified judges. Each country that had a team in an international competition was required to send a minimum of one judge to that competition. The first Canadian to become an F.I.G. certified judge was, as mentioned, Jacques Chouinard, in Zurich, Switzerland, on July 18, 1964. In 1967, the F.I.G. agreed to hold an F.I.G.

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[51]The Modern Gymnast Magazine, "Canadian Report" by J. Nooney, January 1968, p. 7.

course in Canada in conjunction with the 1967 Pan-American Games. A total of nineteen judges attended this course, sixteen of whom were Canadians. The nine Canadians to pass the course were John Tutte from British Columbia, Bill Nemeth from Manitoba, John Nooney from Ontario, Gus Bibelheimer from Manitoba, Jim Hoyle from Nova Scotia, Walter Stefanchuk from Manitoba, Horst Wilhelm from British Columbia, Albert Dippong from Ontario and Jack Mowat from Manitoba. In 1968, Canadians received certifications at two clinics. At the Men's Judging Course at Penn State, U.S.A., Wilhelm Weiler, Tom Zivic, Hartmuth Fink, Eugene Drepezyn and Jack Charteris passed, while at the Rome F.I.G. Judging Clinic, André Bedard and Thomas Scott were successful. By May, 1969, there were twenty F.I.G. certified judges in Canada and surprisingly, Canada compared very favorably with other nations in the number of judges that it had; for example, there were thirty in the United States, twenty-one in Japan, eight in Denmark, six in Great Britain, twenty-two in Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia, and thirty in the Soviet Union.[54] The only woman in Canada who is F.I.G. certified is Fay Weiler.

In 1964 the National Gymnastics Committee changed its name from Committee to Association. The constitution of the Association was formally adopted by the C.G.A. at the 1965 Annual A.A.U. of C. convention, and was revised at the meeting held in conjunction with the 1966 Canadian Championships.[55]

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[54]Report of the F.I.G. Judges in Canada, prepared by the F.I.G. Technical Committee, courtesy of Albert Dippong.

[55]Annual 1966 Meeting Minutes of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada, "Gymnastics Report," by R. Gagnier, p. 35.

At the 1968 Annual A.A.U. Convention, Calvin Girard, President of the C.G.A., presented a letter to the A.A.U. of C. stating that "in accordance with the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada By-Laws No. 8, the Canadian Gymnastics Association exercises its right to withdraw from the Union by November 10, 1969."[56] This idea of breaking away from the Union and becoming an independent body had been discussed by the gymnastic executive for several years. It was genuinely felt that the Union was serving no purpose in helping the sport of gymnastics. In fact, it was felt that at many times it actively interfered, especially at the provincial level, and thereby restricted the development in that particular province.[57] Also, gymnastics felt that it was strong enough to govern and support its own activities. Up to this time all correspondence with the F.I.G. had to go through the A.A.U. head office first, and this obviously slowed down, and often stopped, much needed information and correspondence with the F.I.G. When the question of breaking away from the Union was raised at the 1968 Saskatoon meeting by Calvin Girard, it was met with unanimous approval by all the provinces. Immediately an Incorporation Committee, headed by John Hunter, the Provincial Chairman from Ontario, was set up.[58] The Constitution was finalized at the Annual General Meeting on July 2 - 5th,

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[56]Annual 1968 Meeting Minutes of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada, p. 33.

[57]Calvin Girard, personal interview with the writer, Lake Couchiching, Ontario, November 1, 1969.

[58]Ibid.

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November 1, 1959.

1969, in Vancouver.

In mid-October, 1969, the Association received confirmation from the Council on Fitness and Amateur Sport that the Charter had been approved, and at the Annual Convention of the A.A.U. in Calgary, Alberta, on November 8, 1969, the Canadian Gymnastics Association withdrew officially from the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada. With this final decision, the Canadian Gymnastics Federation, as it was now called, became directly responsible to the Fédération Internationale de Gymnastique for the organization and control of gymnastics, as well as trampoline and modern gymnastics. The Federation was "fully incorporated under the Societies Act and is a legally constituted body."[59]

The officers of the Federation were namely those of President, Vice-President-Technical (men), Vice-President-Technical (women), Secretary, Treasurer, Public Relations Chairman, and any others that the Board of Directors chose to appoint at any particular time.[60] The actual governing body of the Federation was the "Board of Directors," consisting of one representative selected by each of the provincial organizations, a representative of the Armed Forces and one representative from the Canadian Inter-collegiate Coaches' Association. The President sits on this Board but does not have a vote unless it is necessary to break a tie vote. The

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[59]Alberta Gymnastic Association Newsletter, November, 1969.

[60]Canadian Gymnastic Federation, By-Laws, p. 7.

Branches that were part of the Federation were British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland, Yukon, the North West Territories, the Armed Forces, and the Canadian Inter-collegiate Gymnastic Coaches' Association. Sub-structures of the Federation were the Modern Gymnastic Association and the Trampoline Association, which had been made part of the Association in 1966. The reasons for including Modern Gymnastics and Trampoline in the Federation were to enlarge the speaking voice of gymnastics to the Federal Government, to assist these activities to develop nationally, and to give them a direct voice to the Government.[61]

One of the aims of the Federation was to obtain a more accurate picture of gymnastic activity in Canada. Up to this time, the participation index was based on the number of A.A.U. cards purchased. However, this did not present an accurate account of gymnastic participation, as only those who competed obtained cards. Now, as the Federation controlled its own activities, a new card membership plan was inaugurated. Cards could be bought by "affiliated" members and by competitors. And thus, the only restriction for membership in the Federation was a 'membership card.'

The main object of the Canadian Gymnastic Federation was the promotion of interest in, and the perpetuation of the sport of gymnastics in Canada.

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[61]Girard, op. cit.

CHAPTER III

GYMNASTICS IN THE ATLANTIC PROVINCES

Nova Scotia and New Brunswick

The Maritimes were the first main centres of settlement and urbanization in Canada. That area was among the earliest, then, in the country to have gymnastics and gymnastic activities. Several attempts to open gymnasia were made in the 1850's in Halifax, but it was not until 1860 that the first successful one was conducted on Barrick Street.[1] Within the next five years gymnasia were constructed and Associations formed in St. John and Fredericton. Gymnastic competitions were also conducted at the Universities of New Brunswick and Dalhousie. Physical drill was introduced into the regular school curriculum after 1888.

Very little is known of the gymnastic activity in the Maritimes from 1900 to 1946. From the evidence, it seems that the only centres conducting any gymnastic programmes were the Y.M.C.A.'s, where it was a very popular activity prior to the first World War. Interest again picked up in the late 1920's and 30's, with lively displays at the Moncton and Fredericton Associations. Following this, there was a lull in activity until the mid 1940's. Gymnastic programmes were not popular in the schools or universities after 1900.

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[1] P. Lindsay, "A History of Sport in Canada 1807-1867," unpublished PH.D. thesis, University of Alberta, Edmonton, 1969, p. 276.

Suddenly in 1946, there was a surge in gymnastic activity in New Brunswick as a result of the appointment of Lewis Waller as Physical Director at the St. John Y.M.C.A. Mr. Waller had participated in the Prairie Provinces Leaders' Conference gymnastic competitions in 1929, 1930 and 1931, and he had been the Physical Director of the Regina Y.M.C.A. On his arrival he began to coach the St. John Y.M.C.A. Leaders' Corps gymnastics group and to promote the sport in the province. Two members of the Leaders' Corps, Graeme (Sandy) Sommerville and Murray Wilson, became coaches at Mt. Allison University, Sackville, and at the Moncton Y.M.C.A. These three centres, St. John, Moncton Y.M.C.A. and Mt. Allison University of New Brunswick became the main centres of gymnastic activity in the province.

On April 7th, 1946, the first gymnastics display and competition was held at the University of New Brunswick between the University team and the St. John Y.M.C.A. Leaders' Corps. Shortly after this meet, the first Mt. Allison University Invitational Meet was held. Teams competing were the recently formed Mt. Allison University team, the Moncton and the St. John Y.M.C.A. Leaders' Corps teams. For the next four years regular competitions were held among the two university and the two Y.M.C.A. teams. The only other gymnastic competitions that were held in the Maritimes, at this time, were the Maritime Y.M.C.A. Junior Leaders' Corps Championships.

In the early 1950's, Clair Buckley, George Sinclair and George Gray were actively engaged in gymnastic activity

at the Halifax Y.M.C.A.[2] As George Sinclair and George Gray were expert hand balancers, they promoted hand balancing and tumbling throughout the province by giving displays. The spread of gymnastics was gradual, centering in a few isolated spots where there were interested personnel to develop it. About this time, gymnastics was introduced into the school curriculum, but its development was hindered by a lack of proper facilities and equipment, as well as a lack of capable and interested teachers.

Provincial championships and clubs were much slower to develop in the Maritimes than they were in the rest of Canada. Nova Scotia led the way, holding its first provincial Championship in 1956 at the Halifax Y.M.C.A. It was co-sponsored by the Gymnastic Committee of the Nova Scotia Branch of the A.A.U. of C. and the Halifax Y.M.C.A.,[3] with the principal organizer being George Sinclair, of the Halifax Y.M.C.A. Twenty gymnasts, both boys and girls, entered in the meet, representing five clubs from Musquodobort Rural High School, Kentville Junior High School, Edgehill School, the Stellarton Y.M.C.A. and the Halifax Y.M.C.A. The events for boys were the high bar, parallel bars, still rings and tumbling, while girls competed in tumbling and on the flying rings. In all events the exercises were set, with no optionals being allowed.[4] Competitors competed at the Junior, and

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[2]Trueman Hirschfeld, Personal letter to the writer, October 28th, 1969.

[3]J. Danielson, "Gymnastics in the Maritimes," unpublished paper, University of Alberta, Edmonton, 1967, p. 1.

[4]Ibid., p. 2.

Senior levels with the first senior champions being Harry Cuffe and Betty McMichael. Although the participation was small, it was a successful meet and was certainly indicative of the growing interest in the province.

Prior to 1957 the Halifax Y.M.C.A. team had been under the direction of Lorne Hayter. Lorne worked as a janitor during the day and as a gymnastic coach during the evenings and on Saturday mornings.[5] A great stimulus to the Y team came in 1957 with the arrival of Jim Hoyle, an Inter-university and National competitor from England. Mr. Hoyle studied at Dalhousie University, and trained at the Y.M.C.A. Following his arrival, he contributed greatly to the development of gymnastics by coaching, judging and helping to organize and administer the sport in the Maritimes. He did continue to compete, winning several Nova Scotia and Maritime Championships, and he also represented Nova Scotia at the National competitions.

New Brunswick, which had, for years, been inactive with regard to gymnastics, began to hold competitions during the 1957-58 season. A dual match was held between Rothesay Collegiate School (R.C.S.) and the Y.M.C.A. on November 22, 1957, and February 15, 1958.[6] Also, in 1958, the first New Brunswick Open Championship was held on March 15th at the St. John Y.M.C.A. Competing were teams from the Fredericton Y.M.C.A., the R.C.S., the St. John Rotary and St. John Y.M.C.A.

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[5]Hirschfeld, op. cit.

[6]Annual 1958 Meeting Minutes of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada, New Brunswick Branch Report, p. 127.

Nova Scotia continued to conduct its annual provincial championships at the Halifax Y.M.C.A. The first major change in the organization of the meet came in 1958 when the girls' events were changed to "still rings, tumbling, spring-board and box,"[7] from tumbling and flying rings. There was a gradual increase in participation from twenty-nine in 1957 to sixty-seven in 1960. However, with regard to club development, there was an increase of only one club in the province over the years. The calibre of competition gradually improved, as more gymnasts received additional competitive experience and better instruction.

Captain John Gillanders, the National Gymnastic Chairman, commented, in 1959, that the Maritime Provinces, which had long been dormant, were finally organizing themselves into a third gymnastics region for Canada - Eastern Canada.[8] In order to promote gymnastics in the Maritimes, the 1959 Nova Scotia provincial championships were not held, but instead were expanded to include New Brunswick gymnasts. On May 9th, 1959, the first Maritime Gymnastic Championships were held at the Halifax Y.M.C.A.[9] The girls competed in the Junior and Senior divisions, under and over the age of 15, while the boys competed in three divisions, which were Junior, up to 15 years, Intermediate, 15 to 20 years, and Senior, over

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[7]Danielson, op. cit., p. 3.

[8]Annual 1959 Meeting Minutes of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada, "Gymnastic Committee Report," by Capt. John Gillanders, p. 47.

[9]Danielson, op. cit., p. 3.

20 years. The first Senior winners were Gary Hanko and Ruth Manuel. The Halifax Y.M.C.A. dominated the meet, winning with a total of 133 points, 76 points ahead of its nearest rival. The meet was so successful that it was decided that it should become an annual event. The Halifax Y.M.C.A. continued to dominate the meet until 1962 when the Army team, led by Wilhelm Weiler, captured the "James Hoyle" trophy. However, the following year the Halifax Y.M.C.A. again began its domination of this trophy.

During the first Maritime Championships six different trophies were awarded. Several of these had been donated by international gymnasts such as Takemoto, Weiler and Shaklin, and thereby was accorded newspaper coverage.[10] This newspaper publicity helped to publicize the sport. Over the years several other trophies were donated and made available. Table I shows those that were awarded at the 1969 Maritime Championships.[11]

Although annual provincial competitions and the Maritime Championships were held annually, gymnastics had still not become a major activity in so far as participation was concerned. The lack of good organization and competent coaches continued. Between 1956 and 1965, the Y's were still the main centres for gymnastics in the provinces. Nova Scotia was the most active province, with the leadership coming particularly from Jim Hoyle, Trueman Hirschfeld and Don Eagle. In New

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[10]Hirschfeld, op. cit.,

[11]Jim Hoyle, personal letter to the writer, October 19, 1969.

Brunswick, much stimulus and leadership was often given by the Canadian Army personnel. The provincial gymnastics Committee Chairman, for 1962 and 1963, was an Army sergeant, Ken MacDonald. Of great benefit to all gymnasts and coaches was the week-long clinic, from September 9th to 13th, 1963, conducted in Halifax by Mr. and Mrs. Ivancevic, the Yugoslavian National coaches.

TABLE I

1969 MARITIME CHAMPIONSHIPS TROPHY WINNERS

BOYS

Trophy	For	Held by
Josef Stalder	Best club	Dartmouth Titans
James Hoyle	Senior Team	not awarded
Lorne Hayter	Junior Team	not awarded
Boris Shaklin	Novice Team	Dartmouth Titans
People's Hardward	Tyro Team	Dartmouth Titans
Ray Gagnier	Argo Team	Dartmouth Titans
Takemoto	Senior Champion	Rick Gilbert
Wilhelm Weiler	Junior Champion	Ken Daly
Takashi Ono	Novice Champion	Bob Jamieson
Miroslav Cerar	Most Improved	Dave Devan

GIRLS

Ernestine Russell	Senior Team	Immaculate Conception Centre, Montreal
Birks'	Junior Team	Immaculate Conception Centre, Montreal
Dartmouth YW-YMCA	Novice Team	Immaculate Conception Centre, Montreal
Dairy Queen	Argo Team	Immaculate Conception Centre, Montreal
Shield (un-named)	Tyro Team	Connaught St. School, Fredericton

Brunswick, and [illegible] time and leadership was often given by the Canadian Al[illegible]. The provincial gymnastics Committee [illegible] for 1962 and 1963, was an Army sergeant, Ken Macdonald. Of great benefit to all gymnasts and coaches was the week-long clinic, from September 9th to 13th, 1963, conducted in Halifax by Mr. and Mrs. Ivancovic, the Yugoslavian National coaches.

TABLE I

1963 MARITIME CHAMPIONSHIP TROPHY WINNERS

For	Held by
Best club	Dartmouth Titans
Senior Team	not awarded
Junior Team	not awarded
Novice Team	Dartmouth Titans
Tyro Team	Dartmouth Titans
Argo Team	Dartmouth Titans
Senior Champion	Rick Gilbert
Junior Champion	Ken Daly
Novice Champion	Bob Jamieson
Most Improved	Dave Devan

Senior Team	Immaculate Conception Centre, Montreal
Junior Team	Immaculate Conception Centre, Montreal
Novice Team	Immaculate Conception Centre, Montreal
Argo Team	Immaculate Conception Centre, Montreal
Tyro Team	Connaught St. School, Fredericton

Finally, in the 1960's, school competitions began in the Maritimes. The largest and most important of these was the Nova Scotia Headmasters' Meet which became an annual provincial school competition for children above grade six. The first Headmasters' Meet in 1962, attracted more competitors than the A.A.U. sanctioned meet had.[12] Interest was also growing in New Brunswick, especially after a clinic-display by the Army personnel at the Teachers' College in Fredericton.[13] By 1967 the province had a complete gymnastics curriculum guide.[14]

The Nova Scotia Gymnastics Association, initially started in 1959, was not in the first few years, a stable organization.[15] In 1964 the Committee was re-organized with the hope that it would help expand and promote the sport in that province. But it was not until 1967 that the Association appeared to operate with any marked degree of efficiency. In 1964, there were 140 registered gymnasts in the province, and clubs other than the Y.M.C.A. were beginning to develop. The Bridgewater School Club in 1966, the Dartmouth Titans in 1968, and the Yarmouth School Club in 1968, were three of the main clubs formed. The province was represented by Peter Rushton, Rick Gilbert, Brian Mann, Warren Roy, Adrienne Lucas, Heather Kent, Janice Graham and Sandra Evans in the

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[12]Danielson, op. cit., p. 5.

[13]Annual 1965 Meeting Minutes of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada, New Brunswick Branch Report.

[14]Danielson, op. cit., p. 9.

[15]Hirschfeld, op. cit., March 31, 1970.

1967 Winter Games in Quebec City. There the Junior Men's Team was fifth and the Junior Women's Team was eighth (only Juniors competed at this meet). Inter-provincial meets were held with New Brunswick and Quebec in the Vaudreuil invitational. The Y.M.C.A. team also competed against the Bangor Maine, Y.M.C.A. in an invitational meet.[16] The Nova Scotia Provincial and the Maritime Championships continued to be conducted regularly.

Gymnastics began to be an active sport in the universities after 1967. The prime reason for this was the arrival at St. Francis Xavier University, of Mr. Geza von Martiny, who organized the first Canadian Inter-collegiate Women's Championship and the second Open Invitational Inter-collegiate Men's Gymnastics Championship at St. Francis Xavier University in 1968. The Maritime universities also decided to conduct their own conference Championship, and this became a regular event after 1967.

Activity and participation had been gradually increasing in New Brunswick. George Greg had been the Provincial Chairman from 1964 to 1966, Wayne Maxwell from 1966 to 1968 and Don Eagle was the Chairman from 1968 to 1970. During the 1967-68 season, there were 67 registered gymnasts in the province and the gymnasts participated in the New Brunswick Championships, the Maritime Inter-collegiate Championships and the Canadian Winter Games.[17] At the 1969 Winter Games the men's and somen's teams both placed eighth. The main centre

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[16]Hoyle, op. cit.

[17]New Brunswick Gymnastic Association newsletter, Vol. 7, No. 3, June 1969.

for gymnastics in the province was still Fredericton.

The number of registered gymnasts had increased to eighty-six by the following year, and the number of meets that New Brunswick gymnasts could participate in was then nine. Clubs, such as the Fredericton City Gymnastics Club, began to hold Invitational meets in order to provide more opportunities for competitions. The largest provincial meet ever conducted was held on March 15th, 1969. There were seventy-two competitors entered, representing the Fredericton Y.M.C.A., the Fredericton City Gymnastics Club, Nashwaksis and St. John. It is interesting to note that the only competitors were at the tyro, argo, novice or junior levels; no seniors were entered.[18] Other meets in which the gymnasts participated were the Maritime Championships, the Bangor Boy's Invitational Meet in Maine, the Cités des jeunes Invitational in Vaudreuil, Quebec, the Maritime Intercollegiate and the University of New Brunswick Invitational Meets.

One of the main problems in the Maritimes has continued to be the lack of good coaches and gymnastic specialists. In an attempt to eliminate this lack, or at least to decrease the problem, an increasing number of coaching clinics were conducted. In January of 1969, Marilyn Savage, National Women's coach, conducted a coaches' clinic which was attended by 69 gymnasts and 23 coaches. During the Christmas season of 1969, a combined clinic-championship was sponsored and directed by Hugh Noble, of the Department of Physical

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[18] Ibid.

Education and Recreation for Nova Scotia, as well as the physical education staff of St. Francis Xavier University. The clinic, directed by Geza von Martiny, was attended by 75 women and 70 men from New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia.[19] Instructors at the clinic were Mr. Don Cochrane and Mr. Dezso Kiefer, both from Montreal, Mr. von Martiny, Miss Wingert and Mrs. Hatfield. The meet, held at the end of the clinic, was won by Dicksey Muttersbough of St. Francis Xavier and Dennis Ring of Halifax Y.M.C.A.

TABLE II

NOVA SCOTIA GYMNASTIC CHAMPIONSHIPS OPEN CLASS

ALL AROUND CHAMPIONS

1956 - 1969

Year	Men	Women
1956	Harry Cuffe	Betty McMichael
1957	Bob Vincent	Kathy Watson
1958	Jim Hoyle*	Bonnie Belmore
1959	Not Held	
1960	Doug Wilson	Heather McLeod
1961	Ernie Smith**	Lynne Pascoe
1962	Bud Brown	Bonnie Belmore
1963	Bud Brown	Jean Edmonds
1964	Jim Hoyle*	Lynne Pascoe
1965	Rick Gilbert** (Inter)	Lynne Pascoe
1966	Rick Gilbert** (Inter)	Adrienne Lucas** (Jnr)
1967	Jim Hoyle*	Adrienne Lucas**
1968	Mike Burke	Adrienne Lucas**
1969	Mike Burke	Janice Hebb (Jnr)
1970	Dan Boland (Jnr)	Leslie McGovern***(Jnr)

*gymnast has competed in national senior championships

**gymnast has competed in national junior championships

***national U.S.A. championships

1959: Provincial championship was not held. For that year it was expanded to become the Maritime Championship.

[19]The Modern Gymnast Magazine, Vol. XI, No. 2, February 1969, "Canadian Report" by J. Nooney, p. 18.

TABLE III

MARITIME GYMNASTIC CHAMPIONSHIPS

SENIOR ALL AROUND CHAMPIONS

1959 - 1969

Year	Men	Women
1959	Gary Hanko	Ruth Manuel
1960	Jim Hoyle*	none
1961	Ken MacDonald*	none
1962	Wilhelm Weiler*	none
1963	Jim Hoyle*	none
1964	Jim Hoyle*	Lynne Pascoe
1965	Jim Hoyle*	Lynne Pascoe
1966	Truman Hirschfeld	Lynne Pascoe
1967	Rick Gilbert**	Adrienne Lucas** (Jnr)
1968	W. Berryhill	Sharon Veinot
1969	Rick Gilbert	Catherine Moreau (Jnr)
1970	Dennis Ring	Wendy McLeod (Jnr)

*gymnast has competed in national senior championship

**gymnast has competed in national junior championship

Prince Edward Island

There was a very limited amount of gymnastic activity until the 1960's on Prince Edward Island, the smallest province of Canada. The Charlottetown Y.M.C.A. was the only place in the province where there was any instruction of, and participation in gymnastics. One-room schools and the lack of physical education staff in the vast majority of the few larger schools were the reasons why interested children had to turn to the Y.M.C.A. for such activity.[20] Development of gymnastics

[20]John L. Evans, General Secretary, Charlottetown Y.M.C.A., personal letter to Lewis Waller, January 7, 1970.

TABLE III

MARITIME GYMNASTIC CHAMPIONSHIPS

SENIOR ALL AROUND CHAMPIONS

1959 - 1969

	Men	Women
1959	Jerry Banks	Ruth Manuel
1960	Jerry Hoyle*	none
1961	Ken MacDonald*	none
1962	Wilhelm Weiler*	none
1963	Jim Hoyle*	none
1964	Jim Hoyle*	Lynne Pascoe
1965	Jim Hoyle*	Lynne Pascoe
1966	Truman Hirschfield	Lynne Pascoe
1967	Rick Gilbert**	Adrienne Lucas** (Jnr)
1968	W. Berryhill	Sharon Veinot
1969	Rick Gilbert	Catherine Moreau (Jnr)
	Dennis Ring	Wendy Mcleod (Jnr)

*gymnast has completed in national senior championship

**gymnast has completed in national junior championship

Island

There was a very limited amount of gymnastic activity

1961's on Prince Edward Island, the smallest province

ottetown Y.M. was the only place in

One-room schools and the lack of physi-

staff in the vast majority of the few larger

the reasons why interested children had to turn

activity.[20] Development of gymnastics

General Secretary, Charlottetown

to Le s Walker, January 7, 1970.

has been slow, but during the late sixties the sport grew more rapidly.

The first Canadian Winter Games, in Quebec in 1967, became the turning point for gymnastics in the province. In order that the provincial gymnasts would be able to compete in all the events at the competition, the first balance beam and uneven bars on Prince Edward Island were constructed.[21] The team sent to the competition consisted of Max Godkin, Don Walters, Pat Stewart, Lillian Batt, Gretchen Walters, and Mr. Jack Turner and Miss Janet Parke as coaches. These competitors, in all probability, were the first Islanders ever to compete in any gymnastic competition at any level.[22] The gymnasts returned from Quebec ready, and eager to share their newly-acquired knowledge, experience and enthusiasm. Throughout the province clinics and displays were conducted, and advanced gymnastic classes began to be held, particularly at the Y.M.C.A.

The first competition ever to be held on the island was the Interscholastic Competition held in 1968 at the Charlottetown Rural Regional High School.[23] The competition proved to be such a success that it became an annual event, and gymnastics was actively co-ordinated in the schools' programmes. The main centres became Charlottetown, Summerside, O'Leary, and by 1970, at least three schools had formed clubs.

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[21] Ibid.

[22] Ibid.

[23] Miss Gretchen Walters, personal letter to the writer, March 30, 1970.

In January 1970, the Prince Edward Island Gymnastic Association was formed, with Miss Gretchen Walters named as the Chairman.[24] The Association sought and became affiliated with the Canadian Gymnastic Federation on January 27, 1970. The first activity of the Association was the conducting of the competition in conjunction the first P.E.I. Winter Games on March 13-14, 1970. An open competition was held with all competitors competing in both compulsory and optional exercises in all the regular Olympic events. Pam Morside and Matthew Smith, both from Charlottetown, were the senior male and female all around winners. Approximately fifty gymnasts and other interested people were registered with the Association in 1970.[25]

Newfoundland

Competitive gymnastics is a very recent activity in the province of Newfoundland. However, over the years, various gymnastic displays have been held for the public. In fact, one of the first gymnastic displays to be held in British North America was conducted on February 4, 1863, under the direction of a Professor Prime, who had just opened a gymnasium to the general public.[26] It is probable that this was the same Professor Prime who opened a gymnasium in Halifax in 1860 and in Quebec City in 1862.

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[24] Ibid.

[25] Ibid.

[26] Dr. Douglas J. Eaton, Personal letter to the writer February 16, 1970.

Newfoundland

Competitive gymnastics is a very recent activity in the province of Newfoundland. However, over the years, various gymnastic displays have been held for the public. In fact one of the first gymnastic displays to be held in North America was conducted on February 4, 1861, under direction of a Professor Prime, who had just opened a gymnasium to the general public.[26] It is probable that this was the same Professor Prime who opened a gymnasium in Halifax [illegible] Quebec City in 1862.

Prior to 1968, gymnastic activities were conducted only in the Y.M.C.A.'s, and in the Anglican elementary schools by English-trained teachers. The main problem hindering the development of gymnastics in the province was the lack of knowledgeable and competent teachers and coaches. This lack began to be eliminated when gymnastics were introduced into the Physical Education degree course at Memorial University. Gymnastics was then included in the physical education curriculum of the schools, as there were the necessary teachers and in addition, clubs began to be organized as extra-curricular activities.

With support from the Provincial Fitness Department, a group of teachers[27] and other interested people held a meeting and formed the Newfoundland and Labrador Gymnastics Association. This first gathering was held in the fall of 1968, at which time a constitution was drawn up and approved on March 8, 1969. Alvin Adams, a high school physical education teacher, from Corner Brook, was elected the first President of the Association.

The Association immediately became active in the organization and advancement of gymnastics activity within the province. At the first meeting, plans were made for the holding of a clinic and a summer camp. A coaches' clinic was held in February in Gander. It was conducted by Mr. Jacques Chouinard, the National Judge for Canada, and he was assisted

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[27]Yvette M. Walton, Personal letter to the writer, February 27, 1970.

by a member of the national women's team.

With the aid of the annual grant received from the Provincial Fitness Department, the first Provincial Open Championship was held on May 3rd, 1969 at St. John's, Newfoundland. With fifty-eight females and forty-five male gymnasts participating, the meet levels ranged from tyro to senior. A total of twelve teams entered from elementary and high schools, from Memorial University, as well as from Labrador and, indeed, the entire island. The meet was a success, especially as an indication of the interest in gymnastics that there was in the province. With regard to the numbers participating, the meet was certainly comparable with any other provincial competitions in Canada.

Within such a short time gymnastic activity rapidly increased. By February 1970, there were already eight clubs in operation in the province of Newfoundland. The university men's team competed in 1970 in the Maritime Intercollegiate meet. The Provincial Open meet was held in May, 1970 in Gander, and an invitational meet in April 1970, in Labrador City. John Mann, of the Curling Junior High School, Curling, Newfoundland directed the activities of the Provincial Association for the 1970 year.

CHAPTER IV

GYMNASTICS IN QUEBEC

At the turn of the twentieth century Quebec continued to lead the way in Canada in gymnastic activity. This was, in the main, a result of the very strong school gymnastic programme which existed in the city of Montreal, under the leadership of Henri Scott and C.B. Powter. Since 1892, physical training had been part of the regular school programme for both boys and girls. Mr. Powter had instructed "voluntary gymnastic" classes after regular school hours for the Protestant schools since 1895.[1] Many of his pupils continued their interest in gymnastics after graduation, and later contributed greatly to gymnastics in the city, in Quebec province and in Canada. Some of the members of his group were Alison Holland, W.W. Werry (donator of the Trophy for the Montreal City Championships), Fred Urquhart, William and Frank Consiglio and Raymond Caron (donator of the Caron Trophy for Intercollegiate Competitions between the University of Toronto and McGill University).

Henri Scott instructed the Swedish system of apparatus gymnastics at the Montreal Catholic schools, and was instrumental in the formation of the Natural Society of Gymnastics

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[1]Lewis Waller, "Historical Notes and Records on the Sport of Gymnastics in the Province of Quebec," unpublished material, 1965. The major source of information for this chapter has been obtained from this report. This contribution is acknowledged throughout the chapter.

CHAPTER IV

GYMNASTICS IN QUEBEC

GRANDE NOUVEAUTÉ

AU

Rond St. Jacques

DIMANCHE, LE 9 JUILLET

Grand Jeux Icariens !

Double Tour Terrifiant

Tout le public devrait se rendre en foule pour assister à une course sans pareille, DIX BONS VÉLOCIPÉDISTES prendront part dans la même course pour une bourse de Dix Dollars.

FIGURE 7: GYMNAST 1871, QUEBEC

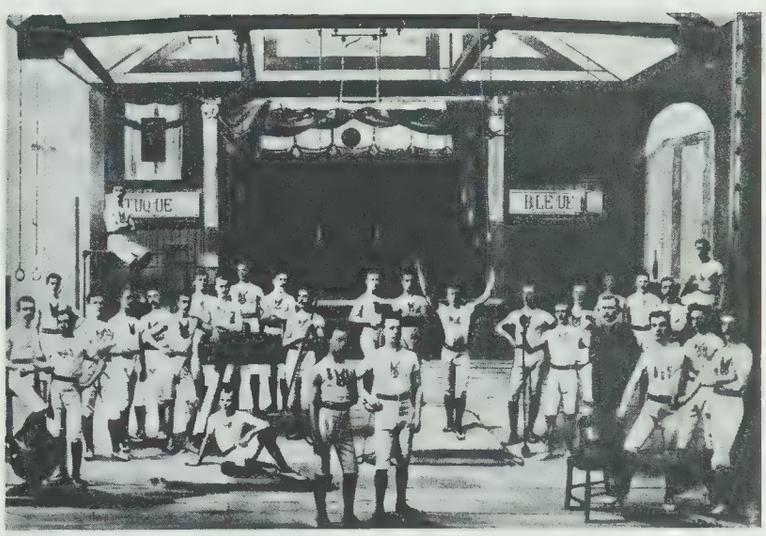

FIGURE 8: MONTREAL AMATEUR ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION GYMNASIUM 1885

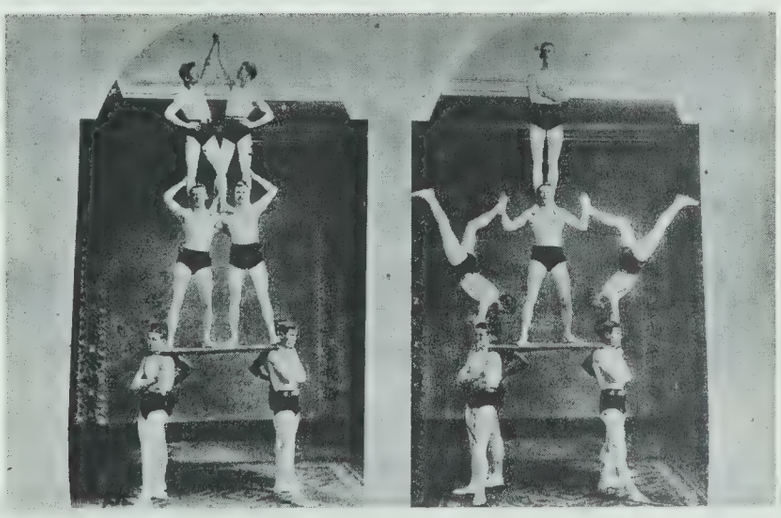

FIGURE 9: ROMAN PYRAMIDS 1895

in 1907.[2] Under his coaching, Montreal School Boy's Teams competed victoriously in the 1908 International Sporting Congress in Rome and in the 1911 World Championships in Nancy, France. After 1911, there was a marked decrease in the popularity of apparatus gymnastics in Montreal. This was, in some measure, due to Quebec's acceptance of the Strathcona Trust Fund, which influenced the shift to military drill in the school physical education curriculum. The two World Wars increased this emphasis, and it was not until the 1950's that gymnastic competitions in the schools were again started.

Gymnastics had been part of McGill University's programme since 1862, when F. Barnjum was appointed to the staff. Competitions began on an annual basis in 1882, when R. Wicksteed left a legacy to stimulate intra-mural gymnastics. Early in the nineteenth century the Harvey Cup was donated for the best gymnast in the Freshman class. The winner of this cup in 1919, was W.W. Werry, who several years later, donated a cup for the city championships. The Intercollegiate competition between McGill University and the University of Toronto became an annual meet after 1921, being held alternately in Toronto and Montreal. Besides the competitions against the University of Toronto, McGill competed against various teams from the United States, such as the U.S. Navy Academy at Annapolis, the Army West Point team, a

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[2]Frank Cosentino and Maxwell L. Howell, "The History of Physical Education in Canada," unpublished paper, University of Alberta, Edmonton, 1970, p. 35.

college from East Orange and the University of Pennsylvania. The American teams usually proved to be too strong for the fifteen-man McGill squad.[3]

After 1911, apparatus gymnastics seemed to disappear from the school physical education programme and gymnasts turned to the Y.M.C.A.'s, which had included apparatus gymnastics as part of their Physical Department since the 1890's. Still, it was not until after 1920 that a strong interest in gymnastics began to develop in the Y.M.C.A.'s of Montreal. In the 1923 Canadian Championships, held in Toronto, the only competitors from Montreal were from McGill University. In the following years, however, all the Montreal competitors in the Canadian Championships were representatives from one of the three Young Men's Christian Associations in Montreal.

The Quebec and Ottawa Valley Y.M.C.A. Leaders' Association Conference was formed in 1921, and this continued as an annual event until 1939. The Westmount Y.M.C.A. dominated this conference, continually winning the Lemuel Cushing Trophy for gymnastic proficiency and calisthenic drill.[4] This conference, along with the Ontario Leaders' Conference, are the oldest gymnastic Y.M.C.A. conferences in Canada.

The exact year that Provincial Championships were started in Quebec is not known. Most probably they were begun in the late 1920's. A definite report has been found

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[3]Waller, op. cit., p. 9.

[4]Ibid., p. 19.

in the Montreal Star describing the 1930 Provincial Championships held on March 29th of that year.[5] Teams from the Westmount Y.M.C.A., Central Y.M.C.A., McGill University, the Sokol Club and the Y.M.H.A. competed with a total of seventeen competitors. The events contested were two voluntary exercises on the parallel bars, the high bar, pommel horse and mats. Two Swiss immigrants, Fritz Liebundgut and Edmund Stoissel (the latter being a member of the 1924 Swiss Olympic team), representing the Central Y.M.C.A., placed second and third, respectively. Raymond Caron from McGill University, won the individual championship, while his team captured the team championship.[6]

The McGill team, comprised of "Caron, Dumbell, Dobbs, Anglin, McKay, Hickey, Stewart and Wallace"[7] again captured the team award at the 1931 Provincial Championships. They overwhelmed teams from the Central Y.M.C.A., the Westmount Y.M.C.A., the Sokol Club and a Finnish Club. Out of the seventeen gymnasts competing, Edmund Stoissel won the individual honours, with Caron coming a close second.

In 1931, the Montreal City Championships were held for the first time. They were held consecutively for the next nine years, when they were discontinued because of the onset of World War II. The winners of the trophy, donated by W.W. Werry for these championships were:[8]

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[5] Ibid.

[6] Ibid.

[7] Ibid., p. 20.

[8] Ibid., p. 13.

1931 - McGill University
1932 - Central Y.M.C.A.
1933 - Westmount Y.M.C.A.
1934 - Westmount Y.M.C.A.
1935 - Westmount Y.M.C.A.
1936 - Y.M.H.A.
1937 - Y.M.H.A.
1938 - Y.M.H.A.
1939 - Westmount Y.M.C.A.

Then in 1932, another trophy, the "Whittet Cup, Province of Quebec Gymnastic Championships, Novice Team,"[9] was offered for competition in Quebec. The term "novice" apparently did not have the same connotation in the 1930's as it does today, as one of the North Branch Y.M.C.A. competitors was 23 years of age when that team won the trophy in 1937. At the time, "novice," in all probability, referred to a "beginner" gymnast. Competitions for this trophy were only held for six years, and were not revived after the War. McGill University also dominated these competitions, winning the trophy four times. The other winners of the trophy were the Sokol Association and the North Branch Y.M.C.A.

As in other provinces, immigrants played an active role in the gymnastic scene in Quebec. The Czechoslovakians were, and have continued to the present day, to be the most prominent in the province. In 1929 a Sokol unit was founded in Montreal. "Sokol," meaning "falcon," is a gymnastic organization which was founded in 1862 in Prague, Czechoslovakia. Gymnasts from the group participated in the provincial and other championships in the ares. In the early 1930's, the Association had financial and leadership problems, and it was

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[9] Ibid., p. 21.

1932 - Y.M.C.A.
1933 - Westmount Y.M.C.A.
1934 - Westmount Y.M.C.A.
1935 - Westmount Y.M.C.A.
1936 - Y.M.H.A.
1937 - Y.M.H.A.
1938 - Y.M.H.A.
1939 - Westmount Y.M.C.A.

not really until after 1935, under the leadership of Rudolf Koci, a three-time Quebec champion, that the movement began to take hold. With financial backing from the Parks and Playgrounds Associations, the Sokol Association was able to hold its sessions in the Victoria School gymnasium.[10] The group continued to flourish and soon began to expand their activities. On May 13th, 1946, Miss Anna Scheybal appealed to the Parks and Playgrounds Association "for help in obtaining some land on Fletcher's Field to set up high bar and parallel bars for outdoor training in the summers."[11]

A major part of the Sokol activities was the presentation of displays for the general public. The first recorded one in Quebec was on April 14th, 1936. In order commemorate the tenth anniversary of the foundation of the Sokol Association in Montreal, a Gymnastic Exhibition was held in the Longshoremen's Hall on May 12th, 1940. "Included on the program were calisthenics, horse jumps and parallel bar work by both men and women, pyramids by a boys' group, folk songs and the Beseda (Czechoslovak National Dance) by the women."[12]

In 1937, the Quebec Branch of the A.A.U. of C. applied for sanction to hold the twelfth Canadian Championships. This was granted and the competitions were held on October 23rd, at the Central Y.M.C.A. in Montreal. Participating were eleven Senior and ten Junior competitors from Windsor, Toronto

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[10] Ibid., p. 44.

[11] Ibid., p. 46.

[12] Ibid.

and Montreal. The Toronto Central Y.M.C.A. dominated the meet, receiving a score of 1589.2 points, while the Montreal North Branch Y.M.C.A. team placed second with a score of 1281.2. Although McGill University gymnasts had dominated meets in the early 1930's only one McGill gymnast, Gordon Beal, placed among the top three in any of the events.

Provincial championships were held annually, after 1930, at the Central Y.M.C.A. These competitions, along with the City of Montreal Championships, were discontinued in 1940 with the outbreak of the World War, and were not conducted again until 1946. As the available records were not complete, there is a possiblility that some Junior Championships were held between 1940 and 1946. Jack King reported being the Provincial Champion in 1943, at which meet competitions were held in ten events - "high bar, parallel bars, pommel horse, flying rings, tumbling, rope climb, push-ups, handstand walk, short underswing (snap under the bar) for distance and vault over the low bar for height."[13] The latter events mainly tested physical fitness, which was emphasized during these years, and were not included in later competitions.

Between 1940 and 1945 there was very little gymnastic activity in Quebec. Even in the Y.M.C.A.'s the physical programme of games, sports and gymnastics was almost nonexistent. The Leaders' Corps, which specialized

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[13] Ibid., p. 22.

in gymnastics, was re-organized and revived after the War.[14]

Provincial Cahmpionships were revived on an annual basis in 1946. On December 24th, at Sir Arthur Currie Memorial Gymnasium, gymnasts representing McGill University, Sir George Williams College, West Hill High Schools, St. Marks Club, North Branch Y.M.C.A. and the Y.M.H.A. competed in the first provincial championships with John Foster, of McGill University, and David Pengelley being, respectively, Senior and Junior all around winners. Officials in charge of the meet were "E.M. Orlick, Supervisor of Gymnastics for the Quebec Branch of A.A.U. of C., Jack Lang, Raymond Caron, E.L. Somers, Hay Finlay, John Erskine, W.O. Searle, K. Murray, J.P. Anglin, and Fred Urquhart."[15] The Montreal Star reported that an audience of 250 had observed these championships.[16]

Quebec again led the way in Canada in reviving gymnastics after the war, as was evidenced by the holding of a provincial championship in 1946 and the Canadian Championship in 1947. These meets were mainly a result of the driving force of E.M. Orlick who was, until 1957, when he left for the United States, the most influential and active person in the sport of gymnastics in Canada. His contribution to gymnastics, especially on the organizational side, cannot be

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[14]H.C. Cross, One Hundred Years of Service with Youth. The Story of the Montreal Y.M.C.A. Montreal, Southam Press, 1951, p. 352.

[15]Waller, op. cit., p. 23

[16]Ibid., p. 22.

valued enough. In 1947 the first national championships, since the beginning of the war, were held in Montreal on November 29th. The meet was sponsored by the Department of Physical Education, McGill University, with the Chairman of the meet being E.M. Orlick, Assistant Director of Physical Education, and the Referee-in-Chief Dr. A.S. Lamb, Director of Physical Education at McGill. "The number of entrants compared favourably with that of any previous national meet and the calibre of work was suprisingly high."[17]

Gymnastic activity continued to grow in the province. McGill University, under the coaching of E.M. Orlick, had a strong gymnastic team, which dominated the Intercollegiate championships from 1948 to 1951. For the first time since the first World War gymnastics appeared on the school level. In 1947-48 five high school teams were formed, and the following year a High School competition was held. The Y.M.C.A.'s also began to actively engage in gymnastic activity again. By 1948, seven of the Quebec Associations had formed gymnastic clubs. In 1950 the major gymnastic competition in Montreal was the Inter "Y" meet. In fact, in all probability, this served as the Quebec and Montreal City Championship for that year.[18] The strength of the Y.M.C.A. gymnastic programme was indicated by the dominance of the "Y" teams in the Quebec Provincial and Eastern Canadian

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[17]E.M. Orlick, "A new Deal for Gymnastics in Canada", unpublished materials, 1949, p. 2

[18]Waller, op. cit., p. 23.

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Gymnastic activity continued to grow in the province. McGill University, under the coaching of E.M. Orlick, a strong gymnastic team, which dominated the Intercollegiate championships from 1948 to 1951. For the first time since the first World War gymnastics soared on the school level. In 1947-48 five high school teams were formed, and the following year a High School competition was held. The Y.M.C.A.'s also began to actively engage in gymnastic again. By 1948, seven of the Quebec Associations had formed gymnastic clubs. In 1950 the major gymnastic competition in Montreal was the Inter "Y" meet. In fact, in 1949 this served as the Quebec and Montreal City Championship for that year.[18] The strength of the Y.M.C.A. gymnastic program was indicated by the dominance of the "Y" teams in the Provincial and Eastern Canadian

Orlick, "A new De for Gymnastics in Canada", Canadian Journals, 1949, p.

[17] Ibid., op. cit., p. 23.

Championships, for the next several years.

In 1951, as the Canadian Championships were held in Vancouver, British Columbia, Quebec decided to conduct an Eastern Canadian Championship. The Montreal Y.M.C.A. captured the first team championship and Arne Petersen and H. Grmek, two newly arrived immigrants from Europe, won the first all around individual championships. Subsequently, the Eastern Canadian Championships were held annually in Montreal, Windsor or Noranda.

Gymnastics was introduced into northern Quebec in 1951 with the arrival of E.M. Orlick in Noranda. He immediately became the Director of the Noranda Recreation Centre, where he directed all types of recreational activities and initiated gymnastic classes for men, women and children. The interest in gymnastics in the northern city was evidenced by the involvement of 250 different individuals during the first year. Because of this, lin 1952, the Noranda Gymnastics Club was formed, with the first club competition being held two years later. This particular competition was unique in that it took all year to be completed.[19] The first outside competition that the club enered was the Quebec Provincial Championship in 1955. Much to everyone's surprise, three first places were captured by the Noranda gymnasts. From this time on, the Noranda Gymnastics Club (N.G.C.) members became active participants in provincial and other

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[19]Canadian Gymnastic Championships, 1957, Souvenir Program, "Noranda Gymnastics Club," p. 21.

competitions and in 1957, four of the possible six all around championships in the Quebec, Ontario and Canadian Championships were captured by the club members. Also, the club travelled all over Northern Quebec giving clinics and displays.

In 1955, a Sokol Unit, known as Sokol Noranda, was formed in Noranda, and instrumental in the formation of this club was E.M. Orlick, an active member in the Sokol Association. This unit hosted the 1958 National Gymnastic and Games Championships, in which a total of forty-four competitors from across Canada, and even some from the United States participated. A four-member Canadian Army team was invited to compete with the Sokol gymnasts. The Senior Men's team championship was won by the Army team with a score of 651.12 to Sokol Noranda's 636.96 points. However, the all around champion was Sture Sandmark of Sokol, Noranda. Gary Lindner and Ken MacDonald of the Army team placed second and third respectively. In the Junior Division the Noranda team beat the Sokol Toronto team.[20]

The 1955 Provincial Championships were unique in several aspects. For the first time competitions for women were included in the meet. Although in this year only Senior Women's competitions were held, it was a definite step forward, not only for women's rights, but mainly for the development of gymnastics. It is also interesting to note that the men were given a choice in the events in which they would compete. They had to choose four events from among free

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[20] Sokol, Official Publication of the Sokol Gymnastic Association of Canada, Vol. 3, No. 2, November 8, 1958, p. 2.

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o. 2, November 8, '58, p. 2.

exercise, tumbling, rings, side horse, high bar and parallel bars. It is also interesting to note that the most popular choice was tumbling.[21] Vaulting, which had regularly been in competition, was not included this year.

A serious shortage in Quebec, even at this time, was the lack of proper equipment needed for the various Olympic events. In the 1956 Provincial Championships a "homemade beam was provided by E.M. Orlick who brought it on top of his car from Noranda."[22] The following year the uneven bars were added to the women's competition and these, as had the balance beam, had to be constructed. It was not until 1958 that proper equipment was imported from Europe by the Immaculate Conception Centre in Montreal--"a balance beam and uneven bars for girls, and laminated wooden rings for boys."[23]

Although provincial championships were held every year, many felt that one meet per year was not enough as most of the gymnasts needed to gain experience in competitions. In 1956, the Quebec Gymnastics Committee decided to try to improve gymnastics within the province by having the gymnasts concentrate on Olympic events, and by conducting more competitions. As a result five meets were held in the Montreal area in 1956-57. These were the École Secondaire Richard Invitational Meet, the Palestre Nationale Concourse de Gymnastique Invitation, the Lachine High School Invitation Gymnastic

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[21] Ibid., p. 24.

[22] Ibid., p. 25.

[23] Ibid., p. 26.

Competition, the Westmount Y.M.C.A. Boys and Girls Hobby Show Gymnastic Meet and the Quebec Provincial Championships.[24] The growing interest in gymnastics in the schools could be seen by the scope of these meets.

Interest in gymnastics was stimulated with performances by teams such as the Springfield College Exhibition Team. The Protestant Schools and the Montreal Branch of the Canadian Association of Health, Physical Education and Recreation invited this team to present a show called "Physical Panorama" on March 21st, 1956 in Montreal.

In a further attempt to raise the level of gymnastics, E.M. Orlick organized a Gymnastic Clinic in Noranda. The clinic, lasting one week, was very well attended with 100 active participants and spectators from Quebec mainly, but also a few from Ontario.

Marie Claire Larsen and Gilbert Larose brought recognition to Quebec, by winning three medals each at the 1959 Sarastoga Christmas Gymnastics Meet in Florida. Also, Marie Claire Larsen and Richard Monpetit were members of the Canadian Pan-American Gymnastic Teams in 1959. Richard Montpetit won one of the few medals earned by the men's team, and this was in rope climbing.

The provincial championships continued to increase in participation as evidenced by the number of competitors. There were 68 participants in 1957 and this was increased to 121 in 1959. In 1956 Junior competitions were held for both

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[24] Ibid., p. 25.

men and women, and in 1957 the Novice level was added. Thus, more and more gymnasts were being exposed to well-organized competitions.

In the early 1950's the Y.M.C.A. gymnasts dominated the Quebec and Montreal scene, and gymnastics was a major part of the Y.M.C.A. physical programme. They were among the first to conduct classes for women. The Leaders' Corps frequently held gymnastic shows for the public. For four years, from 1955 to 1958, inter-city Y.M.C.A. meets between Montreal and Quebec were held, but they were discontinued in 1959. Gymnastic activity in the Y.M.C.A.'s had gradually been decreasing so that, by 1960, gymnastics was only one of the many activities offered by the Y.M.C.A.'s. The philosophy of the Y.M.C.A. was changing, with less and less emphasis being placed on competitive sports.

Another possible reason for the decline of gymnastics in the Y.M.C.A.'s was the emergence of other gymnastic clubs. Gymnasts could now go to a centre where the only programme offered was gymnastics, and gymnastic specialists were coaches. During the 1950's, clubs, such as the Immaculate Conception Centre in Montreal directed by Father de la Sablonniere, the Sokol Noranda Club, the Palestre Nantionale Club in Montreal, the Beauchamp Club in Quebec City and the Limoilu Club coached by André Bedard, in Quebec City, were formed. These clubs were to produce future outstanding gymnasts who competed locally, nationally and internationally.

Along with the growth of private clubs, there was an

increasing development of gymnastics on the secondary school level, with annual interscholastic meets emerging. Instrumental in this development was Don Cochrane, a teacher with the Montreal Protestant School Commission. In the late 1950's the Greater Montreal High Schools' Athletic Association, with a Gymnastics Committee, was formed. This committee encouraged the holding of meets similar to those of the A.A.U., and as a result school clubs could compete successfully in city and provincial meets. Rosemount, Lachute, John Rennie, John Grant, Lachine, École Secondaire Richard and Verdun were but a few of the high schools which developed such clubs.

As new clubs emerged and competition became keener, the importance of having a good coach became more apparent. The first major coaching clinic in the province had been held in 1956 by E.M. Orlick. In 1961 Agnes Keleti, a winner of four gold medals at the 1956 Olympics and coach of the 1960 Israeli Olympic team, was invited to conduct three coaching clinics and to develop a gymnastic programme at Camp Hiawatha in Ste. Agathe. This was the first attempt to bring in internationally-known coaches to help develop Canadian female gymnasts according to international standards. Although this was an excellent opportunity to learn from one of the top female coaches of the world,[25] few of the local coaches took advantage, and the response was not as good as had been hoped for.

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[25]Montreal Gazette, Montreal, January 28, 1961.

However, two years later, another coaching clinic was held and this time the response was excellent. Mr. Ivancevic, vice-president of the F.I.G. Technical Committee, and his wife, from Yugoslavia, were invited to spend the summer of 1963 conducting clinics throughout Canada. In Montreal, the clinic was held from September 2nd to the 7th at the University of Montreal, and there was a total attendance of 345. It was markedly successful, and certainly helped to up-date gymnastics in the province by providing an international view of the activity.

After 1960 there was an increasing attempt to expose the Canadian public, as well as the gymnasts, to international gymnastics. This was evidenced by the conducting of various coaches' clinics by European coaches. In 1962 the Japanese Gymnastics Team. World Champions and the 1960 Olympic Gold Medallists, performed at the Maisonneuve Sports Centre on August 1st, as part of their tour of Canada. A capacity crowd of 4,000 people viewed the free demonstration, which was under the combined sponsorship of the Y.M.C.A., the Quebec Amateur Athletic Union and the City of Montreal.[26]

Lack of sufficient finances continually plagued the Quebec Gymnastic Association. In 1961 the Association hoped to send a group to the World Gymnastic Festival in Stuttgart, Germany, and thus held a Gymnastic Rally on May 11th, at the Maisonneuve Sports Centre. This was under the sponsorship of

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[26]Waller, op. cit., p. 61.

the Quebec Gymnastic Association, the Montreal Parks Department and the Catholic School Commission.[27] However, the rally was not a success financially, and so a representative could not be sent to Stuttgart.

The following year the Association was again unsuccessful in raising the necessary funds to give assistance to Gilbert Larose, Roger Dion and Richard Montpetit, members of the Canadian Men's Team, to attend the 1962 World Gymnastic Championships in Prague. It was not until February, 1963, that the $600 still outstanding for the Prague trip was raised. All the members of the Canadian teams had been required to contribute $25.00 each towards the total expenses of the trip. Gilbert Larose failed to do this and thus was suspended by the A.A.U. of C. For this reason he could not compete in the Pan-American Games Trials.[28]

The early 1960's saw Quebec gymnasts emerging as top gymnasts in Canada. Richard Montpetit was the sole male Canadian representative at the 1960 Olympic Games. Three of the six members of the Canadian Men's Team to the 1962 World Championships were from Quebec, and Richard Montpetit, Roger Dion, Ivan Boisclair and Jacques Chouinard, as coach, were selected for the 1963 Pan-American Canadian Team. By 1964, Gilbert Larose had been re-instated and competed for Canada at the 1964 Olympic Games in Tokyo.

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[27] Ibid, p. 60

[28] Annual 1963 Meeting Minutes of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada, "Gymnastics Committee Report" by Chuck Sebestyen, p. 39.

Quebec, along with Windsor, Saskatoon and Vancouver were the main centres for gymnastics in Canada. This was certainly in evidence, judging from the results of the Canadian Championships. In 1961 the men's team captured the team championship and Susan Gauvin, of the Immaculate Conception Centre, placed second in the junior women's all around. In the 1962 Championships, organized by the Immaculate Conception Centre, the Junior men's competiton, both individual and team, was dominated by Quebec, as was the Junior women's team competition. Richard Montpetit, Gilbert Larose and Roger Dion placed 2nd, 3rd and 4th in the all around. However, this excellent performance was not repeated in 1963.

As well as competing outside the province the gymnasts were able to compete in several competitions within Quebec. The annual meets held were the Provincial Championships, the Montreal City and District Meet, the Westmount Y.M.C.A. Open Meet, the Protestant High School Meets and the Sokol Open. Since 1957 the Sokol Units in Quebec had been holding Annual Gymnastic Championships on the Victoria week-end in May. Usually the meets were held on two levels - "open", for the non-Sokol gymnasts, and "closed", with compulsory exercises, for Sokol members.[29]

A survey regarding gymnastic participation in Quebec was conducted at the end of 1963. Out of the forty questionnaires sent to schools and/or clubs, twenty replies were

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[29]Waller, op. cit., p. 47

received. These indicated that 424 boys and 698 girls were participating in gymnastic activity either recreationally or competitively, and that a total of 60 boys and girls were registered with the A.A.U. As 159 A.A.U. cards had been issued that year, the members of the non-replying clubs held 99 of the cards. It could be said from this, as a conservative estimate, that "the number of youngsters participating in a gymnastic programme would be over 1,000 boys and 1,000 girls."[30]

In order to increase communication among gymnasts throughout the province, news bulletins began to be issued in 1964. As many of the gymnasts were French-speaking, the bulletins were printed both in English and French. In an attempt to increase uniformity in the conducting of meets, a booklet on the "Organization of Gymnastic Meets in the Province of Quebec"[31] was compiled by Don Cochrane and Lewis Waller in 1962, and was revised in 1964. This served as an excellent guide for coaches throughout the province.

As gymnastics was so strong in the province, Quebec representatives began to take a more active interest in the national organization and administration. In 1965 Raymond Gagnier became the National Gymnastics Chairman, while Lewis Waller was the National Secretary, Dezso Kiefer the National Women's coach, and Jacques Chouinard was a member of the

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[30] Ibid., p. 69.

[31] Ibid., p. 61.

National Judges' Committee. Raymond Gagnier did an excellent job in his position, which he held for the following three years, when Calvin Girard took over. Lewis Waller has remained as National Secretary right to the present and has contributed much with his efficient and diligent work. In 1965 Mr. Waller made a considerable contribution to Quebec when he completed his "Historical Notes and Records on the Sport of Gymnastics in the Province of Quebec." This seventy page document was a result of three years of research which Mr. Waller did under his own initiative and expense. For several years this was the most accurate and complete file on gymnastics, provincial or national, ever to be compiled in Canada.

A major event for Quebec was the holding of the North American Gymnastics Championships in Montreal, on February 2nd and 3rd, in 1966. The Provincial Association, with the assistance of the National Committee, did an excellent job in the organization of the meet and, even financially, the Championships were a success. Also, the First Canadian Winter Games were held in Quebec City from February 10th to 15th during Canada's Centennial Year, 1967. The Quebec Women's team placed third in the team results, and of the members of the team, Marie St. Jean placed seventh, Michelle Turcotte eleventh, Lilian Andrews sixteenth and Diane Shelley twenty-second. The men's team, over all, did very well, placing second in the team competition. Michel Jodoin was second in the individual all around, while among the other team members,

Gilles Briere placed sixth, Norman Poirier eighth and Girard L. Allier tenth.[32]

Quebec gymnasts continued to be picked to represent Canada at international competitions. Four of the six-man 1967 Pan-American team were from Quebec. These were Sidney Jensen, Richard Montpetit, Calvin Girard and Roger Dion. Sidney Jensen, Gilbert Larose and Roger Dion were also members of the 1968 Olympic team. Outstanding female gymnasts were Diane Masse, who was a member of the Pan-American team in 1967, and Suzanne Cloutier, a member of the 1967 Pan-American team and the 1968 Olympic team.

One of the main reasons for the growth in popularity of gymnastics in the province was the development of regional committees. The Quebec Gymnastics Association divided the province into fourteen regions, and seven of these held regional championships during the 1968-69 year. Provincial championships were held in Montreal, and an Open Meet was held in Vaudreuil. The universities in Quebec City, Montreal and Sherbrooke, and the colleges in Quebec City and Montreal, conducted various meets as part of the "Coupe de Quebec" competitions. Also, school level competitions were held in six of the larger cities. It was estimated that more than two thousand gymnasts, from forty clubs, participated in the above-mentioned meets during the 1968-69 season.[33]

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[32]Annual 1967 Report of the Quebec Gymnastic Association to the Quebec Branch of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada, p. 2.

[33]Annual 1969 Report of the Quebec Gymnastics Association to the Canadian Gymnastic Association Annual Meeting, Vancouver, British Columbia.

Since 1954 the Quebec Branch of the A.A.U. of C. has acknowledged the outstanding leaders in each of the Union sports by awarding a plaque and citation for their contribution to the sport. Gymnastic personalities who have been given such awards are:[34]

1954 - E.M. Orlick
1955 - Howie Ryan
1956 - Hay Finlay
1957 - Raymond Caron
1958 - Lew Waller
1959 - Don Cochrane
1960 - Jean Paul Marcil
1961 - Raymond Gagnier
1962 - Jacques Chouinard
1963 - Andre Bedard
1964 - Mr. Dezso Kiefer
1965 - Miss Cecile Preville
1966 - Andre Bedard
1967 - Father De La Sablonniere
1968 - Mrs. Valerie Nye
1969 - Probably no award as gymnastics separated from the A.A.U. November, 1970.

[34]Waller, op. cit., p. 49.

TABLE IV

QUEBEC GYMNASTIC CHAMPIONSHIPS

SENIOR ALL AROUND CHAMPIONS*

Year	Men	Women
1930	Raymond Caron, McGill University	
1931	Edmund Stoissel, Westmount Y.M.C.A.	
1932	Rudolf Koci, Montreal Sokol	
1933	Rudolf Koci, Montreal Sokol	
1934	Rudolf Koci, Montreal Sokol	
1935	Rudolf Koci, Montreal Sokol	
1936	no record available	
1937	Max Rushwager	
1938	Henry Host, Westmount Y.M.C.A.	
1939	Gordon Beall, Westmount Y.M.C.A.	
1940-42	no record available	
1943	Bill Webber	
1944-45	no competition held	
1946	John Foster, McGill University	
1947	John Foster, McGill University	
1948-49	no record available	
1950	Len Mather, International Y.M.C.A.	
1951	Arne Petersen	
1952	No record available	
1953	Jack King, Westmount Y.M.C.A.	
1954	Edward Gagnier, Windsor	
1955	K. Marshall, McGill University	Lorraine Auger, Noranda
1956	F. Bessleigh, Westmount Y.M.C.A.	Lorraine Auger, Noranda
1957	Richard Montpetit Richard Academie	D. Pollock, Noranda

TABLE IV (continued)

Year	Men	Women
1958	no senior entrants	Karen Orlick, Noranda
1959	C.Buzgo	Marie Claire Larsen. I.C.C.
1960	Roger Dion, Quebec	Denise Cloutier, P.N.
1961	Roger Dion, Quebec	Denise Cloutier, P.N.
1962	Roger Dion, Quebec	Susan McDonnell, S.A.A.A.
1963	Roger Dion, Quebec	Linda Waller, P.N.
1964	Gilbert Larose, I.C.C.	Susan Cloutier,Ste. Agathe
1965	no record available	no record available
1966	Roger Dion, Quebec	Susan Gauvin, Quebec
1967	no record available	no record available
1968	no record available	no record available
1969	André Simard, I.C.C.	Linda Waller, P.N.

*Team championship results taken from Lewis Waller's report, "Historical Records and Notes on the Sport of Gymnastics in the Province of Quebec."

P.N. - Palestre Nationale
I.C.C. - Immaculate Conception Centre
S.A.A.A. - Scarborough Amateur Athletic Association

(continued)

Women

TABLE V

QUEBEC GYMNASTIC CHAMPIONSHIPS

TEAM CHAMPIONS*

Year	Team	Team Members
1926	Westmount Y.M.C.A.	
1927	Westmount Y.M.C.A.	
1928	Westmount Y.M.C.A.	
1929	Westmount Y.M.C.A.	
1930	McGill University	
1931	McGill University	R. Caron, Dumbell, Dodds, Auglin, McKay, Hickey, Stewart, Wallace
1932	no record available	
1933	Westmount Y.M.C.A.	
1934	Westmount Y.M.C.A.	
1935	Westmount Y.M.C.A.	
1936	Y.M.H.A.	I. Potofsky (coach), Max Rushwager, S. Lonn, M. Margolese, K. Kayers, M. Resnick, P. Lonn
1937	no record available	
1938	Y.M.H.A.	M. Rushwager, K. Mayers, I. Mouis, H.J. Fisher (coach)
1939-45	no record available	
1946	McGill University	
1947-49	no record available	
1950	Westmount Y.M.C.A.	
1951	Westmount Y.M.C.A.	Len Mather, Gordon Mather, Jack King, John Cooper
1952	Westmount Y.M.C.A.	Len Mather, Gordon Mather, Jack King, Leclaire
1953	Westmount Y.M.C.A.	Len Mather, Gordon Mather, Jack King, Marcel Beauchamp, Leclaire
1954	Windsor Gymnatic Club	
1955	no record available	
1956	no team championship	
	Women's Team no team championship	
1957	Noranda Sokol	
	Women's Team Noranda Sokol	
1958	no team championship	
	Women's Team Immaculate Conception Centre	
1959	Immaculate Conception Centre	
	Women's Team Immaculate Conception Centre	
1960	Lachine High School	
	Women's Team Palestre National	
1961	no record available	
	Women's Team Palestre National	

TABLE V (continued)

Year	Team
1962	Palestre National
	Women's Team Scarborough A.A.A.
1963	no record available
	Women's Team no record available
1964	Ste. Agathe
	Women's Team Palestre National

*Team championship results taken from Lewis Waller's report, "Historical Records and Notes on the Sport of Gymnastics in the Province of Quebec.

CHAPTER V

GYMNASTICS IN ONTARIO

The province of Ontario, along with Quebec, was the main centre of gymnastics in Canada prior to 1900. The first public gymnasium was constructed in 1846 in Toronto. Soon gymnasia appeared in Hamilton and Ottawa. In these centres various clubs were formed and public exhibitions became very popular. As a result of Egerton Ryerson's writings and influence, gymnastic activities were introduced into the schools' regular curriculum. Also, after 1865, the University of Toronto, included gymnastics as one of the numerous physical activities that were offered to students.

At about the turn of the century, the Y.M.C.A.'s built a gymnasia and began to place a prime emphasis on their Physical Departments' programmes, in which gymnastic activities played a major role. For the next fifty years, the Y.M.C.A.'s were to be one of the main centres for gymnastics on Ontario. Even the Y.W.C.A.'s, in such centres as Toronto, London, Kitchener, Kingston and Guelph, began to provide facilities and opportunity for women to participate in gymnastic activities. Drill and club swinging were the main emphases.

The first gymnasts from Canada to compete internationally were from the province of Ontario. Lou Sievert from the Toronto Central Y.M.C.A., represented Canada in the 1904 Olympic Games, held at St. Louis U.S.A. As a result of the Olympic trials held in Montreal, Alan Keith and Orville Elliott, of the University of Toronto Gymnastics Team, were

picked to represent Canada at the 1908 Olympic Games in London.[1]

The University of Toronto was able to provide the leadership and facilities necessary for gymnastics and thus there was a continual and active programme at the university. The "Assault-at-Arms," which were mainly gymnastic and fencing exhibitions, were popular annual events from 1893 until 1910. The first Gymnastic Club was formed in 1901 under the guidance of a Mr. Williams.[2] Much fame was brought to the University by Canada's outstanding gymnasts, Alan Keith and Orville Elliott, who were members of the University team for four years. After 1910, negotations and plans were initiated for a new men's gymnasium which was completed in 1919. The female students were also given an opportunity to participate in physical activities. "Physical Culture"[3] classes were organized by University College and Victoria College. Beginning in 1901, a three year Diploma Course in Gymnastics and Physical Drill[4] was offered to University College students under the direction of a Miss White.

Egerton Ryerson was instrumental in the formation of the Normal Schools in Ontario for the purpose of training

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[1]Annual 1924 Meeting Minutes of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada, p. 8.

[2]T.A. Reed, The Blue and White. Toronto, University of Toronto Press, 1944, p. 235.

[3]Marie Parkes, The Development of Women's Athletics at the University of Toronto. Toronto; The Women's Athletic Association, University of Toronto, 1961, p. 2.

[4]The Varsity, Toronto. November 5, 1901.

pre[illegible] to represent Canada at the 1908 Olympic Games in London.[1]

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1924 Meeting Minutes of the Amateur Athletic [illegible]
p. 8.

White. Toronto, University

elementary school teachers. He was a great believer in free gymnastic exercises and the use of the horizontal bar and wooden horse. He urged that the Ontario school boards adapt these ideas into the school programme.[5] Gradually, with graduates from the Normal Schools, Ryerson's ideas spread and were adopted. However the inclusion and teaching of apparatus and free gymnastics in the schools were short lived. The establishment of the Strathcona Trust Fund, in 1909, was to have a profound effect on the development of apparatus gymnastics in the schools. As a result of this fund there was a definite shift to physical training and military drill in the schools. In 1910, demands were made by the Minister of Education to develop, in the high schools, systematic exercises in drill and calisthenics.[6] This military influence in the instruction of physical exercises in the schools was very slow to be changed.

The termination of the first World War saw a revival of gymnastic activities in the Y.M.C.A.'s and universities. Two Senior Y.M.C.A. Leaders' Corps Conferences, the Ontario Leaders' Corps Conference and the Quebec and Ottawa Valley Leaders' Association, were formed by the Y.M.C.A.'s of Ontario. The Lemuel Cushing Trophy was competed for by the Westmount Y.M.C.A., the Montreal Central Y.M.C.A.

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[5]M.L. Van Vliet, (ed.), Physical Education in Canada, Scarborough: Prentice-Hall of Canada, 1965, p. 53.

[6]W.D. Smith, "A Study of the Development of the Physical Education Branch, Department of Education, Province of Ontario, Canada," unpublished Ed.D. dissertation, University of Buffalo, Buffalo, 1957, p. 18.

school teachers. He was a great believer in free gymnastic exercises and the use of the horizontal bar and wooden horse. He urged that the Ontario school boards adapt these ideas into the school programme.[5] Gradually, with graduates from the Normal Schools, Ryerson's ideas spread and were adopted. However the inclusion and teaching of apparatus and free gymnastics in the schools were short lived. The establishment of the Strathcona Trust Fund, in 1909, was to have a profound effect on the development of apparatus gymnastics in the schools. As a result of this fund there was a definite shift to physical training and military drill in the schools. In 1910, demands were made by the Minister of Education to develop, in the high schools, systematic exercises in drill and calisthenics.[6] This military influence in the instruction of physical exercises in the schools was very slow

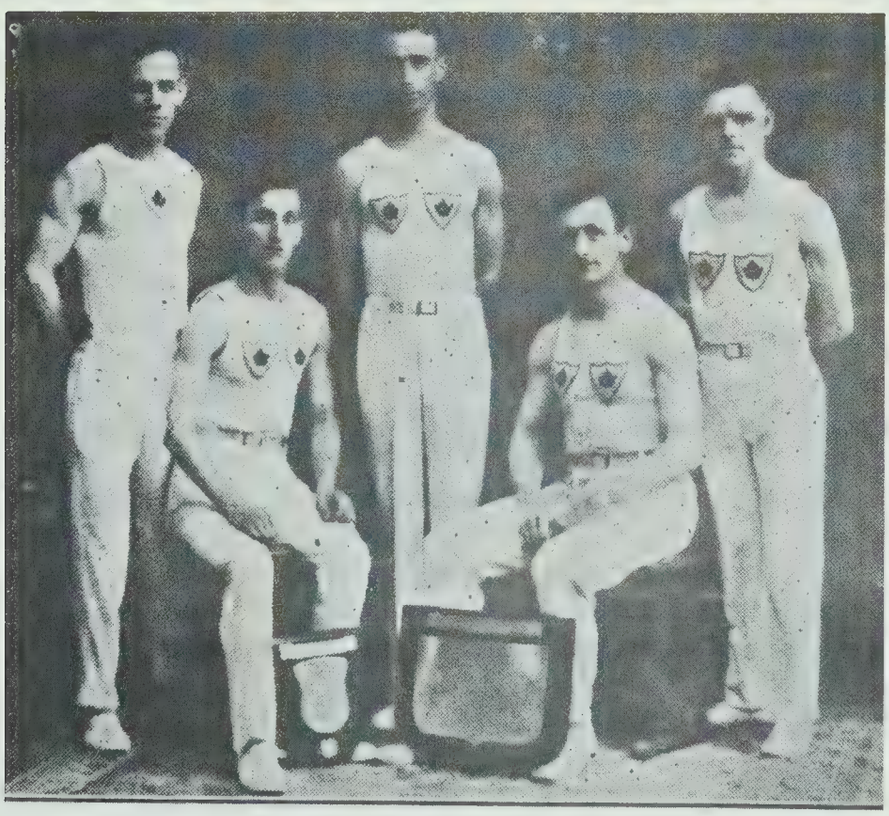
The termination of the First World War saw a revival of gymnastic activities in the Y.M.C.A.'s and universities. Two Senior Y.M.C.A. Leaders' Corps Conferences, the Ontario Leaders' Corps Conference and the Quebec and Ottawa Valley Leaders' [illegible]ation, were formed by the Y.M.C.A. of [illegible]. Lemuel Cushing Trophy was competed for by Y.M.C.A.'s, the Montreal Central Y.M.C.A.

and the Ottawa Y.M.C.A., in the Ottawa Valley and Quebec Conference. In the other Conference were teams from Toronto, London, St. Catharines, Galt, Kitchener-Waterloo and Hamilton.

Ontario was the site of the Canadian Gymnastic Championships from 1923 to 1934. They were held in Toronto, in front of the grandstand, at the Canadian National Exhibition. The Harold A. Wilson Company, a sporting goods manufacturer in Toronto, provided each year the necessary equipment, while the mats for tumbling were loaned from the Toronto Central Y.M.C.A. When the Canadian National Exhibition's Sports Committee, in 1935, did not apply to the A.A.U. of C. to promote the championships and did not offer to provide its facilities, the National Championships were not held that year, nor the following year.

The Toronto Central Y.M.C.A. captured the team competition at the first Canadian Championship Competition in 1923 and one of the team members, Robert Bonney, was the first all around Champion in Canada. The Toronto Central Y.M.C.A. dominated the national championships until 1930 after which date, for some years, its supremacy was contested annually by the Winnipeg Central Y.M.C.A. and the Buffalo Turnvereins. During these years, the majority of competitors in these national competitions were from southern Ontario, a few were from Montreal, and after 1930, some were from Winnipeg and Buffalo. The Ontario competitors came from the Toronto and Hamilton Y.M.C.A.'s, but also from the University of Toronto, Renfrew Collegiate Institute, Sarnia Collegiate Institute, St. Andrew's College, Delta Collegiate, Northern

FIGURE 10: BRAMPTON HIGH SCHOOL, 1883
INDIAN CLUB SWINGING



CENTRAL Y.M.C.A. GYMNASTIC TEAM
NATIONAL GYMNASTIC CHAMPIONS, 1923, 1924, 1925

G. Kindness **J. Pryce** **F. Smith**
(Canadian Champion, 1925)
J. N. Foulkes **R. Bonney**
(Canadian Champion, 1923, 24.)

FIGURE 11: TORONTO CENTRAL Y.M.C.A.
GYMNASTIC TEAM 1923 - 1925

Vocational School, Danforth Technical Institute and Glebe Collegiate.

All the members of the National Gymnastics Committee of the A.A.U. of C., until 1926, were from Toronto, Ontario. Thus, the main national leadership was coming from this city. Robert Bonney was chairman of the committee from 1927 to 1939, inclusive.

Although the centre of gymnastics in Ontario seemed to be Toronto, much activity was also seen in Hamilton. The main impetus in that city was given by members of the Orlick family, from which was to come probably one of the most influential persons in the development of gymnastics in Canada. E.M. Orlick first became involved in gymnastics at the Hamilton Y.M.C.A. at the age of five, in 1915.[7] In the 1920's he was coaching gymnastics in various Hamilton High Schools, at the Y.M.C.A. and on the playgrounds. He stimulated so much interest in the activity that he was soon able to organize various competitions in the area. Annual championships were held by the Hamilton Playgrounds, the high schools, the city of Hamilton and the Y.M.C.A.'s of the city.

Despite the fact that he spent most of his time coaching others, Orlick did compete himself. While at Hamilton Central Collegiate, he competed in various high school meets and won the all around championship at the first Ontario Provincial Interscholastic Gymnastic Championships.[8] Also,

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[7] E.M. Orlick, personal biography written by E.M. Orlick for Lewis Waller, n.d.

[8] Ibid.

at the provincial competitions, he captured, over the years, the Novice and Senior Championships. In 1929 he entered the Canadian Championships, in which he placed second in the Junior division all around.

The teaching in the schools was still under the "military" influence and was mainly based on the formal Ling system of gymnastics. However, in some Ontario schools gymnastics must have been taught as several high schools from Toronto, Sarnia, Hamilton and Ottawa were represented in the Canadian Championships. Delta, Sarnia and Renfrew Collegiate Institutes dominated the Junior national competitions from 1927 to 1934. Also, in Hamilton and Toronto, High School Championships were conducted annually. The private schools of Ontario had always maintained apparatus gymnastics in their curriculum.

After 1918, gymnastic competitions increased at the University of Toronto, both on the intra-mural and inter-university levels. The first Inter-Collegiate Championship in Canada was held in 1921 between McGill and the University of Toronto, in Toronto. Toronto won the first meet by a small margin. In order to stimulate interest and to increase participation in gymnastics among the students of the University of Toronto, annual Inter-faculty competitions, for the Harold A. Wilson Cup, began in 1926.[9] In honour of Donald Barton, Gymnastics Instructor from 1919 to 1936, a trophy

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[9] Reed, Op. cit., P. 239.

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In order to stimulate interest and to increase

pation in gymnastics among the students of the Univer-

was offered annually after 1936, to the "most improved gymnast."[10] Several gymnasts, such as R. Williamson and D. Gunn, competed in the Canadian Championships. Charles Zwygard, Canadian all around champion in 1932 and 1933, did much to promote gymnastics when he attended the University of Toronto in the late 1930's.

During this period, gymnastics activities were included in the programmes of the other Ontario universities, such as, Queen's, Western, McMaster, and also at the Royal Military College. While he was studying at McMaster University, E.M. Orlick both competed with, and coached, the University Gymnastic Team. When he arrived at the University of Western Ontario in 1934, he began to coach its gymnastic team and to organize gymnastic displays.

In Ontario, as in other Canadian provinces, the ethnic groups had carried on their traditional pastimes when they settled in the province. As early as 1880, the Germans had established their Turnverein groups in Toronto, Hamilton and Berlin (now Kitchener). Although the first World War greatly affected these German clubs a few were still in existence in the 1930's. At the Hamilton Turnverein, E.M. Orlick was the gymnastics instructor until he left for London in 1934. The Toronto Harmonie Club was formed in 1934, with a membership of approximately twenty men and twenty-five women. One of the members was Charles Zwygard, the 1932 and 1933 Canadian Champion. Frank Fischer, a member

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[10] Ibid, p. 239.

of the Harmonie Team, captured the 1934 Ontario team championship.[11] The club continued to be active through the 1930's. From 1940 to 1954 there was no activity at the club. The Czechoslavakians also began their clubs in Ontario in the 1930's. Toronto, in 1932, was the site of the first Sokol unit in Ontario. By 1941, another unit had been formed in Batawa, Ontario.

The last national gymnastic competition held prior to the second World War was in Winnipeg in 1940. These Canadian Championships were won by Al Keith, who, at that time, was President of the Toronto West End Leaders' Corps.[12] The war brought an end to gymnastic competitions in Ontario and elsewhere in Canada.

With the onset of the second World War and Canada's immediate entry as a participating country, all activities were directed and orientated towards the war effort. Even the Y.M.C.A.'s had little activity, as the Senior Leaders' Corps had been disbanded when most of them entered the service. In the schools, the emphasis was again on military drill, calisthenics and non-equipment activities. In 1944, cadet training was made compulsory in all Ontario secondary schools.[13] This obligatory instruction remained as part of the high school physical education curriculum until about 1950.

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[11]Horst Galle, personal letter to the writer, January 10, 1970.

[12]Art Warburton, Assistant Recreation Director, City of Prince George, personal letter to the writer, March, 1970.

[13]Smith, op. cit., p. 42.

Gymnastic activity was slow to be organized after the end of the War. However, by 1948, several university, high school, Y.M.C.A. and ethnic clubs existed in the province.[14] Although the University of Toronto had the strongest club, other clubs had been formed at Queen's, Western and Windsor Universities. Annual inter-collegiate gymnastic championships were conducted, usually at the University of Toronto. Although other universities had been invited, in the 1947-48 Inter-collegiate Championship only McGill and Toronto competed. Toronto's team of "Lackston, Humphries, Keene Johnston, Gordon Gibson and Harold Bee"[15] won the Championship that year. The Ontario Interscholastic Championships were held prior to the inter-collegiate championships in Hart House, and in the 1948 Championships there were thirty entrants. The schools having gymnastic teams, at this time, were in the main from Toronto.

After the war, the Y.M.C.A.'s soon revived the Leaders' Corps as well as their gymnastic classes. By 1947-48 seventeen Ontario Y.M.C.A.'s had active clubs. Don McGregor re-organized and rebuilt the gymnastic club of the Broadview Y.M.C.A. so that it was one of the strongest clubs in Toronto.[16] Three nationality groups had active gymnastic clubs in Toronto.[17] For example, the Sokol group was holding

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[14]Annual 1948 Meeting Minutes of the Amateur Union of Canada, "Report on Gymnastics," E.M. Orlick, p. 105.

[15]Harold Bee, personal interview with the writer, Toronto, Ontario, December 31, 1969.

[16]Don McGregor, personal interview with the writer, Toronto, Ontario, December 31, 1969.

[17]Annual 1948 Meeting Minutes, op. cit., p. 105.

its gymnastic classes in the Toronto Masonic Hall, but it did not take part in any competitions.

Although the main centre for gymnastics was, and still is, in southern Ontario, a few clubs began to emerge in some of the northern centres of the province. Interest in gymnastic activity increased, so that by 1949 there were strong clubs in Fort William and Port Arthur[18] as well as an active Finnish club at the Lakehead.

Of major importance at this time was the re-introduction of gymnastic activities and competitions into the schools. The Gymnastics Committee of the O.F.S.A.A. (Ontario Federation of School Athletic Associations), formed in 1950, was to become the major factor in the development of gymnastics in Ontario. As a result of the Physical Education degree programme in the universities, more capable teachers began to teach in the schools, and tumbling and apparatus activities were taught in the regular physical education programmes.[19] D.H. Armstrong reported, in 1951, that in the Toronto area alone there were seven active schools, with 131 competitors, in the annual gymnastics competitions. In western Ontario, on the other hand, six schools conducted annual competitions involving fifty competitors. Four private schools in Ontario, having a total of forty five competitors, were also actively engaged

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[18]Annual 1949 Meeting Minutes of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada, Thunderbay Branch Annual Report, p. 91.

[19]Smith, op. cit., p. 46.

in school gymnastics.[20] This re-appearance of gymnastics in the schools was very crucial in the development of gymnastics in Ontario.

The other factor which gave gymnastics a considerable boost in Ontario, at this time, was the formation of private clubs. The 1950's saw the emergence of such clubs as the Windsor Gymnastic Club, Toronto Sokol, Toronto Harmonie Club and Scarborough Police Youth Club. Although there were many other clubs formed throughout the province, the previously mentioned clubs produced a majority of the best athletes, not only in Ontario, but throughout Canada. With Bernard Newman as coach, the Windsor Gymnastics Club (W.G.C.) produced outstanding gymnasts, such as Ernestine Russell, Edward Gagnier, Margaret Schram, Calvin Girard and Rosemary Ripley, who dominated the Ontario and Canadian Championships. From 1954 to 1959 the W.G.C. captured twenty-four, out of a possible thrity, Canadian team championships.

In 1951 a twelve year old Windsor girl won her first gymnastic meet in Detroit. This was the beginning of Ernestine Russell's spectacular gymnastic career. In the following ten years she did more for the sport of gymnastics than any person or gymnast ever had, or perhaps has ever done in Canada. She achieved international recognition for Canada and with the aid of television, popularized the sport to the Canadian public. Ernestine Russell was certainly, at this time, Canada's outstanding female athlete, and thereby was nominated and won the Velma Springstead "Rose Bowl" Trophy

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[20]Annual 1951 Meeting Minutes of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada, Report of the Ontario Branch.

for three consecutive years.

The 1954 Canadian Championships were held in Vancouver, and the Windsor Gymnastics Club won both the men's and women's team championships. This was the first year that women competed in Canadian Championships, and Ernestine Russell and Margaret Schram, both from Windsor, dominated the Women's competitions.

At this same time, another outstanding Canadian gymnast, Edward Gagnier, also from Windsor, emerged. In 1954 he captured the Canadian Championship and, in that same year, was the recipient of the A.A.U. of C.'s award for Canada's outstanding junior male athlete. He received an athletic scholarship to Michigan State University, where he captured numerous Big Ten Championships. Edward Gagnier and Ernestine Russell, with Bernard Newman as the manager-coach, were the members of the 1956 Canadian Gymnastics Olympic Team.

After 1950, as a result of a large wave of immigrants into southern Ontario, many strong and active ethnic clubs began to emerge. Several new Sokol units were established, such as in Kitchener in 1952, in Windsor in 1953 and another in Toronto in 1953. Members of the Sokol units, especially from Toronto and Windsor, also took part in local, provincial and national championships. Frank Grmek was the outstanding participant among the Sokol gymnasts, and in the 1954 Canadian Championships he was second in the floor exercise and on the parallel bars. In 1954 the Toronto German Harmonie

Club resumed its activities after a break of fourteen years. Initially, with only six members in the gymnastic club, the German Harmonie Club entered the Ontario Championships,[21] at which Karl Nutzenberger was one of the winners.

The Gymnastics Committee of the Central Ontario Branch of the A.A.U. of C. was established in 1955 and Frank Grmek, of Sokol Toronto, was nominated as Chairman.[22] Sokol Toronto was the only club to be officially affiliated in 1954-55 and 1955-56. The next club to be affiliated was the Harmonie Club in 1957. The number of A.A.U. card registrations in Ontario increased sharply from 47 in 1954 to 121 in 1957.

The 1955, 1956 and 1957 Canadian Championships were held in Ontario. In the 1955 Championships in Windsor, the Junior and Novice Men's Team and the Senior Women's Team Championships were all captured by the Windsor Gymnastic Club, as were all the team championships in 1956, in Toronto. Not only were Canada's top gymnasts coming from Ontario, in particular Windsor, but also the national leadership of the Gymnastics Committee of the A.A.U. of C., in 1955 and 1956, was provided by Bernard Newman, coach of the Windsor Gymnastic Club.

The 1956 Eastern Canadian Championships were held in Windsor, and the Windsor Club won all the Team Championships, except the Senior Men's, which was won by the Toronto Harmonie Club. At this competition there were sixty-four competitors,

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[21]Horst Galle, personal letter to the writer, January 10, 1970.

[22]Annual 1956 Meeting Minutes of the Central Ontario Branch of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada.

representing fourteen different clubs, from Ontario and Quebec. Two years later, when the Eastern Canadian Championships were again held in Windsor, the number of competitors has risen to ninety-one.

In 1957, Wilhelm Weiler immigrated to Canada from Germany and six weeks after his arrival in the country he captured the Canadian Senior Men's Championship. Weiler dominated men's gymnastics in Canada for the next ten years, and his greatest achievement was at the 1963 Pan-American Games. At first, Weiler competed for the Toronto German Harmonie Club, which had sponsored him to Canada; however, after joining the Canadian Armed Forces, he competed for the Army.

Interest in gymnastics in the province was greatly increasing, particularly as a result of the acclaim and publicity received by Ernestine Russell and Wilhelm Weiler. The level of competition was being raised by means of judging and coaching clinics. In conjunction with the 1956 and 1957 Canadian Championships held at the Canadian National Exhibition (C.N.E.) in Toronto, clinics were conducted by top Canadian and U.S. coaches. Also, secondary school teachers were receiving more coaching and teaching aids by clinics connected with the Summer Schools which were under the Department of Education's direction.[23] As a result of the coaching clinics, the number of clubs, competitors and

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[23]Annual 1958 Meeting Minutes of the Central Ontario Branch of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada, "Gymnastics Report."

competitions increased. Local competitions, such as the Scarborough Meet in 1956, the Etobicoke Invitational in 1959, the Peterborough Championships in 1959, the Harmonie-Army Team Championship in 1959 and the Metropolitan Meet in 1960, provided opportunities for many beginners and others to receive competitive experience. Also, more district meets, such as the Central Ontario Championships, the Ontario Open Championships and the Eastern Canadian Championships were being held. Thus, the calibre of gymnastics was slowly improving, as there was opportunity for gymnasts to compete in any level from local to international competition. Several Ontario gymnasts, namely Ernestine Russell, Leissa Krol (only nine years of age), Margaret Schram, Rosemary Ripley, Calvin Girard and Nino Marion, were members of the 1959 Canadian Pan-American Games Gymnastic Teams. It should also be noted that they were all members of the Windsor Gymnastics Club.

Gradually the public was becoming more aware of gymnastics. Excellent publicity was achieved by Ernestine Russell's performances, and by gymnasts performing on the C.B.C.'s "Tabloid" television programme.[24] The Canadian National Exhibition began to sponsor Invitational International meets, such as the Finnish-Canadian competition in 1959 and the annual Canadian versus U.S. Team Invitational, which began in 1958. More and more people were being exposed to first-class performances, not only by top Canadian gymnasts

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[24]Annual 1959 Meeting Minutes of the Central Ontario Branch of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada, "Gymnastics Report."

but also by international gymnasts. In 1962 the Ontario public had the opportunity to view, in action, the Japanese Gymnastics Teams, who were the 1960 Olympic Gold Medallists and World Champions.

The Camp Borden Gymnastics Club was formed in 1957, and the following year it assisted in conducting the National Gymnastics Clinic at the Canadian National Exhibition. Subsequently, it aided in conducting local, provincial and national clinics. Also, the team staged performances throughout the province at such centres as Niagara Falls, Guelph, Kingston, Barrie, Orillia and Toronto.[25] The Camp Borden Club did much to stimulate and aid the development of gymnastics in the province. Since its formation, the Camp Borden Army Team entered into competitions, and its outstanding performer was Wilhelm Weiler.

Competitions and participation continued to increase in Ontario. At first the main centres of activity were Toronto and Windsor. Gradually gymnastics began to spread throughout the province. Paul Voutalainen, of the Thunderbay Gymnastics Committee, reported that in 1960 he had twenty-five gymnasts training regularly and participating in meets in such centres as South Porcupine.[26] Also, aiding the spread of gymnastics were the demonstrations and clinics being conducted for the high school teachers. The Camp Borden Army

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[25]Annual 1963 Meeting Minutes of the Central Ontario Branch of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada, "Gymnastics Report."

[26]Annual 1960 Meeting Minutes of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada, Thunderbay Branch, Annual Report.

Gymnastics Club conducted coaching clinics for Secondary School Physical Education teachers at Ottawa, Belleville, Port Hope, Alliston, Sudbury, Sault Ste. Marie and Fort William.[27] These clinics were the beginning of a long-range plan to upgrade gymnastics in the province by improving the techniques, knowledge and capabilities of the teachers and club coaches.

In 1963 the first major European coaching clinic in Ontario was conducted by Mr. and Mrs. Ivancevic, Yugoslavian National Gymnastics coaches. The Ontario clinic was conducted at the University of Toronto from August 26 to September 2nd. Their visit was a great stimulus and aid to Ontario gymnasts. The following year Mrs. Marilyn Savage conducted Olympic-style gymnastics courses for physical education students at Queen's University and at Lake Couchiching for twenty Y.W.C.A. Leaders.[28] In 1965, thirteen coaching and two judging clinics were sponsored by the Central Ontario Gymnastics Association. The average attendance at each of these clinics was 125 teachers and students. That year, seven district high school meets were held. About three hundred girls competed in these meets.[29]

The coaching clinics certainly had a positive effect in spreading the sport of the smaller communities in the

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[27]Annual 1962 Meeting Minutes of the Central Ontario Branch of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada.

[28]Annual 1964 Meeting Minutes of the Central Ontario Branch of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada, "Gymnastics Report."

[29]Annual 1965 Meeting Minutes of the Central Ontario Branch of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada, "Gymnastics Report."

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Meet ng M tures of the ntral Ontario

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province.

Television again gave a tremendous boost to the sport of gymnastics in November, 1965. During the 1965 "Grey Cup Game," at half time, the Toronto Harmonie Senior Gymnastics Team, consisting of Barry Brooker, Digby Sales, T. Krudwig, J. Boxar and M. Berent gave a demonstration of various gymnastic events. Thousands of people across Canada were able to view the performance.

At this time there were several new outstanding gymnasts in the province. Susan McDonnell and Marilyn Minaker were dominating their class competitions both provincially and nationally. Aslo, Richard Kinn, a member of the Toronto Harmonie Club, had represented Canada in the 1964 Olympics. Marilyn Savage of the Scarborough Winstonettes and Albert Dippong, of the Toronto Harmonie Club, coached the 1966 World Championship Teams of which Marilyn Minaker, Elsbeth Austin, Barry Brooker and Rick Kinsman, from central Ontario, were members.

In November, 1967, the Central Ontario Gymnastics Association was overturned and a new association was formed in January, 1968. A new constitution, giving all the voting power to the clubs, was drawn up. This move demonstrated that the clubs ruled the Association and that they were the most important part of the gymnastic programme.[30] Instrumental in the formation of the Constitution and the work of the new Association were John Hunter, Albert Dippong, Marilyn Savage

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[30]John Hunter, Personal interview with the writer, Lake Couchiching, Ontario, November 1, 1969.

and Carol Ann Letheran.[31] From this time on, for all practical purposes, the Central Ontario Gymnastics Association represented gymnastics, ran all the meets and exercised all of the responsibilities for the province of Ontario.[32] However, it was not until the 1969 Ontario Gymnastic Conference at Lake Couchiching that the delegates from the three separate areas of Thunderbay, South-Western Ontario and Central Ontario were presented with the Central Ontario Constitution.

During August, 1967, the first Canadian Gymnastics School was held at York University. It was organized by the Central Ontario Gymnastics Association and York University, Department of Physical Education, and was financially assisted by the Community Programmes Branch of the Ontario Department of Education. Conducting the clinic were two top Yugoslavian coaches, Tom Zivic and Boris Bajin, as well as selected Canadian coaches. A total of 53 coaches and 135 gymnasts attended the three-week-long sessions.[33]

This first Gymnastics School proved to be such a success that plans were immediately laid for the following year. The School, now known as the "York Seminar," became an annual event. In 1968, 94 coaches and 207 gymnasts attended, and the 1969 Seminar had coast-to-coast participation, with 78 coaches and 264 gymnasts. It has been instrumental in stimulating gymnastics, not only in Ontario,

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[31] Ibid.

[32] Ibid.

[33] History of York Seminar, unpublished material. Courtesy of Mr. John Hunter, Chairman of the Ontario Gymnastic Federation.

but also in Canada generally.

From 1967 to 1970, the number of clubs increased from 8 to 131. Probably the largest and most prominent club in the province was the Scarborough Rotary Winstonettes, from Scarborough, Ontario. The Winstonettes could be considered the top group in Canada in the late 1960's.[34] Since 1967 the club has dominated the Junior Women's division in competitions throughout Canada. In the 1969 Canadian Championships, the club captured seven out of a possible ten titles in the Junior Division. The Winstonettes developed a "farm" system in which a large group was taking part on a recreational level, and selections were made from the mass group for the "competitive" group. This competitive group is coached by Marilyn Savage who has, since 1963, developed a definite coaching plan for the club and for Canada. This is a four-year plan, extending from one Olympic Games to the next. Each year is then divided into two six-month sessions, with the last month of each session being the competitive period.[35] Basically Marilyn Savage has followed the European method, which differs from the American system of training. The Americans go into a tremendously extensive training programme for a short time (like six weeks) prior to the competitions. The Winstonettes, whose example is followed by most of the top Canadian gymnasts, build up to the competition with a gradual six-month programme.

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[34]Mrs. Marilyn Savage, Head Coach for Canada 1970, personal interview with the writer, Scarborough, Ontario, October 30, 1970.

[35]Ibid.

The Canadians are actually half-way in between the European and the American system.[36] In the hope of producing top gymnasts, the base level has been broadened and emphasized in Ontario. The results of this have already been demonstrated by the great number of various meets held and the increased number of competitors. Also, top level gymnasts have emerged, as indicated by the 1968 Olympic Team, in which half of the members were from Ontario. Good administration and leadership are most important in the development of any sport and these have been recognized in Ontario by such organizations as the Ontario School Gymnastic Coaches' Association and the Ontario Gymnastic Federation.

The Windsor Gymnastics Club

The Windsor Gymnastics Club was formed in 1950 as a member of the Gymnastics Association of the South-Western Ontario Branch of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada. For the next ten years the Windsor Club dominated both the men's and women's competitions, not only in Ontario, but in Canada. Canada's outstanding gymnasts for the 1950's were, in the main, products of the Windsor Gymnastics Club.

The gymnast to bring the most fame to the Windsor Club was Ernestine Russell, who started competing for the club at the age of thirteen, in 1951. She became the first girl gymnast in Canada to hold an A.A.U. card.[37] Beginning

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[36] Ibid.

[37] Windsor Gymnastics Club Yearbook, 1959, compiled by Bernard Newman. The major source of information regarding the Windsor Gymnastics Club has been obtained from this Yearbook and this contribution is acknowledged throughout.

in 1953 she competed annually in the United States National Championships, capturing all the first places possible in 1955. From 1954 to 1960, Ernestine dominated the Canadian senior female competitions. While the outstanding male gymnast from the Windsor Club was Edward Gagnier, other top Canadian gymnasts such as Rosemary Ripley, Margaret Schram, Leissa Krol, Jane Newman, Donna Dominato, Calvin Girard, Nino Marion, Wolfgang Dozauer, Jim Hynds and Don Dominato were also members of the club, which was coached by Bernard Newman. These Windsor gymnasts dominated the Canadian representative teams. The Canadian 1956 Olympic team consisted of Ernestine Russell, Edward Gagnier and Bernard Newman, as coach. In Canada's first International Team Competition, Canada versus the United States of America, in 1958, four out of the seven men and three out of the four women gymnasts were from Windsor. Four of the six women competing for Canada against Finland in January, 1959, in Toronto, were from the Windsor Club. At the Pan-American Games, two men and four women from Windsor competed for Canada.[38]

By 1959, the Windsor Gymnastics Club members had collected an impressive number of awards: 110 team championships, of which 24 were Canadian Championships; 157 individual Canadian Championships, 73 women's and 84 men's; 11 individual U.S. Championships; 1 Big Ten individual all around Championship; 4 gold and one silver Pan-American Games medals.[39]

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[38] Ibid.

[39] Ibid.

When the Canadian Team Championships were totalled for the years 1951 to 1959, the standings were as follows:[40]

	Men	Women	Total
1. Windsor Gymnastics Club, Windsor, Ontario	11	13	24
2. Vancouver, British Columbia	2		2
3. Immaculate Conception Centre Montreal, Quebec	1		1
4. Scarborough Police Youth Club	1		1
5. Canadian Army, Camp Borden	1		1
6. Southern California, Los Angeles, U.S.A.	1		1
	17	13	30

During the 1950's several Windsor Club gymnasts received athletic scholarships to United States universities, in particular Michigan State University. While attending university, they competed for the Varsity team and captured numerous Big Ten Championships. Marvin Johnson was the first of the club members to receive an athletic scholarship to Michigan State and following him were Ernestine Russell, Edward Gagnier, Cal Girard, Nino Marion, Wayne Warren, Al Cornwall, Donnie Dominato, Wolfgang Dozauer, Jim Hynds and Bob Harris. While at Michigan State, Gagnier was considered Michigan's "All Time Greatest Gymnast."

The Windsor Club started in 1950 with a membership of 25 and reached a peak of 104 members in the late 1950's.

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[40] Ibid.

	Men	Women	Total
Windsor Gymnastics Club, Windsor, Ontario	11	13	24
Vancouver, British Columbia	1	1	2
Immacu ite Conception Centre Montreal, Quebec	1		1
Scarborough Police Youth Club	1		1
Canadian Army, Camp Borden	1		1
6. Southern California, Los Angeles, U.S.A.	1		1
	17	14	

During the 1950's several Windsor Club gymnasts received athlete scholarship to United States universities, circular Michigan State university. While attending ersity, they competed for the Varsity team and captured numerous Big Ten Championships. Marvin Johnson was the first of the club members to receive an athletic scholarship to M ri ar ilate and following him were Ernestine Russell, dward Gapnier, Cal Girard, Nino Marion, Wayne Warren, Al ormwall, Donnie Dominato, Wolfgang Dozan , Jim Hynda and rie. While at Michigan State, Gapnier was considered a "All Time Greatest Gymnast.

The Windsor Club started in 1950 with a membership of reached a peak of 104 members in the late 1950's.

However, by 1962 there were only about fifty members[41] and the club was no longer dominating the Canadian gymnastics scene. In 1959, Bernard Newman had been elected to the Ontario Legislature and no longer had the time to devote to gymnastics. With the loss of "their" coach, the Windsor Club slowly started to decline, and no longer were Canada's outstanding gymnasts members of the Windsor Gymnastics Club. The club is still in existence, but it rarely enters into competitions.

The German Clubs

Gymnastics is a traditional activity for the German people, and thus, when they settled in Canada, they continued with their popular pastimes. Wherever German people go they form their clubs which generally have a gymnastics group, the "turnverein," and a choir, the "singverein," as two of the main club activities.[42]

The first Turnverein Associations in Ontario were formed in 1859 in Berlin (now Kitchener), in 1861 in Toronto and Hamilton.[43] In 1863, the Hamilton Association held its first gymnastics competition,[44] which was one of the first gymnastic competitions to be held in Canada.

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[41]Bernard Newman, Personal letter to the writer, January 22, 1970.

[42]Paul Pichler, Personal interview with the writer, Lake Couchiching, Ontario, November 1, 1969.

[43]P. Lindsay, "A History of Sport in Canada, 1807-1867," unpublished Ph.D. thesis, University of Alberta, Edmonton, 1969, p. 275.

[44]Pichler, op. cit.

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The first World War probably had a negative effect on the activities of the German Clubs. However, in the 1930's, clubs in Toronto and Hamilton were active. The Hamilton Club was under the able leadership of E.M. Orlick. In 1934, the Toronto Harmonie Club was formed, with the gymnastics being under the direction of Albert Stemm. Members of the club competed in the Canadian and Ontario Gymnastics Championships. Frank Fischer and Charles Zwygard were two of the club's outstanding performers. Belonging to the gymnastics club were twenty men and twenty-five women.[45] However, gymnastic activity at the club ceased for the years 1940 to 1954.

In 1954 the Toronto German Harmonie Gymnastics Club was formed again by Mr. and Mrs. Karl Nutzenberger. The club started with three men and three women, but it soon grew to sixty-five members.[46] At first the club had no apparatus and thus concentrated on floor exercises and tumbling. Gradually apparatus was acquired. The first competitions that the club entered were the 1956 Ontario, and the Eastern Canadian Championships, in which the team, consisting of Karl Nutzenberger, Alfred Zeitmann, Horst Galle and Gerhard Lindner, captured the Team Championship in both competitions. In 1957, the Harmonie Club was represented in the Canadian Championships by Wilhelm Weiler, who had been sponsored to Canada

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[45] Horst Galle, Personal letter to the writer, January 10, 1970.

[46] Ibid.

from Germany by the club.

The next German club to be formed was called Club Heidelberg, in St. Catharines. On January 9, 1958, a gymnastics club was begun by Paul Krueger, who led the club's activities in 1958, 1959 and 1961, Heinz Lonny leading it in 1960.[46] As the club lacked apparatus at first, the main activities consisted of floor exercises and calisthenics. However, mats, horizontal and parallel bars, vaulting horse, spring boards and rings were soon acquired by the club through donations. By 1962, fifty gymnasts were working out regularly at the club's gymnasium.

With the assistance of St. Catherines Club Heidelberg, a German club was formed in London in September, 1962. It started with a membership of thirty women, three men and fifty-three children, but within a short time it had increased its total membership to 106.[47] Hamilton's Club "Germania" started its activities, in McMaster University's Drill Hall, in February 1962, under the leadership of H. Bastel. Similarly, in Welland, the Club Rheingold was formed in January 1963 by Rudolf Kahlert.[48]

As these clubs were being formed in various cities throughout Ontario, there came a natural desire to hold a

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[46] "Turngruppe," unpublished material, courtesy of Rudolf Kahlert.

[47] Minutes of the Meeting of the German-Canadian Gymnastics Leaders', April 7, 1963. The writer is indebted to Mrs. Renato Thormann for the translation of all the meeting minutes and reports of the German clubs in Ontario.

[48] Ibid.

common sports day, which was a tradition in Germany. Thus, the first German-Canadian gymnastic display took place on June 23rd, 1962, in St. Catharines at the Club Heidelberg's clubhouse. A total of 334 men, women and children from the various clubs participated in the apparatus and trampoline competitions, which were held in the open air, and in track and field events.[49] Five different types of competitions were organized for all age groups. The first competition consisted of only track and field events; the third competition was only gymnastics; the second was a combination of gymnastics and track and field, and the fifth was trampoline only. The fourth competition decided the winner of the Festival on the basis of performance on the high bar, parallel bars, long horse and side horse vaults, side horse, floor exercise, 100 metre sprint, broad jump, high jump and shotput of 7.275 kg.[50] For this Sports Festival the German Sports Association (D.S.B.) in Bonn, Germany, contributed 2,500 D.M., which was about $656.00. Also, all the gymnastic apparatus and track and field equipment was ordered especially for the event from Germany. It was the first time that competitions and festivals of this nature had been conducted in Canada.

Competitions between clubs were initiated by Hamilton's Club Germania and the St. Catharines Club Heidelberg on December 16th, 1962. The events contested were parallel bars,

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[49]Report of the First German-Canadian Gymnastics Display and Sports Day in St. Catharines, June 23rd, 1962, unpublished material.

[50]Ibid.

long horse and side horse vaulting, and floor exercise. There was no competition on the horizontal bar as the St. Catharines Club's gymnasium, in which the meet was conducted, had too low a ceiling.[51] Dieter Woehrle of the Club Germania placed first in the all around, while Paul Krueger and Peter Bowie, of Club Heidelberg, were second and third, respectively. The St. Catharines Club also won the team championship by 3.48 points, with a score of 162.85 points.

Inter-club competitions, held in conjunction with dances and beach parties, became frequent events for the Ontario German Clubs. Also, competitions for children only were conducted. In 1968, the German Harmonie Club hosted a three-club meet involving Toronto Harmonie Club, East York German Club and East York Canadiana German Club. The meet was held for two age groups: 10 to 12 yeas, and 13 to 15 years.

The Toronto Harmonie Club was very active in local competitions, with its members competing in Metropolitan, Provincial and Canadian Championships, and also representing Canada at the Olympics, World Championships and Pan-American Games. The 1967 Eastern Canadian Senior Men's and 1968 Central Ontario Junior Men's Championships were won by the Harmonie Club. Over the years the top members of the club have been Wilhelm Weiler, Richard Kihn, Calvin Girard, Barry Brooker, Albert Dippong, John Tuttle, Horst Gall, Karl

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[51] Report of the Competition of Club Heidelberg versus Club Germania, December 16th, 1962, unpublished material.

Nutzenberger, Elsbeth Austin, Anne Krudwig and Jennifer Diachun.[52] Several of these have been Ontario and Canadian Champions.

Sokol in Ontario

Sokol units were established in Kitchener, Windsor and Toronto in the early 1950's. The largest and most active of these was, and still is, "Sokol Toronto," founded in 1953. Their first gymnastic display was held at the Alexander Muir School in Toronto on April 2, 1954, and the first exhibition was at Stefaniktown on July 18, 1954. The following year the first of the annual School for Sokol Assistants of Sokol Gymnastic Associations of Canada was held.[53] Members of Sokol Toronto participated in the Canadian, United States and North American "Slets." Slets are the Olympic Games of the Sokol Association, and gymnastics was one of the events contested at these Games. The men's "low," and the women's team divisions of the gymnastic championships were dominated by Sokol Toronto teams from 1955 to 1962. Outstanding gymnasts from this club were Jan Waldauf, Frank Grmek, Vlasta Waldauf, and Slava Corn. Frank Grmek, and others from the club, also actively participated in Ontario and Canadian Championships.

The ninth Annual Gymnastic Championships of the Sokol Gymnastic Association of Canada were held in 1965 at the

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[52] Galle, op. cit.

[53] Report of Sokol Gymnastic Association of Toronto, 1966, submitted to the Special General Meeting. p. 27.

Sokol Centre in Toronto. Jan Waldauf was the Meet Director, and Mrs. Marilyn Savage, Miss Slava Corn, Miss Colleen Cochrane, Albert Dippong, Daniel McDonald, Horst Galle and Dieter Woehrle were some of the judges. A total of seventy-seven gymnasts competed in competitions for girls and boys under twelve years, the low division for girls and boys, the intermediate division for girls and boys, and the low and intermediate division for men. The all around winners of these competitions were Roger Oake (Toronto), Angela Cocuzzi (Toronto), David Hunter (Toronto), Connie Lindenburger (Toronto) Mike Provenchar (Noranda-Rouyn), Louise Parent (Noranda-Rouyn), Steve Csoka (Toronto) and Jim Hale (Toronto).[54] Along with the closed meet an open meet was conducted, in which gymnasts from the Scarborough Winstonettes and Palestre Nationale club competed. Susan McDonnell of the Scarborough Winstonettes captured the all around title in the Open Women's Division, while the men's title was won by Kurt Eggerschwiler.

In the 1966 Gymnastic Championships at Noranda, Quebec, eighteen gymnasts from the Toronto Unit participated. Outstanding performances were given by Connie Lindenburger, Frank Hluschok, Steven Csoka, Susanne McCutcheon and Tony Klymson. Twenty-six members also participated in the Jubilee Slet of Sokol U.S.A.[55]

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[54]Official Results, 1965, Ninth Annual National Gymnastic Championships of the Sokol Gymnastic Association of Canada, Toronto, Ontario.

[55]Report of Sokol Gymnastic Association of Toronto, 1966, op. cit.

York Seminar

The first Canadian Gymnastics School was held at York University's R. Tait McKenzie Physical Education Centre in August, 1967. The School, now called the "York Seminar," was a result of an idea of the Central Ontario Gymnastics Association Executive, in particular John Hunter, Marilyn Savage and Albert Dippong. The venture was financially assisted by a grant of $6,650.00 from the Community Programmes Branch of the Ontario Department of Education.[56] The facilities for the School were provided at York University by Dr. B. Taylor, Director of the Department of Physical Education, York University.

As it was set up to be a "school" there was a definite purpose, objectives and method outlined. The purpose of the School was to expose the participants to the "body of knowledge in the area of gymnastics,"[57] known as Olympic Competitive Gymnastics. It was hoped that the participants would be able to acquire knowledge in the theory and practice of gymnastic skills, in the development of the techniques, in conditioning methods and in safety techniques.[58] Using the scientific approach, the instructors attempted to make the coaches and the gymnasts aware of the what, why and how of the various moves and skills. The emphasis in the teaching

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[56]"History of the York Seminar," unpublished pamphlet compiled by John Hunter, 1969.

[57]"Canadian Gymnastics Seminar," unpublished pamphlet Central Ontario Gymnastic Association and York University, Department of Physical Education, 1969, p. 2.

[58]Ibid.

was on a definite progression from the basic to the advanced move, with emphasis on correct spotting. For the judges, there were both theoretical and practical sessions.

Two top Yugoslavian coaches, Tom Zivic and Boris Bajin, were persuaded by Albert Dippong to lead the first Canadian Gymnastics School. Tom Zivic, head coach of the gymnastics school holds the academic title of the "Graduate Professor of Physical Culture" from Yugoslavia. The head women's coach was Boris Bajin, who holds the "Masters of Physical Education" in Yugoslavia. He had been the Yugoslavian Women's National Coach for three years and had received training in the U.S.S.R. These Yugoslavians provided a tremendous stimulus and a great source of knowledge to all the participants. At the termination of the school, Tom Zivic came on as a full-time faculty member of York University's Physical Education staff, while Boris Bajin became a senior Research Assistant to Dr. B. Taylor, with primary concern in gymnastics. They remained at York University for the following two years, where they did excellent work. During their stay, they conducted numerous coaching clinics throughout Ontario and the rest of the country. In 1969 Boris Bajin returned to Yugoslavia, but he planned to help coach the 1970 York Seminar with Tom Zivic, who chose to remain at York University.

Assisting the Yugoslavian coaches were Wilhelm Weiler, Tom Scott, George Harlow, Miss Jill St. John, Mrs. P. Middleton, Miss Susan McDonnell, Miss Reet Nurmberg and Mrs. Evelyn

Koop,[60] selected Canadian coaches who had been brought together from across Canada to represent all areas of gymnastics and dance. Six of the best junior girls and boys in Ontario assisted the coaching staff. The various instructors worked together to give instruction in a definite programme of calisthenics, ballet, rhythmics, apparatus, compulsories and choreography of routines.

The attendance for the first year at the two, one-week clinics, was 53 coaches and 135 gymnasts[61] and the majority of them were female. Word of the excellent work done at the School spread so that, in 1968, there were 94 coaches and 207 gymnasts participating. In 1968 the name was changed from School to Seminar in order to correspond with the university terminology.[62]

The York Seminar, although organized by the Central Ontario Gymnastic Association, was open to all interested gymnasts, coaches and judges. The 1969 Seminar had participation from coast-to-coast, from Victoria to St. Johns, Newfoundland. Even one American coach attended, and she commented that "she had seen nothing similar to it in the United States."[63] That year there were a total of 342 participants: 222 female gymnasts, 65 women coaches, 42

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[60]"History of York Seminar," op. cit.

[61]"Canadian Gymnastics Seminar," op. cit.

[62]Dr. Bryce Taylor, Director, Department of Physical Education, York University, personal letter to the writer, March 20, 1970.

[63]John Hunter, personal interview with the writer, November 1, 1969.

male gymnasts and 10 male coaches.[64] The Seminar now consisted of three, one-week sessions. Each week there were included special panel discussions on such topics as conditioning by Dr. R. Good, Floyd Johnson and Nobby Wirkowski, and the care and prevention of injuries by Merit Prophet.

In 1969 a teaching manual from the York Seminar was made available by the Central Ontario Gymnastics Association and York University. With the aid of grants from the Department of Youth and Recreation, the Assocation has attempted to take the "York Seminar" to various parts of the province.[65] Thus clinics, consisting of lectures and demonstrations, were conducted in Port Arthur, Oshawa and Ottawa in 1969.

With the York Seminar, Ontario seems to be leading Canada with its philosophy of stressing the teaching of the coaches, and emphasising the concept of a "broad base" programme.

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[64]Canadian Gymnastic Federation, Bulletin No. 6, November, 1969.

[65]Hunter, op. cit.

TABLE VI

CENTRAL ONTARIO BRANCH OF THE AMATEUR ATHLETIC UNION OF CANADA REGISTRATIONS[1] AND PROVINCIAL CHAIRMEN

	Amateur Cards M	Amateur Cards F	Affiliations	Sanctions	Internat. Permits	Chairman
1954						
1955		8	1	0	0	Frank Grmek
1956		67	1	0	0	Frank Grmek
1957	59	37	2	0	0	F.W. Gregory
1958	84	39	8	4	1	C. Tucker
1959	79	34	2	3	1	C. Tucker
1960	85	50	10	6	5	C. Tucker
1961	102	71	7	13	5	C. Tucker
1962	158	77	8	14	11	K. Braslias
1963	122	72	7	7	9	K. Braslias
1964	96	82	7	5	9	K. Braslias
1965	61	56	7	4	7	K. Braslias
1966	52	71	4	7	5	-. Minaker
1967		160				J. Hunter
1968	100	140	6	9	1	J. Hunter
1969	33	100	11		2	J. Hunter

[1]Figures taken from the Annual Meeting Minutes of Central Ontario Branch of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada.

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CHAPTER VI

GYMNASTICS IN MANITOBA

As early as 1876, gymnastics was one of the pastimes of the people of Winnipeg.[1] Gymnastic exhibitions, which were primarily acrobatic performances, were popular events in the 1870's and 1880's. By 1900, gymnastics, along with boxing, classes were made available to the public by instructors Johnston and Stemyer.[2] However, gymnastics in the province of Manitoba, during the first part of the twentieth century, was primarily connected with the Y.M.C.A.'s. At the Winnipeg Central Y.M.C.A., gymnastic sessions, mainly in acrobatics and tumbling, were conducted from about 1910 on. These informal sessions were often held in conjunction with weight lifting and boxing.[3]

A great stimulus to gymnastics was given by two Norwegians, Peter Hol and Arne Bratten, who arrived in Winnipeg in 1927. Peter Hol had been the Norwegian champion for

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[1] N. Howell and Maxwell L. Howell, Sports and Games in Canadian Life, 1700 to the Present, Macmillan of Canada, Toronto, 1969, p. 125.

[2] Manitoba Free Press, Winnipeg, Manitoba, February 14, 1900.

[3] Rick E. Lauder, "A History of the Development of Men's Gymnastics in the Winnipeg Area," unpublished graduation essay, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, 1966. The major source of information regarding gymnastics in Manitoba, up to 1960, has been taken from this paper written by Rick E. Lauder. This contribution is acknowledged throughout the chapter.

CHAPTER VI

GYMNASTICS IN WARTIME

several years and had represented Norway in the Oympic Games four times. He immigrated to the United States, where he won the all around championship of that country in 1916 and again in 1919. After his arrival in Winnipeg he started to instruct and coach at the Central Y.M.C.A. With his knowledge and experience he began to develop apparatus gymnastics and gymnastic competitions in the Winnipeg area. In 1928 Manitoba's first Gymnastic Competition was held in Brandon. At this meet the majority of competitors were from the Winnipeg Central Y.M.C.A. and the Brandon Y.M.C.A.

Peter Hol influenced another top Norwegian gymnast, Per Thorsen, to immigrate to Canada in 1930. Upon his arrival, he joined the Winnipeg Y.M.C.A. and competed with their team in the 1930 Canadian Gymnastic Championships in Toronto. There he won the all around title and thereby became Canadian Champion. In 1931 he repeated this performance and became Canada's top gymnast for the second consecutive year.

However, Per Thorsen's primary interest was in teaching, and therefore when he started a club, "The New School of Physical Culture, he considered himself a professional and thus ineligible to compete.[4] At first, there were forty members, half of whom were women, and each paid a five dollar membership fee for a three month period. The club rented facilities in Columbus Hall and the equipment was all home-

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[4]Per Thorsen, personal letter to the writer, February, 1970.

made by club members Peter Hol, Walter Kazor and others.[5] Every class was started with an half hour of modernistic movements which were of the free, continuous flow type of exercises,[6] and this was then followed by gymnastics on the various pieces of equipment. These classes in tumbling, apparatus, hand balancing and adagio, were held three times a week.

An integral aspect of the club's activities was public displays. The first display was arranged to raise money to pay the rent of the gymnasium. These displays became very popular, as evidenced by the fact that in 1935, an audience of 1200 viewed the club's performance at the "Walker Theatre," now the Odeon Theatre.[7] Shortly after this, the club was disbanded as Per Thorsen left Winnipeg to go to Vancouver.

In Vancouver, Per Thorsen opened a private club again, and he became a great influence on gymnastics in that area. He continued to instruct gymnastics through the war years both in Vancouver and Calgary. He returned to Winnipeg in 1943, and since then has continued to actively stimulate and influence gymnastics in the city.

During this period, another person, who was to become influential in the development of gymnastics in Winnipeg was Walter Kazor, a Ukranian, who received his gymnastic

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[5] Ibid.

[6] Ibid.

[7] Ibid.

FIGURE 12: PER THORSEN'S REVUE, WINNIPEG 1935

instruction at the Central Y.M.C.A. from Peter Hol and Per Thorsen. In 1933 he purchased the Y.M.C.A.'s gymnastic apparatus and started a club called the "Workers' Sports Association." Instruction was offered on three gymnastic levels: juniors, seniors and advanced. At first the classes were held in the Ukranian Labor Temple, but the location had to be changed as the membership and popularity of the club grew. The club first moved to the Thistle Curling Rink and soon thereafter, to the Minuks Dance Hall as the curling rink was not heated. The final location of the club became the Hebrew Sick Benefit Hall.[8]

Soon the membership of the club grew to four hundred, and it was re-named the "Universal Athletic Club." The membership fees, per month, of twenty-five cents for children and thirty-five cents for adults,[9] did not cover the club's expenses and thus, in order to raise money, displays, similar to those held by Per Thorsen's club, were put on for the public. These shows, performed at the Civic Auditorium, were often opened by dignitaries such as the Mayor and the Minister of Education.[10] These "Displays of Physical Culture," as they were called by the Winnipeg Youth Council, which helped to organize the events, were a great success. Large groups of men and women performed routines of tumbling, pyramid building, hand balancing, Danish-style hoop routines and

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[8] Lauder, op. cit., p. 8.

[9] Ibid., p. 9.

[10] Ibid.

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[8] Ryder, op. cit., p. 8.

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acrobatic dancing,[11] all to the accompaniment of music.

The Universal Athletic Club printed probably the first gymnastic publication in Canada. This booklet, called The Universal Sportlight, appeared in the late 1930's, twice a month. It contained articles on physical health, analyses of various gymnastic stunts and descriptions of the club's activities. Selling for only three cents a copy, it was a very popular magazine in Winnipeg.[12]

The Universal Athletic Club, which flourished through the 1930's, disintegrated with the beginning of World War II. A few individuals at first tried to keep the club in existence, holding sessions at the Ukranian Labor Temple. However, these sessions also ceased to be held in a short space of time.

Several members of the two Winnipeg clubs became professional acrobats. The most famous of them was Russ Saunders, who became a stunt man in Hollywood after leaving Walter Kazor's group. He is still active in Hollywood today.[13] Others from the clubs, such as Emil Hrenchuck and George Nick, went on to enter the physical education profession.

In 1943, when Per Thorsen returned to Winnipeg, he began to try to revive gymnastics in that city. He instructed

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[11] Ibid.

[12] Ibid., p. 10.

[13] Ibid.

classes at the Central Y.M.C.A. where he was also the Director of the Health Department. At this time, Per Thorsen, along with his daughters Astrid and Lindy, gave various performances in Western Canada. He left the Y.M.C.A. position in 1946 to tour the United States as part of an acrobatic trio. After six months, he returned to Winnipeg in order to start a private Health Centre of Physiotherapy in the Somerset Building, and a private gymnastics club.[14] He hoped to revive the gymnastic activity which had been so prevalent and popular before the World War.

Soon after Per's return in 1943, two more clubs were opened in Winnipeg, one in the River Heights area, and another in St. Boniface, but these clubs were short-lived, existing only for a year before being disbanded. In Winnipeg, as in all parts of Canada, gymnastic clubs and gymnastic competitions were slow in being organized after the second World War, and the sport was not one of the more popular activities of the time. The major reasons for this were the lack of facilities and equipment.

During the late 1940's, the Winnipeg and Brandon Y.M.C.A.'s were conducting most of the gymnastics in the province. These were also the only centres in Manitoba which had complete gymnastic quipment. Thus, it could be said that, up to 1960, the Y.M.C.A.'s controlled gymnastic activities and organized all the competitions in the province.

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[14]Per Thorsen, personal interview with the writer, Winnipeg, Manitoba, December 20, 1969.

With the idea of spreading gymnastics into the community and schools, the Manitoba Gymnastics Association was formed in 1948 under the leadership of Per Thorsen and Walter Kazor. The Association organized instructional classes at Tech Vocational High School as well as coaching clinics for teachers. These sessions continued for three years, and hundreds of adults and children participated.[15] In 1949, the first Manitoba Provincial Championship, at which about sixty competitors participated, was held. Interest in the schools' gymnastics programme was also growing. In 1948 two school Gymnastics Clubs were organized, and in 1950 the first inter-school gymnastic competition was held.

Gymnastics also appeared at the University of Manitoba shortly after the second World War. The university club, under the leadership of Mr. Wray Youmans, conducted its activities first in the Men's Residence gymnasium and, after 1951, in the Students' Union Building. Annual intramural competitions began in 1954-55.[16]

The number of competitions conducted and the calibre of gymnastics performed began to increase from 1950 on. In 1950 a competition was held against a team from North Dakota, U.S.A. and, from this meet, the Winnipeg Y.M.C.A. emerged victorious. In 1951, the second Provincial championship was held and in it approximately sixty gymnasts, primarily from the Winnipeg and Brandon Y's, competed. The years of 1949

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[15] Ibid.

[16] Lauder, op. cit., p. 12.

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p. 12.

and 1951 had seen a revival, or perhaps more appropriately, a rebirth of gymnastics in Manitoba.[17] Most of the other provinces in Canada were not organized and were not conducting Provincial Championships at this time. Although great gymnasts were not produced by this province, gymnastics was a popular activity, especially in comparison with the rest of Canada.

The Fargo Y.M.C.A. from North Dakota was also included after 1954 in the competitions between the Winnipeg Y and the University of North Dakota. During the first years of these competitions each gymnast would only compete in two or three events, but as time went on the emphasis was placed more and more on the all around competitor who competed in all six Olympic events.[18] In 1957, trampoline and tumbling were added as special events but were not considered in the total score of the all around winner. The Winnipeg Y.M.C.A. was victorious in most of the competitions, which were held two or three times per year. The location of the meets alternated between Manitoba and North Dakota. Manitoba was the first province in Canada to compete on a regular basis with gymnastic teams from the United States. Unfortunately these competitions ceased in 1958 with the retirement of Mr. Marti, the Physical Education Director at the University of North Dakota.

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[17]Annual 1951 Meeting Minutes of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada, "Report of the Manitoba Branch," by Per Thorsen, p.

[18]Lauder, op. cit., p. 13.

Immigrants, such as Peter Hol, Per Thorsen and Walter Kazor, had provided a great stimulus in the development of gymnastics in Manitoba prior to the second World War. In 1954, Gus Bibelheimer, of German birth, provided a new impetus to the sport in Winnipeg by bringing with him the knowledge and the experience of the European schools of gymnastics. He also began instructing at the Winnipeg Central Y.M.C.A. and his classes were, in the main, filled with immigrants from Denmark, Sweden, Germany, Holland, Poland and Czechoslovakia.[19] After 1958, Gus, although no longer competing himself, continued to give instruction, as well as judging and officiating in gymnastics.

In 1960 the Manitoba Gymnastic Association effected affiliation with the A.A.U. The first president was Jack Mowat,[20] and he remained in this position for the next seven years. The Association immediately became very active in the organization of gymnastic events. During its first year of existence three major events were held: a Coaches' Clinic, the Manitoba Gymnastic Championships and the High School Gymnastic Championships. The Coaches' Clinic was a great success, with sixty-six participants from all parts of the province. The Provincial Championship, in which there were seventy-three individuals representing five different clubs, had competitors from Regina, Saskatoon and Neepawa. The team

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[19] Ibid., p. 12.

[20] Jack Mowat, personal interview with the writer, Winnipeg, Manitoba, December 20, 1969.

trophies were won by teams from outside the province, the men's by the Regina Y.M.C.A. and the women's by the St. Mary's Gym Club of Saskatoon. During the year many local inter-club and inter-city meets were held. Manitoba gymnasts participated in the Canadian Championships, the Saskatchewan Provincial Championships, the Red River Valley Gymnastics Championships in Fargo and the Northwestern Championships held in Minneapolis, in which Kurt Bauer, of the Central Y.M.C.A., placed first in the parallel bars.[21] The highlights of the season were the two performances and clinics by Canada's outstanding gymnast, Ernestine Russell-Carter.

In 1961-62, for the first time, the Provincial Championships were not held in the Winnipeg Central Y.M.C.A. but rather at the University of Manitoba. The meet attracted a total of eighty-three competitors from nineteen different clubs, including clubs from Edmonton, Regina, Saskatoon and North Dakota. This year the men's team trophy was won by the Brandon Y.M.C.A. team, however the women's trophy was won again by the St. Mary's Gym team from Saskatoon.

It was noticeable that there was an increased interest and participation in gymnastic activities and competitions. During the 1960-61 season there were only thirteen registered gymnasts in the province, but by the following

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[21]The major sources of information regarding gymnastics in Manitoba for the years 1960 to 1969 have been taken from the Minutes of the Annual Meetings Manitoba Branch of the A.A.U. of C.

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year the number had increased to thirty-four. The highlight of the season was the outstanding performance of the Japanese team, at the University of Manitoba.

As gymnastic activity was increasing, the Association felt that it was absolutely necessary to train judges as well as coaches. Thus, the first provincial judges' clinic was held at Churchill High School, and approximately ten people attended. This, and the coaches' clinic, became annual events. In 1964, Albert Dippong, from Toronto, was invited to conduct a special Judges' Coaching Clinic. Over fifty people took advantage of the excellent instruction at the Lipsett Hall gymnasium. Slowly the level of judging was improving so that by 1965, there were six Junior and three Senior certified judges in Manitoba.[22] In 1965, a separate Technical section for both men and women was organized within the existing Provincial Association.

Manitoba gymnasts also began to participate in competitions outside the province. In 1963 a team from Manitoba competed victoriously against Bemidji State Teachers' College in Minnesota. Each year, a large delegation represented Manitoba at the Saskatchewan Open and, in 1965, Billy Robinson, from Brandon, won the Saskatchewan Senior Men's all around.

Registration numbers continued to increase so that there were 136 registered gymnasts by 1966. The number of clubs within the province, not taking into account the

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[22]Lauder, op. cit., p. 17.

schools, increased to seven. Five of these were in Greater Winnipeg, one was in Brandon and one in Shilo. The participation in the annual Provincial Championships had increased to 151 gymnasts. Since 1963, the men's events in these competitions were dominated by the Central Y.M.C.A. gymnasts, who were coached by Don McCuaig. The St. Vital Y.M. and Y.W.C.A., under the coaching of Mrs. Middleton and Miss B. Heaps, had dominated women's competitions for some years.[23]

The 1966 Canadian Gymnastic Championships were held in Winnipeg. The meet was sponsored by the Manitoba Gymnastics Association, in co-operation with the University of Manitoba. A total of eighty-two gymnasts from Manitoba, seven other Canadian provinces and various United States centres participated. The top seven men and women gymnasts were chosen to represent Canada at the World Championship in Dortmund. Mrs. Pat Middleton, from Winnipeg, was selected to accompany the girl's team as chaperone.

Competing at the trials for the First Canadian Winter Games, at the R.C.A.F. Recreation Centre, were seventeen Junior gymnasts. The women selected to represent Manitoba at the Winter Games were Kathy Ursell, Anne Feasby, Carol Love and Jennifer Braun, and their coach Mrs. Middleton. Rick Shore, Brian Gramchuk, Ross Gair, Brian Tough, and Don McCuaig, as coach, were selected for the men's team. Also, Jack Mowat and Gus Bibelheimer were invited to help officiate

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[23]Don McCuaig, personal letter to the writer, April, 1970.

at the Winter Games.[24]

The Manitoba Gymnastic Association, under the chairmanship of Mr. Rick Duha, co-operated with the Pan-American Games Gymnastic Committee in the staging of the gymnastics. The gymnastic performances were a great success, with a crowd exceeding nine thousand at the finals. At the F.I.G. Judging Course held in conjunction with the 1967 Pan-American Games, Bill Nemeth, Gus Bibelheimer, Walter Stefanchuk and Jack Mowat, from Manitoba, were four of the nine Canadians to become F.I.G. certified judges.

In June, 1968, the Manitoba Gymnastics Association became the first gymnastics body in Canada to become incorporated. This was accomplished through the efforts of Jack Mowat, Don McCuaig and Mickey Stokotelny.[25]

A considerable boost in the development of the sport was the week-long gymnastic camp sponsored by the Fitness and Amateur Sports Branch of the Gimli campsite. By January, 1970, there were thirteen registered clubs representing over 375 gymnasts.[26]

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[24]Monthly meeting, January, 1967, Manitoba Branch of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada, "Gymnastics," by Jack Mowat and Walter Stefanchuk.

[25]Mickey Stokotelny, personal interview with the writer, Winnipeg, Manitoba, December 20, 1969.

[26]McCuaig, op. cit.

CHAPTER VII

GYMNASTICS IN SASKATCHEWAN

The province of Saskatchewan, situated as it is in the middle of the prairies, did not become as urbanized nor as industrialized, as eastern Canada, but rather remained more as a farming and agricultural type of society. Thus, few gymnasia were built and the sport of gymnastics was consequently slow in its development. Probably the first people to participate in gymnastics were the North West Mounted Police. In 1904 they had a very active club at Battleford.[1]

As in the other prairie provinces the Y.M.C.A.'s were the first groups in the province to construct gymnasia, to supply equipment and to give instruction in gymnastics. Young Men's Christian Associations were formed in Moose Jaw, Regina and Saskatoon, and these became the only centres in the province where gymnastics programmes were conducted until the 1950's. Gymnastic competitions were a regular part of the activity of the Y.M.C.A.'s. The most important of these competitions were those held at the Prairie Leaders' Corps Conference. The first of these conferences, with teams from Winnipeg, Regina, Moose Jaw, Saskatoon and Edmonton, was held at Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, in 1930. The Saskatchewan

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[1]Kevin Jones. "History of Sport in Canada, 1900-1920," unpublished Ph. D. thesis, University of Alberta, Edmonton, 1970. Reference taken from the Glenbow Institute, Calgary, Alberta, photograph number NA-1034-4.

CHAPTER VII

GYMNASTICS IN SASKATCHEWAN

"Y" teams participated annually in these competitions, which were held alternately by the participating Associations. As there were no finances available, in order to participate in these competitions, annual displays were held. The Regina Y.M.C.A. for example, held displays in Regina, Assiniboine, Rosetown, Rodville and Swift Current.[2]

The large expense involved in travelling was a major factor preventing Saskatchewan gymnasts from competing in the National Championships in the 1920's and 1930's, as these were held in Montreal, Toronto or Vancouver. This was unfortunate, as several excellent gymnasts developed at the Regina, Saskatoon and Moose Jaw Y.M.C.A.'s. Lewis Waller, Hubert Gutheridge, Ted Kidd, Don McGregor, P. Fletcher and Harold Bee were some of the outstanding gymnasts of Saskatchewan, and of the Y.M.C.A. conferences, between the years of 1930 and 1950. Lewis Waller started in gymnastics at the Regina Y.M.C.A. as a member of the Leaders' Corps, and later became one of the main persons responsible for the development of gymnastics in Canada.

Although gymnasts from the province did not participate in the National Championships, Saskatchewan did have representatives on the National Gymnastics Committee. E.W. Griffith, of the University of Saskatchewan, was a member for the years 1930, 1931 and 1932, George Walker, of the Moose Jaw Y.M.C.A., for the years 1935, 1936 and 1938 and

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[2]David Breckon, "Gymnastics in Saskatchewan," graduation paper, University of Saskatchewan, Regina campus, Regina, 1970, p. 2.

S.N. Gutteridge for the years 1947, 1948 and 1949. After 1951, there were one to three representatives from each province on the Committee. For the years 1963 and 1964 National leadership in gymnastics came from the province of Saskatchewan in the person of Chuck Sebestyen. Since then Saskatchewan has taken a particularly active role on the National Executive.

The second World War seriously affected the Senior Y.M.C.A. Leaders' Corps gymnastic programme, as many leaders entered the service. However, after the war, gymnastics was quickly revived and the three Associations of Regina, Moose Jaw and Saskatoon soon had active clubs. The Regina Y.M.C.A., with such excellent gymnasts as Ted Kidd, A. Patryluk, Mike Orban and Frank White, dominated the Prairie Provinces Leaders' Corps Conferences in 1947, 1949 and 1951 (competitions were not held in 1948). But, by this time, gymnastics was no longer confined to the Y.M.C.A.'s. The University of Saskatchewan had become active in the sport and, by 1948, the club at the University had thirty members.[3] This was very important in the development of gymnastics as these club members would, on graduation, begin to fill the need for gymnastic instructors in the schools. This lack of instructors was one of the main reasons for the inconsistent gymnastic programme in the schools.

However, Mr. C.H. Garvie, Chairman of the Gymnastics

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[3]Annual 1948 Meeting Minutes of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada, "Saskatchewan Branch Report," by Joe Griffiths.

Committee of the Saskatchewan Branch of the A.A.U. of C., reported in 1951 that the University of Saskatchewan was doing very little to promote and encourage gymnastics in the province.[4] By this time some schools had gymnastics instruction included in their programme. For example, Nutana Collegiate, in Saskatoon, was holding annual competitions in which eighty to one hundred boys were competing.[5] Nevertheless, the lack of equipment hindered participation and instruction as, until 1956, most of the schools did not even possess tumbling mats. In 1957, each elementary school was supplied with two mats,[6] and gradually other gymnastic apparatus began to appear in the schools.

Prior to 1958 the only gymnastic competitions, except for a few in the schools, were conducted by the Y.M.C.A.'s and these were closed meets for Y.M.C.A. members only. In 1958 the first Saskatchewan Open Gymnastic Championship was held. It was organized and sponsored by the Regina Y.M.C.A.,[7] and directed by Bill Linterman, who was the Regina Y.M.C.A.'s Physical Director at the time. As it was an "open" meet there were competitors from Lethbridge, Ralston, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Moose Jaw, Brandon and Winnipeg. Competitions were held on the novice, tyro and senior levels, and a total

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[4]Annual 1951 Meeting Minutes of the Saskatchewan Branch of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada.

[5]Ibid.

[6]Pam Lorimer, "The History of Gymnastics in Saskatchewan," unpublished paper, University of Alberta, Edmonton, 1967, p. 3.

[7]Breckon, op. cit., p. 5.

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Meeting Minutes of the Saskatchewan
Athletic Union of Canada.

story of Gymnastics in Saska-
iversity of Alberta, Edmonton,

of ninety-four competitors were entered. Although it was a very successful meet, especially in terms of numbers participating, most of the individual event winners were gymnasts from outside the province.

The development of gymnastics in Saskatchewan was greatly aided by the formation of private clubs. In 1958 the St. Mary's Gym Club, in Saskatoon, was started by Mike Matish and assisted by Chuck Sebestyen.[8] At the time of its formation the membership of the club consisted of between 60 and 100 children; in 1970 there are about 200 members. This club became the dominant club in Saskatchewan, and one of the leading clubs in Canada. It was known particularly because of the excellent female gymnasts who were developed there. The first National Championship entered by the club's members was that of 1959. At this meet, Gail Daley and Maureen McDonald placed second and third, respectively, in the all around. In the 1960 National Championships the club placed third in the girls' junior team competition, with Gail Daley and Glenna Sebestyen being the top competitors for the team. Other top juniors to come from the club at the time were Patti Sebestyen and Kathy McDonald.

After 1958, gymnastics really began to develop in the province. The number of competitions were increasing and so was the calibre of competition. In March, 1960, the city of Saskatoon held a City Open Meet at St. Mary's Hall.

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[8]Chuck Sebestyen, personal interview with the writer, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, December 19, 1969.

At the meet were six clubs represented by a total of forty-two competitors.[9] Also, the Moose Jaw Y.M.-Y.W.C.A. held a return inter-city competition with the Brandon Y.M.C.A. In the 1960 Western Canada Championships, held in Calgary in May, the Saskatchewan women gymnasts did very well, winning the tyro individual and team competition, and the junior team competition. Similar excellent results were achieved at the Alberta Open Competition in Edmonton, where they captured the Senior Women's all around, Junior Women's all around and team championships. Other meets in which Saskatchewan gymnasts took part were the Manitoba Open, the Canadian Championships and Olympic Trials and the Saskatchewan Open, in which there were fifty-three competitors.

In 1961, the Saskatchewan public was able to view the top Canadian gymnasts, as the Canadian Championships were held at the University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, in that year. There were over eighty entries, with representatives from seven provinces as well as from the United States. It was noted that the calibre of gymnastics on the junior level had improved considerably over previous years.[10] The Junior Women's class was dominated by the St. Mary's Gym Club, which won the team and the individual all around honours. Of great benefit to gymnastics in the province was the judge's clinic held prior to the Championships. Wilhelm Weiler, who was

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[9]Annual 1960 Meeting Minutes of the Saskatchewan Branch of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada.

[10]Annual 1961 Meeting Minutes of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada, Gymnastics Committee report, p. 36.

injured and thus could not compete in the Nationals, was invited by the Saskatchewan Gymnastics Committee to conduct this clinic.

The number of clubs in the province continued to increase. By 1962, the Saskatoon Y.M.C.A., St. Mary's, St. Joseph's, Regina Y.M. and Y.W.C.A. and the Moose Jaw Y.M. and Y.W.C.A. clubs were affiliated with the Saskatchewan Branch. However, there were several clubs such as the Saskatoon Montgomery and Bethel, Neilburg and Lloydminister Gym clubs, which were not affiliated with the Branch but which were actively involved in gymnastic activity.[11] In 1962, Gail Daley, Patti and Glenna Sebestyen, along with Chuck Sebestyen, the coach, left the St. Mary's Gym Club. They joined the St. Joseph's Gym Club, which then began to dominate the provincial and other meets as Gail, Patti and Glenna were three of the outstanding gymnasts of Canada at the time. The honours won by the St. Joseph's Club were short-lived, however, as in 1964 Chuck Sebestyen and Gail, Patti and Glenna returned to the St. Mary's Club, where they have remained ever since.[12] The name of the St. Mary's Club was changed to the Marian Gym Club in 1964.

In 1962, Saskatchewan gymnasts made a clean sweep in the tyro, novice, junior and senior women's divisions in the Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta Open Meets and in the

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[11]Annual 1962 Meeting Minutes of the Saskatchewan Branch of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada.

[12]Sebestyen, personal interview, op. cit.

Western Canadian Championships.[13] In the National Championships that year the Saskatchewan Junior Women's team placed second in team results, while Glenna Sebestyen placed first in the junior women's all around. As the Saskatchewan gymnasts were so outstanding, ten gymnasts were invited to participate in the first Canadian Sports Festival at the Canadian National Exhibition in Toronto. The gymnasts, coached by Chuck Sebestyen, gave an excellent demonstration of gymnastics. In conjunction with this trip was a meet in Flint, Michigan. Competing were Maureen McDonald, Gail Daley, Ruth Ellis, Patti and Glenna Sebestyen, and for most of them this was the first time that they had met international calibre competition.[14]

The Gymnastic Trials for the 1963 Pan-American Games were held at the University of Saskatchewan. With the success of the Saskatoon gymnasts in recent years the public in the city had become very keenly interested in gymnastics. The audience attendance at these Trials was very good, and a financial profit was even made.[15] Out of the five members picked to represent Canada at the 1963 Games, three, Gail Daley, Maureen McDonald and Irene Haworth, were from Saskatoon. Glenna Sebestyen placed second in the all around at

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[13]Annual 1962 Metting Minutes of the Saskatchewan Branch of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada.

[14]Chuck Sebestyen, personal correspondence courtesy of Chuck Sebestyen.

[15]Annual 1963 Meeting Minutes of the Saskatchewan Branch of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada.

the Trials but was not allowed to be a member of the Canadian team as she was too young. She was ten years old, and the F.I.G. rules, at the time, restricted international female gymnasts to sixteen years of age and up (these rules have since been lowered to fourteen).

Glenna Sebestyen started doing gymnastics almost as soon as she could walk. Her father, Chuck Sebestyen, one of Canada's top coaches, was her coach and literally brought her up on gymnastics. This resulted in Glenna becoming "too good, too young."[16] At the age of seven years, she entered her first National Championship in 1960 and placed eighth in the Junior Women's division. In 1961, she was third and, in 1962, she became Canadian Junior Women's Champion. She was beaten in 1963 by her sister, Patti, probably as a result of her disappointment in not being able to represent Canada at the Pan-American Games. However, she did get the chance to compete in the Pan-American Games in 1967. In 1966 she was still Junior Women's Champion.

Some of the Canadian representative teams of which Glenna was a member were the 1964 and 1968 North American Championships and the 1969 Cup of America. In 1969, at Mexico, her best showing was in side horse vaulting, in which she placed third. Aside from competing nationally and internationally, she competed in all the local and provincial meets, which she naturally dominated. By 1963 Glenna had collected over one hundred ribbons, medals and trophies.

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[16] Weekend Magazine, No. 18, 1963. Andy O'Brien.

Her natural ability, combined with her early, excellent training, made her Canada's outstanding junior gymnast in the early 1960's. She was regarded as the closest to a "natural gymnast" that Canada has ever seen.[17]

It seemed as if fate was against the Saskatchewan gymnasts. At the 1964 Canadian Championships and Olympic Trials, Gail Daley retained her Canadian Senior Women's title, but she was not selected for the Canadian Olympic Gymnastic team, as the Gymnastics Committee decided to send three men to the Olympic Games. The citizens of Saskatoon felt that this decision was a great injustice to Gail Daley and to female gymnasts in Canada. Consequently, they sent a lawyer to argue her case with the Canadian Olympic Association.[18] The Olympic Association decided to increase the gymnastic representation from three to four gymnasts, and Gail Daley was added to the team. She certainly did not disappoint the citizens of Saskatoon, who had donated money which more than covered her expenses as a member of the Canadian Olympic Gymnastic Team, to the Canadian Olympic Association.[19]

In 1964, Gail Daley became the second gymnast to ever receive the Velma Springstead Trophy, which was awarded annually by the Amateur Athletic Union to Canada's top Canadian amateur athlete. She was eighteen years of age at the time, and had won the Canadian Senior Women's Championship for three consecutive years. Miss Daley had received her gymnastic

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[17] Ibid.

[18] Sebestyen, op. cit.

[19] Ibid.

training under the excellent coaching of Chuck Sebestyen. She was Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Alberta and Western Canadian junior and later senior champion. As a member of the 1962 World Championship team to Prague, she was Canada's top scorer, achieving her best scores in side horse vaulting and on the uneven bars. The following year Gail represented Canada at the 1963 Pan-American Games. Here she was again Canada's best female performer, placing third, and was thus awarded the Bronze medal in the all around competition. She placed third on the balance beam and fourth on the uneven bars and side horse vault. Also, excellent performances were given by her at the 1964, 1966 and 1967 North American Championships.

Gail Daley's greatest achievement in gymnastics was at the 1964 Olympic Games in Tokyo, where she performed the best that any Canadian gymnast had ever done at the Olympics. At these Games, she placed fifty-fifth, with a score of 72.465, the highest placing of any Canadian gymnast to that date. Her best placings were on the side horse vault and balance beam where her scores were over 9.00 points. She was awarded the F.I.G. pin, which is awarded to gymnasts who receive a 9.00 point or over average, out of a possible 10.00, throughout both the compulsory and optional exercises. With this pin, the F.I.G. recognizes gymnasts of international calibre. Gail Daley has been the only Canadian gymnast to ever receive this F.I.G. pin.

Mr. Chuck Sebestyen was the man most responsible for the rapid growth and development of gymnastics in Saskatchewan, and he was the vital man in the coaching of Saskatoon's outstanding gymnasts such as Maureen McDonald, Gail Daley, Glenna and Patti Sebestyen, Gary Balcombe and Tim Sedgewick. All these are nationally recognized athletes and have been, or are, Canada's outstanding gymnasts. Over the years he had devoted a great deal of his time to gymnastics, more often than not at considerable expense to himself. Chuck Sebestyen has deeply involved himself in gymnastics and he has refused to accept payment for his efforts. Gymnastics cannot "hire" him, as he gives his time and efforts for the "love" of the sport.[20]

He was, and still is, an excellent but demanding coach, having high ideals with regard to gymnastics. His coaching success can be seen by the local, provincial and national teams that he has coached. Locally he has been involved with the Marian Gym Club in Saskatoon, which has become one of the top clubs in Canada since 1964. Perhaps the success of the club could be said to be based on the junior programme developed by Chuck Sebestyen and Gerry Wenzel around 1960.[21] In this programme, competitions, according to age classes, were arranged and, thus, by the time the beginner reached Tyro level, he or she, had already had two or

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[20]Chuck Sebestyen, personal interview, op. cit.

[21]The Modern Gymnast Magazine, "Canadian Report," by John Nooney, June-July, 1966, Vol. VIII, Nos. 7-6, p. 8.

three years of competitive experience. In this manner a high percentage of gymnasts got the opportunity to participate in competitions. Also, in the development of top calibre gymnasts, it is important that they receive experience in competitions early in their training. An excellent example of this is his daughter, Glenna Sebestyen, who, at the age of ten, came second in the 1963 Senior Women's Trials for the Pan-American Games.

He also offered his services to the University of Saskatchewan in Saskatoon to coach their women's team. Internationally, he was the manager-coach of the 1963 Pan-American female team, coach of the 1964 Olympic team and coach of the Canadian team to the 1964 North American Cahmpionships in Philadelphia.

As if coaching did not occupy enough of his time, he became involved in the administration and organization of gymnastics. Locally, he was a member of the Saskatoon Gymnastics Committee and provincially was vice-chairman for several years, and then Chairman for the years 1965 and 1966, of the Saskatchewan Branch of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada. For many years he was a member of the National Executive, and for 1963 and 1964 he was the National Chairman of the National Gymnastics Committee of the Amateur Ahtletic Union of Canada. Also, in 1963 he was elected President of the Pan-American Gymnastic Congress.

Judging gymnastics is another involvement of Mr. Sebestyen's. He has judged at local, provincial, national

and international competitions. As manager-coach of the 1963 Pan-American Team, he also judged the long horse vaulting and floor exercises of the men's events at Sao Paulo, Brazil. He has been the chief organizer of several Canadian Championships in Saskatchewan, the first being in 1961. Also, the excellent gymnastics workship at the 1963 C.A.H.P.E.R. Convention held at the University of Saskatchewan was a result of his efforts. It is no small wonder that the city of Saskatoon elected Chuck Sebestyen as "Sportsman of the Year" in 1963.

Two of Saskatchewan's and Canada's top female gymnasts, Gail Daley and Irene Haworth, were offered gymnastic scholarships to attend university in Carbondale, Illinois, U.S.A. There, at Southern Illinois University, they received excellent coaching from Herb Vogel, who was considered one of America's outstanding gymnastic coaches. In 1964 the Southern Illinois Team, of which the two Canadians were members, competed in nine meets, including the U.S. Nationals, and in all the meets they placed first.[22] In 1966, Gail Daley entered the Flint Michigan Annual Invitational, where she placed first on the side horse vault, the unevens and, in the all around, was second on the balance beam and third in floor exercise.

Gymnastics had certainly become a popular sport in Saskatchewan. This was evidenced by the first A.A.U. awards

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[22]Annual 1964 Meeting Minutes of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada, "Gymnastic Committee Report," p. 38.

dinner held in Saskatoon in December 1964, when Gail Daley, Bob Adams, Chuck Sebestyen, Ken West and Glenna Sebestyen were honoured.[23] Also, as a result of the great increase in the number of clubs and participants in gymnastics, a decrease in the number of track and field clubs was noted.[24] Gymnastics had become the fastest growing sport in Saskatchewan and, in 1965, it was estimated that there were about 3,000 boys and girls between the ages of six years and eighteen years belonging to the sixteen clubs in Saskatoon.[25] That year there were 113 competitors in the Saskatchewan Provincial Open.

Up to this time only the female gymnasts had been bringing home the honours to Saskatchewan. Now, with the growing popularity of gymnastics, more men began to actively and seriously participate in the sport. Gary Balcombe and Tim Sedgewick were the top emerging Canadian junior male gymnasts in 1965. In 1966, at the Canadian Nationals, Gary placed second in the all around and first in the floor exercise and the long horse vault. Tim Sedgewick was chosen as the outstanding gymnast in Saskatchewan in 1967-68,[26] and he was a member of the Canadian team to Cuba and Mexico.

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[23]Annual 1965 Meeting Minutes of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada, Saskatchewan Branch Report, p. 150.

[24]Ibid.

[25]The Modern Gymnast Magazine, "Canadian Report," by John Nooney, June-July, 1966, Vol. VIII, Nos. 6-7, p. 8.

[26]Annual 1967 Meeting Minutes of the Saskatchewan Branch of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada.

in Saskatoon in December 1964, when Gail Daley, [illegible] Stevenson, Ken West and Glenna Robertson [illegible] as a result of the great increase in [illegible] and participants in gymnastics, a decrease [illegible] number of track and field clubs was noted.[24] Gymnastics had become less important sporting in Saskatchewan and, in 1965, it was estimated that there were about 3,000 boys and [illegible] between the ages of six years and eighteen belonging to the sixteen clubs in Saskatoon.[25] That year there were 113 competitors in the Saskatchewan Provincial Open.

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[23] Annual 1965 Meeting Minutes of the Amateur Athletic [illegible] Canada, Saskatchewan Branch Report, p. 150.

[24] Ibid.

[illegible], "Canadian Report," [illegible], VIII, Nos. 6-7, p. [illegible].

By 1966, the number of clubs affiliated with the Branch had increased to twenty-one and in the 1967 Saskatchewan Open, held in Saskatoon, there was a record of 204 gymnasts competing. For this meet it was decided that compulsory exercises were to be set only for the argo and tyro classes, while only optionals were to be required in the novice, junior and senior classes. Saskatchewan gymnasts dominated all the age classes, with top performances being given by Larian Cadrian in Argo boys, Tim Sedgewick in Junior men, Gary Balcombe in Senior men, Jan Sebestyen in Argo girls and Glenna Sebestyen in Senior girls competitions. In 1967 Saskatchewan was well represented in all the major meets possible: the Manitoba Open, the Calgary Invitational, the North American, and the Canadian Championships, which were held in Quebec City.

Although Saskatchewan lagged behind the majority of the provinces in its development of gymnastics there was a sudden upsurge in the province after 1958. It rapidly became one of Canada's main centres of gymnastics. A broadly based junior programme was emphasized so that one of the largest gymnastic recreational programmes was actively carried out. As a result, several of Canada's outstanding gymnasts were developed in Saskatchewan.

TABLE VII

SASKATCHEWAN PROVINCIAL CHAMPIONSHIPS
SENIOR MEN AND WOMEN
ALL AROUND CHAMPIONS

Year	Men	Women
1958	Carsten Carlsen, Edmonton Y.M.C.A.	Jean Lott, Lethbridge
1959	No record available	No record available
1960	No record available	No record available
1961	No record available	No record available
1962	No record available	No record available
1963	No record available	No record available
1964	No record available	No record available
1965		Glenna Sebestyen, Marion Gym Club
1966	Bill Robinson, St. Joseph's	Glenna Sebestyen, Marion Gym Club
1967	Gary Balcombe, Marion Gym Club	Glenna Sebestyen, Marion Gym Club
1968	Gary Balcombe, Marion Gym Club	Glenna Sebestyen, Marion Gym Club

TABLE VIII

SASKATCHEWAN PROVINCIAL CHAMPIONSHIPS
SENIOR MEN'S AND WOMEN'S
TEAM CHAMPIONS

Year	Men	Women
1958	Edmonton Y.M.C.A.	Regina Y.W.C.A.
1959	No record available	No record available
1960	No record available	No record available
1961	No record available	No record available
1962	No record available	No record available
1963	No record available	No record available
1964	No record available	No record available
1965	No record available	No record available
1966	St. Joseph's, Saskatoon	Marion Gym Club, Saskatoon
1967	No record available	No record available
1968	No competition	Marion Gym Club, Saskatoon

1961	No record available	
1962	No record available	
1963	No record available	
1964	No record available	
1965		
1966	Bil Robinson,	
1967	Gary Balcomb,	Marion Gym Club
1968	Gary Balcomb,	Marion Gym Club

TABLE IX

SASKATCHEWAN GYMNASTICS COMMITTEE
CHAIRMEN

Year	Name
1951	C.H. Garvie
1952	No record available
1953	No record available
1954	No record available
1955	No record available
1956	No record available
1957	No record available
1958	No record available
1959	H.F. Simon
1960	George Sinclair
1961	H.F. Simon
1962	No record available
1963	No record available
1964	H.F. Simon
1965	Chuck Sebestyen
1966	Chuck Sebestyen
1967	No record available
1968	George Butschler

CHAPTER VIII

GYMNASTICS IN ALBERTA

Prior to 1900, gymnastics was not a readily accepted activity of the pioneer settlers in this western province. Gymnastic clubs were formed and gymnasia built in the 1880's with some success being noticeable in Calgary and Lethbridge. However, the popularity of the sport began to gradually increase, especially in Edmonton at the Young Men's Institute. In 1902, a gymnastic competition, probably the first in the province, was held among the Institute's fifty-eight members, who were under the leadership of Mr. W. Hencher.[1] Up to this time, the only physical activities conducted in the schools were formal types of calisthenics, and it was not until 1906 that the first purchase of any type of athletic equipment for the schools was made. That year, a set of Indian clubs was purchased for the girls' physical activity classes.[2]

The real beginning of gymnastics in Alberta came in 1909 when the Edmonton Y.M.C.A. was opened. G. Jackson, a member of the Winnipeg Leaders' Corps, was invited to Edmonton

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[1] Edmonton Bulletin, Edmonton, Alberta, May 6, 1902.

[2] W.A. Steckle, "An Historical Survey of the Development of Interscholastic Athletics in the Public Schools of Calgary," unpublished M.A. thesis, University of Washington, Washington, July, 1958.

to become the First Physical Director at the Y.M.C.A.[3] The response to the gymnastic classes he offered was good, as forty men were soon enrolled in the classes. The classes continued to increase in popularity and size until the first World War. Although classes continued during the war there was a decrease in the numbers, as many men were enlisted in the services. During the war, Jackson was asked to instruct calisthenics and to train the 49th Battalion at the Exhibition Grounds in Edmonton.[4]

When the Lethbridge Y.M.C.A. was opened, in 1910, gymnastics was one of the main activities promoted.[5] This was also the situation in Calgary where Bob Luke was a great exponent in the 1920's and 1930's. Although gymnastics was popular in all three centres, no inter-Y competitions were ever held prior to 1930. The Y's did participate in regular basketball competitions, as this was the major activity in the province. Similarly, in the schools, the emphasis was on games and other physical activities. For example, in the Victoria High School, in Edmonton, no instruction was given in gymnastics, probably because there were not even any mats at the school.[6] The Y.M.C.A.'s were, thus, the only centres

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[3] G. Jackson, personal interview with the writer, Edmonton, Alberta, March 14, 1970.

[4] Ibid.

[5] Ina Linteman, personal letter to the writer, February 17, 1970.

[6] Tommy Chong, personal interview with the writer, Edmonton, Alberta, March 23, 1970.

FIGURE 13: EDMONTON Y.M.C.A. 1909

FIGURE 14: EDMONTON Y.M.C.A. SENIOR LEADERS' CORPS 1941

which had complete gymnastic equipment, and thus the only places where apparatus gymnastics could be carried on.

In 1926 G. Jackson left the Y.M.C.A. to open a private gymnasium in Edmonton. He constructed a gymnasium in the basement of a building on 102nd Street, and this gymnasium is still, in 1970, in existence in exactly the same building, and G. Jackson still conducts the classes.[7] At first there were only men's classes, however, women's classes were soon included in his programme. The emphasis at "Jackson's Gym" was on weight training and physical fitness. No apparatus instruction or activity is given.

When G. Jackson resigned as Physical Director at the Edmonton Y.M.C.A., Fred Youmans took over and he remained in this position until he was recruited into the Air Force in 1940. He did much to promote gymnastics, especially in Edmonton, during his years as Physical Director. In the late 1920's,[8] Tommy Chong joined the Edmonton Senior Leaders' Corps, in which there were approximately ten to twelve men. Mr. Chong, starting gymnastics at the Y.M.C.A. at the age of twenty, was to become Alberta's outstanding gymnast prior to 1950. He entered his last competition in 1946, at the Prairie Provinces Leaders' Corps Conference, and in it he placed second in the all around. At first an outstanding Senior Leader, he became one of the Physical Directors at the Edmonton Y.M.C.A. in the 1940's. He continued to be active in gymnastics,

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[7] Jackson, op. cit.

[8] Chong, op. cit.

being in charge of the judging of all gymnastic competitions in the province after 1950.

Ethnic gymnastic clubs also made their appearance in Alberta. The first Sokol Unit in Canada was organized in Frank, Alberta, in 1912. Around 1932, a German club, called "Edelweiss," was formed in Edmonton. The club conducted gymnastic activities but never entered into competitions with the Y.M.C.A.'s, as their members competed in closed Y.M.C.A. Leaders' competitions. About the same time a Polish Club was also organized. They, however, did not have any facilities for gymnastics, and thus often went to the Y.M.C.A. to use their facilities and equipment.[9]

In 1930, the first Prairie Provinces Leaders' Corps Conference was held in Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan. The Edmonton Y.M.C.A. was the only Association in Alberta to send any representatives, two gymnasts, to the competition. The Conferences, in the 1930's, were held in Manitoba and Saskatchewan and, as a result, the Alberta Y's did not usually take part, as the expense involved in travelling was just too great. The Y.M.C.A.'s presented annual displays featuring gymnastics to raise money for the Leaders' Corps.

The Y.M.C.A.'s made all attempts to continue on with their physical activity classes throughout the second World War, although the majority of the Senior Leaders entered the services. The gymnasia also became available for the use of the Canadian forces, which were stationed in the various

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[9] Ibid.

cities. Calgary received a considerable stimulus in gymnastics when Per Thorsen was sent to Calgary from Vancouver to give commando training to the Calgary Reserve Unit.[10]

As part of the activities of the Y.M.C.A., Art Warburton formed, in 1940, a co-educational Gym Club with Jean Osmack being the instructor for the girls.[11] In 1941, for the first time, the Prairie Provinces Leaders' Corps Conference was held in Alberta. Teams from Edmonton, Saskatoon, Winnipeg, Regina and Calgary attended this Conference in Edmonton. This meet, in which there were nineteen competitors, was very successful and well run. The next Conferences which were held in Alberta were in 1946 and 1950, and in both competitions the Alberta teams from Calgary, Lethbridge and Edmonton dominated the meets. Now the Alberta Y's were actively and regularly taking part in the competitions and were also placing very well in the meets.

In 1945, the University of Alberta, for the first time in its history, formed a gymnastic club. The club staged displays, the main one being at the Annual Assault-at-Arms.[12] By 1947, the club, under the coaching of Assistant Professor R.L. Hughes, had a membership of twenty men. Prior to this year tumbling had been the only activity of the club, but in 1947 the high bar, parallel bars and the box

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[10] Per Thorsen, personal interview with the writer, Winnipeg, Manitoba, December 20, 1969.

[11] Chong, op. cit.

[12] Evergreen and Gold, University of Alberta Yearbook, 1945, University of Alberta Press.

horse events were included.

Since 1938, gymnastics had been slowly introduced into the school curriculum by the initiation of a new schools' programme by Ian Eisenhardt. Fundamentally, this programme was based on the style of Niels Bukh, but it also included tumbling, vaulting and pyramid building.[13]

The first Alberta Provincial Championship was organized by the Edmonton Y.M.C.A. and held on May 15th, 1951. Prior to this meet, the only competitions in the province had been held by the Y.M.C.A.'s, for Y members exclusively. This meet was open to all men and women over the age of sixteen in both open and novice divisions. Men had to compete in four of the five events of tumbling, parallel bars, horizontal bar, box horse and rings, while the women had to compete in three out of the four events of swinging rings, free exercise, tumbling and box horse. In all events, except women's tumbling, compulsory exercises were set. In total there were nineteen competitors. Jean Atkinson and Marilyn Huestis were the Women's Open and Novice Champions, while Ken Munro and Ray Portier were the Men's Open and Novice Champions. Some of the judges at this meet were Dr. M.L. Van Vliet, Bob Routledge, Herb McLachlin, Howie Nixon, Ralph Pritchard, Art Warburton, Ruby Anderson and Tommy Chong as Head Judge.[14] All in all, it was a very successful meet,

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[13]Steckle, op. cit., p. 138.

[14]Official report of the 1951 Alberta Provincial Championships.

p. 139.

though it was hoped that the number of participants would increase in the following year.

A considerable stimulus to gymnastics in Canada was the announcement by the Canadian Olympic Association that a three-man gymnastic team would be included on the 1952 Canadian Olympic Team. The Alberta Branch of the A.A.U. of C. finally consented to hold the Canadian Championships in the latter part of June in Edmonton. This would have been the first opportunity for Alberta gymnasts to compete against those of national calibre. Arrangements for holding the competitions were begun but, subsequently, the C.O.A. announced that no gymnasts would be sent to the Olympics.[15] This was such a disappointment to all concerned that the Canadian Championships were cancelled for that year. In fact, they were not held again until 1954.

The Provincial Championships continued to be conducted annually. The 1952 Championships were held at the Calgary Y.M.C.A. on May 17th, with the divisions being senior (over the age of eighteen years) and junior (under the age of eighteen years) for both men and women. The flying rings were added to the men's events and rhythmical exercises were added to the women's competitions. This year, there were both optional and compulsory exercises in each event. Ann Thornhill, of Edmonton, and Bill Williams, of Calgary, were the Junior all around winners. The following year the

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[15]Annual 1952 Meeting Minutes of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada, Gymnastics Committee Report," p. 67.

events being contested were changed again. Women competed in the same events as they had in 1951, so that rhythmical exercises were no longer a competition event. In the men's competition, free calisthenics and rope climbing were included, but they did not count for team competition and the all around championship. These Championships were sponsored by the Lethbridge Y.M.C.A. and thus, in the three years that these meets had been held, they had been sponsored, in turn, by each of the main centres in Alberta, those being the Edmonton, the Calgary and the Lethbridge Y.M.C.A.'s.

In 1955, twenty-three year old Carsten Carlsen joined the Edmonton Central Y.M.C.A. Gym Club and Leaders' Corps. He had just come from Norway, where he was one of that country's top gymnasts. In the 1955 National Championships he placed first on the flying rings, second on the parallel bars and in tumbling, and third on the high bar and springboard events.[16] Carlsen was of great aid in raising the calibre of gymnastics in Edmonton, as he instructed for the Y.M.C.A. for approximately five years. At the same time, he competed for the Y.M.C.A. He entered the 1957 Prairie Provinces Leaders' Corps Conference and won several firsts, but he could not retain these awards as there was some question regarding his eligibility.[17] He did, however, win the Senior Men's all around Championships in the 1957 Provincial Championship

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[16] Carsten Carlsen, personal interview with the writer, Edmonton, Alberta, November 29, 1969.

[17] Ibid.

in Edmonton, with firsts in floor exercise, tumbling, vaulting, parallel bars and still rings. Carsten Carlsen left the Y.M.C.A. in 1960, but continued to coach the University and the Y.M.C.A. teams, on a part-time basis, for the following two years, when he opened his own private gym club. This club, the Edmonton Gym Club, was the first gymnastics club in Alberta which was completely separate from the Y.M.C.A.

Generally, across Canada, interest in gymnastics was revived and increased after 1954 and this trend was also indicated in Alberta. The number participating in the Provincial Championships, held in Calgary in 1955, was greater than it had been in the previous years,[18] and there were a total of sixty-one registered A.A.U. gymnasts in the province. The highlight of the gymnastic season continued to be the annual provincial competitions.

During the 1956 Provincial Championship, a second trophy, the first being the J. Fromont Senior Men's Team Trophy, was put into annual competition. The trophy was donated by the Edmonton "Y" Menettes Club for the winning Senior Women's team.[19] There was a general desire for more competitions and meets, particularly for the beginners, however, for several years the Provincial meet remained the only possible competition that they could enter. The members of the Y.M.C.A. Leaders' Corps could also compete in the Prairie

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[18]Annual 1955 Meeting Minutes of the Alberta Branch of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada, p. 3.

[19]Annual 1956 Meeting Minutes of the Alberta Branch of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada, p. 19.

Provinces Leaders' Corps Conferences. Of course, any outstanding gymnasts were eligible to compete in the National Competition.

In 1960, in addition to the Provincial Championships, the Western Canadian Championships were held in Calgary on May 28th. This was the first major gymnastic meet to be held in Alberta, and over 500 interested people viewed the competition of gymnasts from all over Western Canada.[20] In the women's division, the Saskatoon female gymnasts dominated the competition, as also they did in the Alberta Provincial Open.

For the next few years, gymnastic activity seemed to be at a very low ebb in the province. The Provincial Championships were not even held in 1961. The following year saw some improvement, with the Provincial Championships, as well as the Western Canadian Championships, being held in Edmonton. A great number of the participants in these competitions were from outside the province and they almost outnumbered, on both occasions, the Alberta gymnasts. Two Calgary gymnasts, Eric Rieger and Gordan Gannon, represented Alberta in the 1961 Canadian Championships, in which they placed fifth and ninth, respectively, in the all around. A blow to the Alberta Gymnastics Committee had been the resignation of the Chairman, Jim Rennie, during the 1962 season, and for the rest of the season there was no Chairman to

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[20]Annual 1960 Meeting Minutes of the Alberta Branch of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada, p. 15.

Conferences. Of course, any out-

direct the activities.

In 1962, Carsten Carlsen opened his private "Edmonton Gym Club" in an old building on 104th Street in the centre of the city. As he lacked complete gymnastic equipment, he taught a lot of tumbling and some vaulting. The club started with fifteen members, but by the end of the season, the membership had increased to fifty.[21] Members of the club immediately entered the Provincial Championships, in which they placed in the top six in the Argo and Tyro levels. The top gymnast at the club was Elizabeth Downing. In 1963, Carsten Carlsen moved his club into the Alberta College gymnasium, where it has remined ever since. As the membership steadily increased, he was able to start buying equipment so that the activities of the club could be expanded.[22]

In 1963, there was a rise in the participation and interest in the sport within the province. For the first time a city meet was held when the Calgary Y.M.C.A. sponsored an open gymnastic competition in February. It was primarily a beginner's level competition and approximately sixty young gymnasts were entered in it.[23] The Calgary Y.M.C.A. also sponsored the Alberta Provincial Championships, in which there were seventy participants. Eric Rieger was the man responsible for stimulating gymnastic activity in Calgary.

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[21] Carlsen, op. cit.

[22] Ibid.

[23] Annual 1963 Meeting Minutes of the Alberta Branch of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada, p. 10.

Three clinics were held in Calgary, one at the University, one at the Y.M.C.A. and another at the Henry Wisewood High School. That same year, two closed meets were held in Calgary, one being a city-wide recreation meet for junior boys and girls, with approximately 110 participants.[24]

Calgary, by this time, had a very active gymnastics club, known as the "Calgary Gymnastic Club." The club was composed of eleven senior and five junior gymnasts. In 1964 it competed in the Alberta Provincial Championships in Calgary, the Saskatchewan Provincial Championships at Saskatoon and the Pacific Northwest Gymnastic Championships in Nelson, British Columbia.[25] Although the club was not, at the time, affiliated with the A.A.U. of C., it was doing much to promote and stimulate interest throughout the junior and senior high schools, as well as in other clubs.

Gymnastic activity continued to increase in Alberta, and interest was increased in 1965-66 by a regular newsletter, which was edited by Assistant Professor Geoff Elliott of the University of Alberta Physical Education staff. The number of competitions was rapidly growing. City meets held in Calgary and Edmonton were sponsored by the Calgary Y.M.C.A., and the Edmonton Gymnastics Club. The 1966 Provincial Championships, held in Edmonton, had such a large attendance that the competition had to be held at two different times, one for

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[24] Ibid.

[25] Annual 1964 Meeting Minutes of the Alberta Branch of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada, p. 19.

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another at the Henry Wisewood High
same year, two closed meets were held in Cal-
gary, one being a city-wide recreation meet for junior boys
and girls, with approximately 110 participants.[24]

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of Alberta Physical Education staff. The number
was rapidly growing. City meets held in Cal-
were sponsored by the Calgary Y.M.C.A.,
Club. The 1966 Provincial Champion-
in Edmonton, had such a large attendance that the
be held at two different times, one for

the Junior and Senior and another for the Tyro and Novice classes.[26] For the first time in Alberta, a Provincial School-Age Championship was held in Edmonton at the university gymnasium. Although there were only four high schools entered, it was a step forward in the growth of the sport. Also, the University of Alberta competed against the University of British Columbia in a dual meet. The Alberta gymnasts dominated the meet, with Rick Danielson being the outstanding performer. Only one competitor from Alberta, Liz Carruthers, was entered in the Canadian National Championships. However, the overall increase in competition throughout the province, especially the development of the school and city meets, was a good sign and an indication of the increase in interest in the sport in Alberta.

Of great stimulus to gymnasts and to the public was the visit of the Russian Gymnastic Team in December, 1966. Albertans were able, for the first time, to view at first-hand the best gymnasts in the world. The Russians gave excellent performances both in Calgary and Edmonton. A one-day gymnastic clinic, including both demonstrations and coaching techniques was conducted by the Russians at the University of Alberta, Edmonton.

Centennial year was an active one for the Alberta gymnasts. The 1967 season began with the Alberta Trials for the first Canadian Winter Games. These trials were held in December,

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[26]Annual 1965-66 Meeting Minutes of the Alberta Branch of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada, "Gymnastics Report," by Carsten Carlsen.

1966, at Medicine Hat. At the Winter Games, in February, 1967, the eight-member Alberta team placed eighth over-all and this clearly showed how much Alberta had progressed in attempting to achieve a level comparable to the other provinces. The schools had become more aware of gymnastics and thus a number of school meets were held during 1967. The Boy's and Girl's School-Age meets were held in Edmonton and Vegreville, respectively, and in both meets there was a definite increase in participation over the previous years. In March, Medicine Hat held its first annual High School competition.[27] In Calgary there was an elementary school meet and a senior high school meet, and in both there were over 180 competitors.

The number of participants in the Provincial Championships was so large that it was too cumbersome and lengthy to hold competitions in all class levels at the same time. Consequently, the Griesbach Gymnastic Club hosted the argo, Tyro and Novice competition in February, while the Junior and Senior competitions were held at Calgary in March.

As part of "Second Century Week," the University of Alberta hosted the first National Inter-Collegiate Men's Gymnastic Championships, in which university gymnasts from across Canada competed. Rick Danielson of Alberta won the all around, and the Western Canada Conference captured the team championships. The University of Alberta Gym Club had

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[27]Annual 1967 Meeting Minutes of the Alberta Branch of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada, "Gymnastics Report," by P. Viney, p. 30.

dominated the men's events in the Provincial Championships since 1964. In 1963-64, Mr. Geoff Elliott joined the Faculty of Physical Education, University of Alberta, and since then has coached the gymnastic team. However, he soon expanded his activities outside the university to the provincial organization. He became very active in the Alberta Gymnastics Association of which he was Chairman for several years. He has been largely responsible for the development of gymnastics in Alberta.

Of special note, in 1967, was the holding of the first Gymnastic camp in Alberta by the Edmonton Gymnastic Club. During its first year of operation over fifty gymnasts attended the week-long camp at the beginning of August. When the camp was held the following year, gymnasts came from Nelson, Vernon, Saskatoon, Calgary and Edmonton to the Holy Redeemer College, where the camp was held. The instructors in 1968 were Dale Flansaas, a former United States and North American champion and a member of the 1964 U.S. Olympic team, Leane Clements, from Seattle, also one of America's top gymnasts, Rick Danielson, Canadian Inter-collegiate Champion, and Manuel Ponce, a top Cuban gymnast who had defected at the 1967 North American Championships in Vancouver, as well as Mr. and Mrs. Carlsen.

Although there was an apparent increase in activity there was a slight decrease in the number of A.A.U. cards issued. However, the A.A.U. cards are not a fair, nor accurate indication of the number involved in gymnastics as

the cards are held only by those competing, and those participating for recreational purposes do not obtain cards. In 1968, a five-year (from 1964 to 1968) growth chart was drawn and this chart showed the number of registered A.A.U. athletes as compared to the Branch as a whole and the population as a whole.[28] It was found that the population of the Province had increased at an annual rate of 1.6 percent per year, while the Branch, for the same period, had increased at a rate of 26 percent per year. The following is a list showing the growth rate for each sport:[29]

1. Wrestling - growth of 52% per year
2. Handball - growth of 29% per year
3. Fencing - growth of 11% per year
4. Weight lifting - growth of 10% per year
5. Gymnastics - growth of 10% per year
6. Track and Field - growth of 9% per year

In 1968, there were three clubs in the province affiliated with the A.A.U. The three were the Edmonton Gym Club, under the direction of Dagmar and Carsten Carlsen, the Calgary Gym Club, and the Jasper Place Gym Club coached by Ted Scherban. The following year there was a total of five affiliated clubs, with three being in Calgary, one in Edmonton and one in Hobbema. This new club in Hobbema, the Ermineskin Gym Club, was under the direction of Nick Kohlman, and during its first year of existence it conducted a unique type of competition which turned out to be very successful. The meet was designed for beginner gymnasts, those who had not previously competed in provincial competition, and surprisingly it had the largest

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[28] Ibid.

[29] Ibid.

number of competitors for any of the Alberta meets of that year.[30]

Many annual meets and competitions were now being held, such as the Provincial Boy's and Girl's School Age meets, Provincial Championships for Argo, Tyro, Novice, Junior and Senior levels, the Alberta Winter Games and various inter-club, inter-university and inter-school meets.

In the 1969 Canadian National Championships, Alberta was represented by complete Junior men's and women's teams. Both teams placed third and this was a definite indication that the calibre of gymnastics had improved in the province. In 1967, the Junior teams had been eighth in National competition, but, in 1969, they were third.

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[30]Annual 1969 Meeting Minutes of the Alberta Branch of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada, "Gymnastics Report," by P. Viney, p. 8.

TABLE X

ALBERTA PROVINCIAL CHAMPIONSHIP
SENIOR MEN AND WOMEN
ALL AROUND CHAMPIONS

Year	Men	Women
1951	Ken Munroe, Edmonton	Jean Atkinson, Lethbridge
1952	Ken Munroe, Edmonton	Jean Atkinson, Lethbridge
1953	Bill Patrick, Calgary Y.M.C.A.	Maria Maitland, Edmonton Y.W.C.A.
1954	No record available	No record available
1955	No record available	No record available
1956	No record available	No record available
1957	Carsten Carlsen, Edmonton Y.M.C.A.	Jean Kay, Lethbridge, Y.W.C.A.
1958	No record available	No record available
1959	No record available	No record available
1960	No record available	No record available
1961	No competition held	No competition held
1962	No record available	No record available
1963	No record available	No record available
1964	Barry Luft, Edmonton	Glenna Sebestyen, Marion Gym Club
1965		
1966	Bill Robinson, Brandon, Manitoba	Glenna Sebestyen, Marion Gym Club

TABLE XI

ALBERTA GYMNASTIC CHAMPIONSHIPS
TEAM CHAMPIONS
J.E. FROMONT TROPHY

Year	Team	Team Members
1951	Calgary Y.M.C.A.	Al Gates, Laurie Robertson, Pat Dennis, C. Bradley
1952	Calgary Y.M.C.A.	Al Gates, Laurie Robertson, Pat Dennis, John Cooper
1953	Calgary Y.M.C.A.	Bill Patrick, Barney Hughes, Bob Cuhiel, Laurie Robertson
1954	Calgary Y.M.C.A.	Pat Dennis, Bill Williams, C. Tucker, Gordon Gannon
1955	Calgary Y.M.C.A.	Bill Williams, Wolf Rost, Nev Bradley, Bill Linterman, Stan Worock
1956	Winnipeg Central Y.M.C.A.	Karl Wagner, Wolfgang Dozauer, Gustav Bibelheimer, George Ayres
1957	Lethbridge Y.M.C.A.	Sev Heiberg, H. Kessler, A. Bezooyen, J. Jamieson
1958	Edmonton Y.M.C.A.	Carsten Carlsen, K. Henry, J. Madsen, B. Peacock
1959	Calgary Y.M.C.A.	E. Rieger, Len Gagnier, Rudy Dahlman
1960	No record available	
1961	No competition held	
1962	No record available	
1963	No record available	
1964	Edmonton Y.M.C.A.	Barry Luft, Ernest Witte
1965	University of Alberta Gym Club	
1966	University of Alberta Gym Club	
1967	University of Alberta Gym Club	
1968	University of Alberta Gym Club	
1969	University of Alberta Gym Club	Rick Danielson, Darryl O'Brien, Paul Cooper, Dave MaCluse

TABLE XII

ALBERTA GYMNASTICS COMMITTEE
CHAIRMEN

Year	Name
1951-52	No record available
1952-53	No record available
1953-54	No record available
1954-55	W.E. Leines
1955-56	Gordon Kay
1956-57	Gordon Kay
1957-58	Sev Heiberg
1958-59	Carl Wagner
1959-60	Carl Wagner
1960-61	Carl Wagner
1961-62	Brian Connery
1962-63	Jim Rennie (resigned)
1963-64	P. Reichenbach
1964-65	Ed Vincent
1965-66	Carsten Carlsen
1966-67	Geoff Elliot
1967-68	Paul Viney
1968-69	Paul Viney
1969-70	Geoff Elliot

ALBERTA GYMNASTICS COMMISSION

CHAIRMEN

Name	
No record available	1965-66
No record available	1966-67
No record available	1967-68
W.E. Leines	1968-69
Gordon Kay	1969-70
Gordon Kay	
Sev Heiberg	
Carl Wagner	
Carl Wagner	
Carl Wagner	
Brian Connery	
Jim Rennie (resigned)	
P. Reichenbach	
Ed Vincent	
Carsten Carlsen	
Geoff Elliot	
Paul Viney	
Paul Viney	
Geoff Elliot	

CHAPTER IX

GYMNASTICS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA*

Gymnastic activities began on the west coast about the same time as they did in the rest of Canada. The first gymnasium in Victoria, and probably the first in the territory of British Columbia, was constructed in the late 1850's, and the same year saw the formation of the Excelsior Gymnastic Club.[1] German immigrants had also organized, in Victoria by the late 1860's, a Turnverein Association, in which the main activities were gymnastics and exercises.

From the beginning of the 20th century to approximately the 1930's, little information is known regarding gymnastic activities on the west coast and thus it would seem that, at this time, there was not much participation or interest in gymnastics. Probably the only centres for any such activities were in the Y.M.C.A.'s. The Victoria Y.M.C.A. gymnasium, complete with all gymnastic equipment, was constructed in 1909 and it has been used until 1964-65.[2]

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*The writer is indebted to Dr. H.D. Whittle of the School of Physical Education, University of British Columbia, for providing the files of the Provincial-Recreation Movement and the British Columbia Amateur Gymnastic Association.

[1] P. Lindsay, "A History of Sport in Canada, 1807-1867," unpublished Ph. D. thesis, University of Alberta, Edmonton, 1968, p. 279.

[2] Gordon Gannon, personal letter to the writer, January 19, 1970.

The Vancouver Y.M.C.A.'s gymnasium was built a few years prior to the one in Victoria. It seems that until 1934 gymnastic activity in British Columbia was mainly centered in the Y.M.C.A.'s. However, a gymnasium club has existed at the University of British Columbia since 1929 and tumbling was included as one of the activities in the voluntary physical education programme in 1936.[3]

As a result of the depression, in 1934, the British Columbia Provincial Government initiated the Provincial Recreational Movement to meet the physical needs of B.C.'s unemployed youth and adults and others who could not afford to belong to the Y.M.C.A.'s, Y.W.C.A.'s, private gymnasia and other clubs.[4] This movement, commonly known as the "Pro-Rec" movement, was the first of its kind in Canada, indeed in the British Commonwealth and on the American continent, and since its formation it served as a model for many other areas, in particular Alberta and Saskatchewan.[5] The response of the public was immediate, and within five months 3,000 people had joined the centres.

During the first year, 1934-35, six centres throughout British Columbia were established in school gymnasiums, community centres, church and private gymnasiums, swimming

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[3]T.H. Logan, Tuum Est: History of the University of British Columbia. Vancouver, Mitchell Press, 1958, p. 103.

[4]Public Schools Report, 1934-35, Recreational and Physical Education, Report of Ian Eisenhardt, Director, p. 1.

[5]The Vancouver Daily Province, Vancouver, British Columbia, October 4, 1947.

pools, outdoor playing fields and public parks. At the end of the season, in each centre, there was a closing display, with the largest being staged by the New Westminster as well as the North and South Vancouver centres. An audience of several thousand people, for example, observed the demonstration of "Danish and Swedish gymnastics, apparatus work, pyramid-building, dancing and marching"[6] by 500 men and women in the Beatty Street Drill Hall on March 22nd, 1935.

The Pro-Rec programme aimed to provide opportunities and facilities for regular exercise in order to increase the general fitness of all. Thus, it was decided that the basis of all the classes, for both men and women, was to be gymnastic activities.[7] Usually an evening session at a centre's gymnasium lasted for three hours and it was divided into three general sections. The session began with 15-20 minutes of general exercises in which everyone participated. Then, the class was divided into squads for apparatus activities, on the parallel bars, mats, spring-board, high bar and rings, and instruction was given at each piece of apparatus by a leader. Following this, there were group games and also special training sessions for such activities as dancing.[8]

Although exercises and gymnastic activities were stressed, other activities such as volleyball, basketball,

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[6]Report of Ian Eisenhardt, 1934-35, op. cit., p. 1.

[7]Ibid.

[8]Public Schools Report, 1935-36, Recreational and Physical Education, Report of Ian Eisenhardt, Director, p. 2.

boxing, handball, soccer, dancing, fencing, cricket, wrestling, weight-lifting, track and field events, swimming, hiking, dramatics, skiing, baseball, box lacrosse, in fact, almost any sport, were eventually included in the programme offered by the Pro-Rec centres. For about twenty years, the British Columbia's physical activities, in particular gymnastics, were centered around, and in, the Pro-Rec centres.

In 1935 a newspaper called The Gymnast was edited and published monthly. This newspaper kept all members of the various centres informed of the activities offered, and the special events taking place. The Pro-Rec Movement became the first to utilize the facilities of the radio to broadcast exercises each morning. The popular exercise programme was called "Gym of the Air."[9]

Gymnastic demonstrations and competitions were part of the regular activities of the centres. Each centre held gymnastic competitions, but also competitions were held between the various Centres, and an annual Pro-Rec Gymnastic Championship was started in 1936. The individual all around winner of the first two championships was a Mr. Fletcher, of the South Burnaby Centre. These competitions were held annually, even during the war years, until 1953.

Although these were the main competitions, having probably the highest level of proficiency of competitors, other meets were held by the Y.M.C.A.'s. The west coast

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[9]Public Schools Report, 1936-37, Recreational and Physical Education, Report of Ian Eisenhardt, Director, p. 3.

Y.M.C.A.'s like other Associations throughout Canada, formed a Leaders' Conference and meets were conducted between Victoria, Vancouver, New Westminster and associations of the Pacific Northwest.[10]

Per Thorsen, a great promoter of gymnastics in Winnipeg, came to Vancouver in 1936. He became the Physical Director of the "Vancouver Centre Gymnasium," and his Gym Team won the British Columbia Open Championships in 1938 and 1939.[11] In the 1938 Championships, the Centre team captured the "Sherwood Trophy" by a score of 887 to 542 from the Vancouver Y.M.C.A. Leaders' Corps, the previous year's winner. However, Max Bennett of the "Y" retained the individual championship, and Elmer and Earl Holmes of the Centre were second and third in the all around. Members of the winning Centre team were Elmer Holmes, Earl Holmes, Norris Knight, Al Poirier, Harry Cunningham and Garnet Hunt.[12] Per Thorsen, also, gave training in gymnastics to members of the Royal Canadian Air Force in 1940.

When the 1939 Canadian Gymnastics Championships were awarded to British Columbia, for the first time, the Branch turned the staging of the event over to the Pro-Rec Movement. The meet was excellently organized. However, only gymnasts

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[10] J.W. Hodgins, "Competitive Gymnastics in Canada, unpublished graduation essay, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, March 1952, p. 5.

[11] Per Thorsen, personal interview with the writer, Winnipeg, Manitoba, December 20, 1970.

[12] Ibid.

from British Columbia competed in these national championships. Thus, naturally all the winners of the 1939 Canadian Championships were from British Columbia. Distance, and the great expense of travelling, were still major factors to be considered in the staging of any national meet. The interest of the general public in this Gymnastic Championship, in all probability influenced by the Pro-Rec Movement, was very noticeable, as a capacity audience witnessed the meet. Also, C.J.O.R., a local radio station, carried the competition on the air. Newspaper reporters and photographers were present and a film was taken of the meet.[13]

The activities offered by the Pro-Rec group were not only confined to the winter gymnasium activities as they also operated centres during the summer. Also, annual Summer Schools were held after June, 1936, when the British Columbia "government inaugurated Canada's first summer school course for gymnastic leaders of physical education."[14] Directing the 1939 Summer School were Jerry Mathisen, instructing mainly with apparatus gymnastics; Tommy Ruben, specializing in fundamental gymnastics; Hilda Keatley, calisthenics and dancing; Mrs. Gwen Henderson, fundamental gymnastics; Miss Leitha Meilicke, folk dancing; Ernie Grant, gymnastic pyramid building; Ed Kelter and Bob Bennett, tumbling; and others for

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[13]Annual 1939 Meeting Minutes of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada, "Report of the National Gymnastics Committee," p. 31.

[14]The Vancouver Daily Province, Vancouver, British Columbia, June 1939.

track and field, wrestling and boxing.[15] The leadership of the Pro-Rec was primarily by immigrants such as Jerry Mathisen, a Norwegian gymnastic champion, and Tommy Ruben, a graduate from the Neils Bukh People's College of Physical Education in Ollerup, Denmark. The basic programme of the Pro-Rec was based on his teaching of fundamental gymnastics. Hilda Keatley, another of the key individuals involved in Pro-Rec during the early years, was a graduate of England's Dartford College. As these were the key individuals in the Pro-Rec Movement, it is obvious that gymnastics would play the major role in the programme.

Although apparatus gymnastics was emphasized, fundamental exercises, in which all could and did participate, formed the foundation of all of the centres' programmes. This was mainly a result of the fact that many of the centres could not afford to own all the various pieces of apparatus, and of the influence exerted by several of the leaders who were products of the English and Scandinavian schools of gymnastics. Regular events at all of the Pro-Rec centres were the mass displays put on for the community. The major part of these displays was devoted to mass rhythmical exercise demonstrations. These displays were immensely popular and there were generally capacity houses observing the performances. The largest of these displays was the annual Mass Display of the Pro-Rec, held at the end of each season, somewhere in Vancouver. Leading government officials such as

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[15] Ibid.

Premier John Hart in 1944, the Honourable Ian MacKenzie, Minister of Pensions and National Health in 1945 and the King and Queen of England in 1939, attended these displays. During the war years proceeds from the displays went towards various efforts such as the "Kinsmen's Milk for Britain Fund" and the Vancouver A.R.P. Fund.[16] In other years, the proceeds went to charitable organizations. These annual Mass Displays continued as a regular feature of the Pro-Rec movement until 1953.

The annual gymnastic competitions of the Pro-Rec movement became increasingly popular for both spectators and participants. The competitions did not cease during the war and thus, these became the only regular gymnastic competitions to be held in Canada from 1940 to 1945. The Y.M.C.A.'s did conduct some meets during this time but they were intermittent and small in number in comparison to the Pro-Rec competitions. In the 1943-44 Report, it was noted that there were so many competitors that three district competitions were held in the Fraser Valley, the Okanagan and the Kootenays in order to select members to represent the Interior in the Annual Pro-Rec Gymnastic Competitions. In this championship there were fifty-six participants, and the competitions were conducted on two levels, "A" and "B."[17] The following

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[16]Public Schools Report, 1941-42, Recreational and Physical Education, Report of the Executive Board, Jerry Mathisen and Mrs. Hilda M. Keatley, p. 4.

[17]Public Schools Report, 1943-44, Recreational Physical Education, Report of the Executive Board, Jerry Mathisen and Mrs. Hilda M. Keatley, p. 5.

year there were seventy competitors, with the top gymnast being Mr. Fairweather from the North Westminster Centre.

A major feature of the 1944 and 1945 competitions was the entry of three and four teams, respectively, from the training centre at the Indian School at Mission. In both years the Indian teams competed in all age classes, often being top performers.[18] The gymnastics team at St. Mary's Indian School, at Mission, was under the expert gymnastic leadership of Tommy Ruben, and it dominated the 1948 and 1949 Championships. The St. Mary's Indian School was one of the several Indian Pro-Rec centres at which the Indian community was offered the instruction and programme of the complete Pro-Rec curriculum.

The Pro-Rec organization also extended its programme to the Oakalla Prison Farm. There, instructors such as Sid Greenwood and Alec Strain taught lessons once a week in tumbling, pyramid-building, vaulting on the horse and springboard to the younger inmates.[19] Some of the inmates exhibited such a high level of skill that the instructors wanted to enter them in annual Pro-Rec competitions.

Following the War, the University of British Columbia and the Y.M.C.A.'s of Vancouver and Victoria began to provide an active programme of gymnastic activities. The University

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[18] Public Schools Report, 1944-45, Recreational and Physical Education, Report of Jerry Mathisen, Director, p. 6.

[19] The Vancouver Daily Province, Vancouver, British Columbia, October 4, 1947, p. 2.

held its first annual inter-faculty competition in 1946,[20] and, in 1950 began what was to become regular competitions against Washington State University.[21] Gymnastics in British Columbia was no longer confined to the Pro-Rec organization.

In 1947, during Recreation Week, March 27th to April 2nd, the first Pacific Northwest Gymnastic Meet since the war was held. The competition was judged according to the F.I.G. rules, and the apparatus competed on were four pieces, two being chosen from the high bar, parallel bars and rings, and two chosen from the pommel horse, tumbling and high box vaulting.

The number of competitions in the province increased so that, by 1949, four competitive meets were held.[22] The Provincial meet was the only meet sanctioned by the A.A.U. as all its participants, sixteen senior and nineteen junior men, possessed amateur cards. The senior individual all around winner was Andy Bodnar of the University of British Columbia, the latter being the team championship winner. In the Fraser Valley High School Competition, of which Chilliwack won the team championship, six schools from Abbotsford, Chilliwack, Lord Tweedsmuir, Maple Ridge, Mission and Semiahmoo districts were entered. A total of sixty competitors

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[20] Hodgins, op. cit., p. 5.

[21] Dr. H.D. Whittle, personal interview with the writer, Edmonton, Alberta, October 15, 1969.

[22] Annual 1949 Meeting Minutes of the British Columbia Branch of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada, Gymnastics Report by D. Whittle.

competed in spring-board tumbling, mat tumbling,cross box vaulting and long box vaulting. The other two competitions held, were the Universi of British Columbia annual Inter-faculty competition and the annual Pro-Rec competition, in which there were 115 competitors.

Beginning in 1949, in order to popularize and create more interest in the Pro-Rec movement, an annual gymnastic Pro-Rec display team toured the province, giving performances in Vancouver and district, Fraser Valley centres, Vancouver Island, Kamloops, the Okanagan and in the Kootenays. It was a "picked" squad of expert gymnasts who were under the direction of Sid Greenwood. In 1951, the eight-man squad gave performances in tumbling and apparatus work to approximately 12,000 spectators.[23]

On October 27th, 1949, a meeting of seven individuals representing the Y.M.C.A.'s, the Pro-Rec, the Secondary Schools, the University and the Amateur Athletic Union was held at the Vancouver Y.M.C.A. It was decided, at this meeting, to form a Provincial Gymnastic Assocaition, that would be affiliated with the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada. The first President elected was H. Douglas Whittle, with K.E. Genge being made the first Secretary of the Association.[24] The constitution of the Association was to be drawn up as soon as possible. By 1950, the organizations affiliated with

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[23]Public Schools Report, 1950-51, Recreation and Physical Education Branch, Report of R.J. Phillips, Acting Director, p. 4.

[24]Meeting Minutes of B.C. Branch, 1949, op. cit.

the Association were the Department of Education, the Provincial Recreation Branch, the Fraser Valley High Schools' Association, the New Westminster Y.M.C.A. Leaders' Corps, the University of British Columbia Gym Club and the Vancouver Y.M.C.A. Leaders' Corps.[25]

The formation of a Provincial Association aided greatly in the development of gymnastics within the province. There was an immediate increase in the number of gymnasts and competitions, so that in 1951 it was reported that over 500 competitors participated in local, provincial, national and international Gymnastic Championships. The local competitions held that year were the Fraser Valley High School, the Y.M.C.A.'s, the Pro-Rec, the Provincial and the University of British Columbia Inter-faculty Meets. The annual Pacific Northwest Championships, involving gymnasts from British Columbia, Oregon (U.S.A.) and Washington (U.S.A.) were hosted by the Seattle Y.M.C.A. For the first time, the team championship and the individual placings were won by a Canadian team, which was from the Kitsilano Provincial Recreation Centre.

The 1951 Canadian Championships were conducted by the British Columbia Gymnastic Association on May 26th at the University of British Columbia gymnasium. The meet was conducted according to the Official Gymnastic Rules of the Amateur Athletic Union of America and, for the first time,

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[25]British Columbia Amateur Gymnastic Association Annual Report, submitted by D. Whittle, October 29th,1950.

only apparatus meeting Olympic specifications was used.[26] Although the meet was successful, only competitors from British Columbia competed.

Although the Annual Pro-Rec competitions were no longer the only gymnastic competitions in the province they were still the largest and the most popular meets. Participants for these competitions came from all parts of the province and competitors were from all ages and all levels, novice to senior. By 1950, twenty-eight teams were entered, with 177 individuals competing at six different levels. The following year's competition involved 187 competitors and had to be held over a two day period, at the New Westminster Junior High School.[27] This year was the high point of the Pro-Rec competitions, as the number competing in 1953 was considerably less. The Pro-Rec Movement was reorganized and there was a drastic cut in the budget received by the centres. From that time on, the Pro-Rec Movement ceased to play a prominent role in gymnastics in British Columbia.

The winners of the Pro-Rec competitons, from 1936 to 1951, were:[28]

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[26]Annual Report of the British Columbia Amateur Gymnastic Association, submitted by H.D. Whittle, October 21, 1951.

[27]Public Schools Report, 1950-51, Recreation and Physical Education Branch, Report of R.J. Phillips, Acting Director, p. 4.

[28]Hodgins, op. cit., p. 24.

	Individual Winner	Centre Represented
1936	Fletcher	South Burnaby
1937	Fletcher	South Burnaby
1938	Small	Templeton
1939	Scales	Templeton
1940	Greenwood	Templeton
1941	Palony	Templeton
1942	(no records available)	
1943	(no records available)	
1944	Fairweather	New Westminster
1945	Catalano	Nelson
1946	Catalano	Nelson
1947	Catalano	Nelson
1948	Frances	St. Mary's
1949	Frances	St. Mary's
1950	Hillier	Kitsilano
1951	Doolan	Kitsilano

As the Pro-Rec organization ceased to be the centre for gymnastic instruction and competition, private, public and school clubs began to emerge and carry on the development of gymnastics. A great aid at this time was the increasing number of capable, qualified and interested teachers in the schools, especially in the Secondary Schools. Most of these teachers had received their training either at the University of British Columbia, or at the Pro-Rec Centres. Beginning in 1949, the Fraser Valley High Schools, were the first to conduct annual inter-school competitions. Girls were included in the 1953 competitions, in which a total of 150 gymnasts competed.[29] Beginning in 1954 annual Provincial High School Championships were initiated. In these competitions the influence of the Pro-Rec fundamental gymnastics emphasis was demonstrated, as team calisthenics and pyramids

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[29]Annual 1953 Report of the British Columbia Gymnastic Association, submitted by H.D. Whittle, October 18, 1953.

were compulsory for senior team competition, along with the regular apparatus work.[30]

Since 1949 the Y.M.C.A., Provincial, University Inter-faculty and the Pacific Northwest Championships had been held annually. The Provincial competitions gradually incresed in importance as the Pro-Rec competitions disappeared. By 1954, competitions were held on the senior, junior, and novice levels, and in the following year, women were also included in the competitions. Since 1951, the British Columbia gymnasts had dominated the Pacific Northwest meets. The top gymnasts at this time were from the University of British Columbia and from the Y.M.C.A.'s, in particular the Vancouver's Y.

The 1954 National Championships were conducted by the British Columbia Branch just prior to the British Empire and Commonwealth Games which were staged in Vancouver that summer. The last National Championships had been held in 1951, when only British Columbia had been represented. However, the 1954 competitions became the first real national championships, as gymnasts from all parts of Canada participated.[31] The championships were dominated by the members of the Windsor Gymnastics Club, Ontario, however, the first places in the individual events were won by Hans Gerbig, R. Cartier, G. Bracconier, R. Moore and N. Godin, who were

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[30]Report of British Columbia Gymnastic Association General Meeting, February 8, 1954.

[31]Annual 1954 Meeting Minutes of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada, British Columbia Branch Report, p. 50.

members of the British Columbia contingent. The Senior Men's Team Championship was won by the Vancouver Y.M.C.A. in the 1955 Canadian Championships. Throughout the 1950's, the British Columbia team was second to the Windsor Gymnastics Club in Canadian gymnastic competitions.

For the next several years competitions were the main concern of the provincial Association. It is doubtful if any coaching or judging clinics were sponsored by the Association as no reference to them has been found in the Annual and General Meeting Minutes of the Association. With regard to competitions, the provincial gymnasts were kept very active. The schedule for the spring of 1957 was the following: the B.C. High School Meet on March 2nd and 3rd; the Pacific Northwest Championship in Seattle on March 22nd and 23rd; and the Provincial Championship on April 13th at Como Lake High School. These were the major meets with which the Association was concerned. However, many other local and district meets were conducted regularly.

As 1958 was British Columbia's Centennial Year the provincial Association applied to hold the Canadian Championships in conjunction with the province's celebrations. Thus, the 1958 Championships were held at the University of British Columbia's War Memorial Gymnasium on July 3, 4 and 5th. Although D. Weichert was the only British Columbian gymnast to win an individual award, the University Turners captured the Senior Men's Team Championship.

Several outstanding personalities in gymnastics were

seen in British Columbia at this time. The top female gymnast in the province was Louise Parker, who competed for Canada in the 1959 Pan-American Games and in the 1960 Olympic Games, in which she placed 12th and 120th, respectively, in the all around competitions. The top male gymnasts were Hans Gerbig, William Vennels and Dieter Weichert, all of whom were members of the 1959 Pan-American gymnastic team. The manager of that team was Dr. H.D. Whittle, of the University of British Columbia, who was an active promoter of gymnastics both provincially and nationally. He had been the president of the provincial Association since its formation in 1949, and Chairman of the National Gymnastics Committee for 1961 and 1962. At the University of British Columbia, he coached the gymnastics team in 1960 for the fifteenth consecutive year.

The Y.M.C.A.'s were active in gymnastic activity throughout the 1950's, however, most of their activity and competitions were mainly on the elementary level and their meets were closed to Y.M.C.A. members only. Activity at the Victoria Y.M.C.A. received a big boost when Louis Veullier, in 1958, and then Art Burgess, in 1959, were appointed Physical Directors.[32] In the 1960's, the Victoria Y.M.C.A. gymnasts were dominating the provincial meets. Also of major importance was the holding of the first Gymnastic Leaders' Camp at Camp Garibaldi during the summer of 1959. Directing the camp were Herb Jackson, Bryce Taylor and Louis

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[32]Gannon, op. cit.

Veullier.[33]

The British Columbia Gymnastic Association had also begun to conduct coaches and judges clinics to meet the demands of the steadily increasing number of competitors and competitions. During the 1960-61 year a total of six Judge's Clinics were held.[34] There were now, in the province, some twenty-five active judges, coaches and officials, over 200 active competitors and over 1,000 gymnasts participating on the recreational level.[35] In addition to the regular annual competitions there was the Western Canadian Gymnastic Meet involving competitors from Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia and, occasionally, Washington. The 1961 Senior Men's and Women's Team Championships were won by the British Columbia teams, with William Vennels and Louise Parker being the outstanding performers.

In order to increase the opportunity for beginner gymnasts to receive more competitive experience, the School of Physical Education and Recreation of the University of British Columbia decided to sponsor Age Group Gymnastic Competitions for boys and girls over the age of ten and under eighteen years. The first of these annual competitions was held in 1963 at the War Memorial Gymnasium, U.B.C. In the 1965 Championships 23 girls and 11 boys under 12, 27 girls

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[33] Clipper, Y.M.C.A. Physical Director's Society, No. 186, October, 1959.

[34] Annual 1960-61 Report of the British Columbia Gymnastic Association, submitted by Dr. H.D. Whittle.

[35] Ibid.

and 6 boys under 14, 10 girls under 16 and 7 boys under 16, and 4 girls and 4 boys under 19 competed. These meets became annual events and did much to encourage junior level competitors.

When the Canadian Gymnastics Association began to organize tours of Canada by foreign teams, and to conduct coaching clinics by international coaches, Vancouver was one of the centres to be included in the tour schedule. In 1962, the British Columbian public received the opportunity to view, first hand, the best gymnasts in the world when the Japanese Gymnastic Teams performed in Vancouver. During the week of August 12th to 17th, 1963, Mr. and Mrs. Ivancevic, Yugoslavian National coaches, conducted a coaching clinic at the University of British Columbia. The Danish Gymnastics team, sponsored by the Y.M.C.A.'s and the provincial Association, gave performances in Vancouver, Coquitlam and Victoria on May 4th, 5th and 6th, 1964. They also conducted a clinic-workshop at the University for all interested gymnasts.[36] This was the second time that a Danish Gym Team had visited the province, with the first time being during the spring of 1947, when the touring Danish Gymnastic team performed in Vancouver under the sponsorship of Pro-Rec.[37]

Participation in gymnastics in the province had been gradually increasing. During the 1963-64 season over 1104

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[36]Minutes of the British Columbia Gymnastic Association, March 16, 1964.

[37]Public Schools Report, 1946-47, Physical Education and Recreation, Report of Ernest Lee, Director, p. 3.

gymnasts participated in club, district, provincial, national and international meets, and approximately 100 people attended the various clinics sponsored by the Provincial Association.[38] In the 1964 Canadian Championships and Olympic Trials held in July at Vancouver, fifty-five competitors from British Columbia competed.

In order to provide opportunities for gymnasts in all parts of the province to receive top-level coaching and instruction, and to continue active through the summer months, the Association held its first annual Gymnastic Summer Camp. Attending the camp at the University of British Columbia were thirty-five participants. The second annual camp was held at the Victoria Y.M.C.A. Camp Thunderbird, 20 miles from Victoria, from June 20th to 27th. The senior coach of the camp was Canada's top gymnast, Wilhelm Weiler. Gordon Gannon, of the Victoria Y.M.C.A., directed and organized this camp, and continued to do so until 1968, when he left the Y.M.C.A.[39]

On May 23rd, 1965, at the annual meeting of the British Columbia Gymnastic Association, a new, revised constitution was adopted by the Association, and a new executive was elected.[40] Neil Godin became the new President, succeeding Dr. H. Douglas Whittle, who had been one of the original founders of the Association and President of the Association

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[38]Annual 1964 Report of the British Columbia Gymnastic Association, September 15, 1964.

[39]Gannon, op. cit.

[40]Minutes of British Columbia Gymnastic Association Annual Meeting, May 23rd, 1965.

from 1949 to 1965. Dr. Whittle did not withdraw completely from the Executive of the Association as he consented to be the Director for the Metropolitan Vancouver district.

The British Columbia Gymnastic Association, in particular, Dr. Whittle, was instrumental in bringing the Russian Gymnastic Team to Canada in 1966. The team gave performances in Victoria, Vancouver and Kelowna and conducted a clinic at the University of British Columbia. Their appearances in British Columbia were a great success, with a capacity crowd of 6,000 observing the Vancouver performance. This performance was televised and it was "so popular that it was retelevised again and again."[41]

Although they were not of the calibre of the Russians, several good gymnasts were being developed in British Columbia. The most outstanding was Sandra Hartley, who had started competitive gymnastics in 1964 at the Delbrook School Gym Club, being coached by John Hemingway. After only four months of training, she entered the British Columbia Provincials and later the Canadian National Championships. In 1965, she was sixth all around in Canadian Senior Championships, in 1966 third and in 1968 first. Her progress had been very rapid as she became a member of the 1966 Canadian World Championships Team, where she was Canada's top scorer. She represented Canada in the 1967 Pan-American Games, 1968 Olympic Games, 1966 and 1968 North American Championships, and in the

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[41] Gym-News. British Columbia Gymnastic Association Newsletter, Issue #2, January 1967, p. 5.

1969 Cup of America Championships. As a Physical Education student at the University of British Columbia, she won the 1969 and 1970 Women's Canadian Inter-Collegiate Championships. Prior to the 1968 Olympics, she trained for one year in Seattle, being coached by Dale Falusaas and George Lewis.

The top male gymnasts in British Columbia were Gordon Gannon and Bill Mackie. Gordon Gannon was a member of the 1966 World Championship, the 1968 North American Championship and the 1969 Cup of the America teams. He was very active in the organization of gymnastics in the province, especially in Victoria. Bill Mackie had started gymnastics at the age of ten at the Vancouver Y.M.C.A. He competed for the University Turners, and later as a university student for the University of British Columbia Gym Team. He captured the 1968 Men's National Inter-Collegiate all around title, and placed second in the 1969 Championships. He spent 1967-68 at the University of Michigan and received excellent coaching instruction from Newt Loken. He was a member of the 1967 Pan-American Games Team, the 1968 North American Team, and the 1969 Cup of America. Team.

In 1967-68 definite strides in the promotion of the sport were made by the Association, and by the end of the year, British Columbia probably had more registered gymnasts, per capita, than any other Province in Canada.[42] During the year, clinics were held at Kelowna, Nelson, New Westminster,

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[42]Annual 1968 Meeting Minutes of the British Columbia Gymnastic Association, by Vic Hartley, Chairman.

Grandvies Community Centre, Vancouver, North Delta, and North Vancouver. The annual Victoria Gym Camp was coached by Penny Schaeffer, Bette Shaw, Hajo Elsholz, Sev Heiberg, Mauela Ponce, Ed Nicholson, John Tutte and John Henderson.

The membership and registrations to the B.C.G.A. and the A.A.U., in the 1968-69 season, showed a considerable increase over the previous year: 55 adults, 339 children and 29 clubs.[43] A Junior and Senior B.C. Women's Team was selected for the year 1968-69. Tami Martin, Dayne Hill, Judy Dillabaugh and Holly Bird comprised the Junior team, while Sandra Hartley, Janet Terry, Karen Dean and Bette Shaw were the members of the Senior team. Training sessions and displays were held throughout the season under the direction of the Provincial coach, Gladys Hartley. Similarly, Men's representative teams were selected after several trials. Rick Johnson, Owen Walstrom, Don Williams and Aldo Digiovanni were selected for the Junior Team while Ron Hunter, Bill Mackie and Gordon Gannon made up the Senior Team. These represented the province in the 1969 Canadian Championships, which were held in Vancouver on July 1-5. At these competitions, the Senior Women's Team did exceptionally well, winning the Senior Team Championship, and the team members, Sandra Hartley, Janet Terry and Karen Dean, placed second, seventh and eighth, respectively, in the all around. Subsequently, Sandra Hartley was selected along with Jennifer Diachun, Sidney Jensen and

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[43] Annual 1969 Meeting Minutes of the British Columbia Gymnastic Association, by Vic Hartley, Chairman, p. 1.

André Simard to compete in the Pre-World Games Championships in Yugoslavia.

During the summer of 1969 several gymnastics camps such as the Victoria Gym Camp, the Kamloops Schools Gymnastic Camp and the West Vancouver Summer Gymnastic School were held for British Columbia gymnasts, coaches and judges. Of special note was the two week summer gymnastic course for women at Simon Fraser University. The course offered instruction and information on the four Olympic events as well as tumbling, trampoline, ballet for gymnastics, hoop and ball rhythmics, floor composition and creativity of exercises and routines.[44]

When the British Columbia Gymnastic Association was formed in 1949 only three clubs, the University of British Columbia Gym Club, the Y.M.C.A.'s and the Pro-Rec Centres, were affiliated with it. By 1969, there were over thirty clubs with over 300 active members.[45] Gymnastic clubs had spread throughout the province, including the interior at Trail, Nelson, Campbell River and Kelowna.

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[44] Gym News, British Columbia Gymnastic Association newsletter, December 1969, p. 9.

[45] Whittle, op. cit.

TABLE XIII

BRITISH COLUMBIA GYMNASTIC CHAMPIONSHIPS
SENIOR MEN'S AND WOMEN'S
ALL AROUND CHAMPIONS

Year	Men	Women
1949	Andy Bodnar, U.B.C.	no competition
1950	Jack Herwynen, U.B.C.	no competition
1951	John Letson, U.B.C.	no competition
1952	no record available	no competition
1953	Ron Hillier, U.B.C.	no competition
1954	Hans Gerbig, Y.M.C.A.	no competition
1955-65	no record available	no record available
1966	no record available	Sandra Hartley
1967-68	no record available	no record available
1969	Gordon Gannon	Sandra Hartley

TABLE XIV

BRITISH COLUMBIA GYMNASTIC ASSOCIATION
CHAIRMEN

Year	Name
1949-64	H. Douglas Whittle
1965-66	Neil Godin
1966-67	Ron Hunter
1967-68	Vic Hartley
1968-69	Vic Hartley
1969-70	Ed Nicolson

Northwest Territories

Gymnastic programmes and compeitions had not, by 1970 made their appearance in Canada's north. The main problems hindering the development of gymnastics in the north were the lack of leadership training and the lack of framework

in gymnastics."[46]

Occasionally there was some gymnastics in the community recreation programmes, but this occurred only for one or two months under the leadership of a seasonal volunteer. Even in the schools, gymnastics has not been included in the physical education programme, primarily because of lack of equipment and facilities. There have not been any clubs formed in the Northwest Territories.

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[46]J. Van Pelt, Chief, Recreation Division, Government of the N.W.T., personal letter to the writer on February 17, 1970.

CHAPTER X

GYMNASTICS IN THE Y.M.C.A.'s AND Y.W.C.A.'s*

The first Young Men's Christian Associations (Y.M.C.A.'s) in Canada were formed in Montreal and Toronto just about the year of Confederation. The Y's were mainly concerned with the promotion of good Christian ideals among the young men, and thus concentrated on religious and cultural activities. Gradually the activities of the Association began to broaden to include physical activities. Physcial Departments became regular parts of the Associations in the United States by 1879, however Canada's Associations were more hesitant in recognizing the possibilities of gymnasium programmes.[1] The Montreal Central Y.M.C.A. opened the first Canadian Y.M.C.A. gymnasium, and soon other Associations throughout the country followed suit.

As there was more concern and interest in the development of a "healthy" man, the Physical Department initiated a scientific programme of graded gymnasium classes.[2] Instructional classes in calisthenics and formal gymnastics were

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*The writer is especially indebted to Mr. Russ Kisby, National Physical Education Director of Y.M.C.A.'s in Canada for making available the Y.M.C.A. files, and for arranging interviews with present and past Y.M.C.A. personnel.

[1] M.G. Ross, The Y.M.C.A. in Canada. Toronto, Ryerson Press, 1951, p. 86.

[2] H.C. Cross, One Hundred Years of Service with Youth: The Story of the Montreal Y.M.C.A. Montreal, Southam Press, 1951, p. 173.

offered, and certain informal recreational and competitive activities were included in the programme. In 1891, the first Physical Director of the Montreal Y.M.C.A., William H. Ball, a graduate of the Y.M.C.A. Training School at Springfield, Massachusetts was appointed. Because of the popularity of the gymnasium classes, at the time, the Y.M.C.A. staged public exhibitions. On November 20, 1894, at Windsor Hall, an exhibition of gymnastic apparatus work was given, including dumb-bell drill, chest-weight drill, pyramids and a demonstration of the new game of basketball.[3] The exhibition, displaying the work done at the Y.M.C.A.'s, was very successful.

By 1900, the main emphasis in the Y.M.C.A.'s had definitely shifted from the Religious and Social Branches to the Physical Department. This emphasis on the work of the Physical Department dominated the Y.M.C.A. programme for the following fifty years. For half a century the Y.M.C.A.'s played a major role in the growth of sports in Canada, in particular the sport of gymnastics, by providing the facilities, equipment, instruction and leadership which usually were otherwise not available. Gymnastics, mainly apparatus work and mass calisthenics, formed the major part of the gymnasium classes offered by the Physical Department. These classes were very popular, as indicated by the Montreal Central Y.M.C.A. report in 1909. It was noted that there was a total enrollment of 702 men and that 27 gymnasium classes

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[3] Ibid., p. 176.

for 14 different groups[4] were offered in that year. In the 1950's the Y's re-assessed their philosophy and objectives with the result that they began to stress the "social" aspect and to place less emphasis on the "physical" aspect.

The Toronto Central Y.M.C.A. had made use of a gymnasium since the latter half of the nineteenth century. In 1878, members of the Association were putting on public displays.[5] Interest in gymnastics gradually increased so that the Association soon had an active membership in its classes. Lou Sievert, a member of the Toronto Central Y.M.C.A, was the first gymnast to represent Canada in the Olympic Games. Mr. Sievert competed in the 1904 Games at St. Louis where he placed twelfth in the all around.[6] This was an excellent showing considering the opposition that he faced from Europe and the United States.

Although the first Young Women's Christian Association (Y.W.C.A.) in Canada was organized in St. John, New Brunswick in 1870,[7] it was not until around 1900 that the Y.W.C.A. also broadened its programme to include physical activities for young ladies. The physical classes offered to women consisted, in the main, of calisthenics, Indian club

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[4] Ibid., p. 206.

[5] Globe, Toronto, Ontario, April, 1878.

[6] J.H. Crocker, "Amateur Sports and Games in Canada," mimeographed booklet prepared for the sixtieth anniversary of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada, 1953, p. 21.

[7] J.P. Harshaw, When Women Work Together. A History of the Y.W.C.A. in Canada. Toronto, Ryerson Press, 1966, p. 11.

swinging and dumb-bell exercises. At this time, the Y.W.C.A.'s were virtually the only places young ladies could go for exercise. The Toronto Central Y.W.C.A. was probably the first to own a gymnasium as part of its facilities. Between 1900 and 1925 Vancouver, Edmonton, Kingston, Kitchener and Guelph built gymnasia.[8] Those Associations which were unable to own gymnasia utilized Y.M.C.A. gymnasia or other local facilities. In 1902, the London Association organized two clubs in factories and classes in calisthenics and singing were conducted during the noon-hour.[9] These classes were aimed to meet the needs of the working girl who lacked but desired physical exercise. Similarly, in 1912, the Vancouver Y.W.C.A. formed a club for business girls and gymnasium classes were held from six to seven o'clock in the evenings.[10] Edmonton's Y.W.C.A. was opened in 1924 with Gladys Thorpe, from Vancouver, being the first female specialist in Physical Training.[11]

The Y.M.C.A.'s on the west coast followed the lead of the eastern Associations in the development of the Physical Departments and in the building of gymnasia. A gymnasium, fully equipped with "a horse, two spring boards, two Swedish boxes, two sets of 'Narraganset' parallel bars, a

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[8] Ibid., p. 132.

[9] Ibid., p. 121.

[10] M.Q. Innis, Unfold the Years. Toronto, McClelland and Stewart, 1949, p. 43.

[11] G. Jackson, personal interview with the writer, Edmonton, Alberta, March 14, 1970.

double high bar that lowered down from the ceiling, and mats"[12] was built by the Victoria Y.M.C.A. This gymnasium, and the high bar and parallel bars, were used until 1964 when the "Y" built a new gymnasium and purchased all new equipment.

The first Y.M.C.A. in Alberta was opened in 1907. G. Jackson, a member of the Winnipeg Y.M.C.A. Leaders' Corps, was invited to become the first Physical Director of the Edmonton Y.M.C.A.[13] At first there was a membership of only forty men in the gymnasium classes, but the numbers increased rapidly, particularly because of the able leadership given by G. Jackson. The gymnasium at the "Y" was equipped with a high bar, parallel bars, a vaulting horse, climbing ropes, dumb-bells and Indian Clubs. The "Y" kept up its activities throughout the war years, often giving physical training to men going overseas. When Mr. Jackson left the Edmonton Y.M.C.A. in 1926 to open a private exercise club for businessmen, Fred Youmans became the new Physical Director of the Edmonton Y.M.C.A.

In 1910 the Lethbridge and in 1911 the Calgary Y.M.C.A. buildings, including gymnasia, were constructed. Gymnastics was actively promoted at both Associations.

Prior to World War I, the Y.M.C.A.'s were also very active in Manitoba. The most active Associations were those

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[12]Gordon Gannon, personal letter to the writer, Edmonton, Alberta, January 19, 1970.

[13]Jackson, op. cit.

in Winnipeg and Grand Forks, which held regular competitions on a home-and-home basis. The Winnipeg Y.M.C.A. also had gymnastics competitions exclusively for its members. Two levels of competition were held: one being for the first year men only, and the other for the Senior Leaders. In 1910, H. Saidler won the first year championship, while the Senior Leader was H. Clark.[14] Gymnastic exhibitions by the Senior Leaders were common occurrences both in Winnipeg and Grand Forks. Although many of the Senior Leaders were involved in the 1914 war, classes continued at the Y.M.C.A.'s. In 1916 a gymnastic display was put on by the Winnipeg Y.M.C.A. to raise money for the soldiers' families.[15] The Leaders carried on active community work such as conducting gymnastics classes at St. Augustine, Norwood and Westminister Churches in 1918, and helping to open a gymnasium in Selkirk in 1920.

Following the first World War, there was a lessened demand, or desire, for the military or formal type of activities which included military drill and calisthenics. Instead, a movement towards games and individual participation in gymnastic activities appeared. The Y.M.C.A.'s had the facilities, the equipment and the leadership provided by the Senior Leaders' Corps to meet these demands. Thus, through the 1920's and 1930's gymnastics, in many provinces,

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[14]Minutes of Meeting of the Winnipeg Central Y.M.C.A. Senior Leaders' Corps, April 30, 1910.

[15]Winnipeg Central Y.M.C.A. Senior Leaders' Corps Meeting Minutes, December 2, 1916.

was confined to the Y.M.C.A.'s, and their gymnasts dominated local, provincial and national championships. Although basketball was a very popular game, gymnastics continued to be the main-stay of the Physical Department in all of the Associations. The number of participants in gymnasium classes had been steadily rising from 10,992 in 1910, to 11,407 in 1920 and to 23,196 in 1930.[16]

The Y.M.C.A. gymnasts and teams dominated the Canadian Championships from the first one held in 1923 until 1937 (none were held in 1935 and 1936). The Toronto Central Y.M.C.A., during these years, captured eight Senior Men's and two Junior Men's Team Championships. Toronto West End, Hamilton, Montreal Central, Montreal Westmount and Winnipeg were the other Y teams competing in the Canadian Championships at the time. The outstanding Y.M.C.A. gymnasts, who were also Canadian Senior all around champions, were Robert Bonney (1923), R. Leutwyler (1925), James Pryce (1926), I. Mix (1927), Per Thorsen (1930 and 1931) and C. Zwygard (1932 and 1933).

The first Y.M.C.A. Leaders' Corps in Canada was organized in 1892[17] at the Montreal Central Y.M.C.A. The Leaders' Corps was to become an integral and essential part of the Physical Departments of all the Associations throughout

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[16]Ross, op. cit., p. 363.

[17]Cross, op. cit., p. 176.

the country. As its Constitution stated:[18]

> The special work of the Corps is to promote and teach gymnastics and calisthenics, swimming and life saving, games, wrestling or boxing and the Gymnasium Leaders shall serve in the capacity of Leaders in the gymnasium, assisting the Physical Director to conduct and supervise gymnasium classes and calisthenics work.

The main criteria for becoming a Senior Leader was not, however, outstanding gymnastic performance but rather the ability to lead and teach other members of the Association. The idea of having the better gymnasts teach the less advanced class members spread throughout the country to all the Associations, and it was even adopted into school physical education programmes.[19]

Each Y.M.C.A. Association had a Senior Leaders' Corps which was a voluntary group assisting in the training of other members. In order to become a Senior Gymnasium Leader a definite gymnastic examination, consisting of ten set exercises on the five main pieces of heavy apparatus, had to be passed. Junior Leaders had to pass a similar examination but they were not required to have such a high level teaching ability or skill. Boys' Leaders were examined on two exercises on each of the four pieces of apparatus.[20] The objective of the gymnastic programme was not competition but

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[18] Constitution of Standard Leaders' Corps of the Y.M.C.A. of Canada, Article II, Section 2, and Article VII, Section 1.

[19] Lewis Waller, "Historical Notes and Records on the Sport of Gymnastics in the Province of Quebec," unpublished material, 1965, p. 7.

[20] "Leaders' Corps Examinations." Winnipeg Y.M.C.A. Leaders' Corps, unpublished material, 1932.

rather education and enjoyment.[21] However, competitions evolved as boys became more proficient in the skills and a natural desire to compete emerged.

The gymnasium classes in all the Associations followed a definite pattern known as a "day's order." The class began with marching and formal calisthenics, which lasted for about ten minutes. Then the class broke up into squads, each squad having one leader from the Leaders' Corps who taught according to a card set of "Graded Apparatus Exercises." These graded exercises had been adopted by the Y.M.C.A. Physical Directors' Society in November, 1907, and these were revised in 1911 and again in 1923. Thirty minutes were spent on apparatus activities, with each squad staying approximately five minutes on each piece of apparatus. The main pieces of apparatus used from 1900 to 1930 were the parallel bars, horizontal (high) bar, side horse for vaulting and mats for tumbling. Rings were introduced in the 1930's. The class ended with a relay and/or a game of low organization.[22] This class pattern was followed for the boys' and young men's classes. In the business men's classes, however, the emphasis was on calisthenics and apparatus ceased to be as important.

In order to increase contact among the Leaders' Corps of the various Associations annual Conferences and gymnastic

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[21] Don McGregor, personal interview with the writer, Toronto, Ontario, December 31, 1969.

[22] Ibid.

competitions were initiated. These Conferences were designed to provide an opportunity for Leaders to discuss their aims and objectives and assess the past year's activities. However, the conferences also included gymnastic competitions, and thus provided the opportunity for the Leaders to test and compete in the various gymnastic skills that they were expected to know. As a result, the Ottawa Valley and Quebec Leaders' Corps Conference, the Ontario Leaders' Conference, the British Columbia Leaders' Conference and the Prairie Provinces Leaders' Corps Conference were initiated throughout Canada after 1920.

The Quebec and Ottawa Valley Leaders' Association was formed in 1921, with the participating Associations being the Ottawa Y.M.C.A., and the Central, Westmount and North Branch Montreal Y.M.C.A.'s. This Conference was held annually until the onset of the second World War and the trophy contested for in the gymnastic competition was the Lemuel Cushing Trophy for gymnastics proficiency. At first, the teams at the Conferences presented massed apparatus work, drills and dances. Soon the competition was divided into two sections, one being the individual competition for the Trophy in the events of horse, parallel bars, high bar and mats, while the other was for team drill competition. In 1929 there were 65 competitors at the Conference which was held at the Montreal Westmount Y.M.C.A.[5] The Lemuel Cushing Trophy was won by the Westmount Y.M.C.A., as it was during

most of the succeeding conferences.[23]

The Ontario Leaders' Corps Conference, along with the previously mentioned Conference, are the oldest Y.M.C.A. Conferences in Canada. For the first few years, at the Ontario Conference, the teams only presented displays in drills, pyramids, horizontal bar, parallel bars, horse and tumbling.[24] By 1932, competitions were held on the horizontal bar, parallel bars, pommelled horse and vaulting horse, and each gymnast had to perform two exercises per apparatus.[25] Over the years teams from the Y.M.C.A.'s in Toronto (Central, West End and Broadview), Kitchener-Waterloo, Hamilton, St. Catharines, Galt and Peterborough competed at the Conference. The St. Catharines Leaders' Corps dominated the meets, winning the team championships in 1931, 1932 and 1933, while the Toronto Central captured it in 1930 and the Toronto West End in 1934.

The largest and most important of the Y.M.C.A. Conferences was the Prairie Provinces Leaders' Corps Conference. W.A. Wellband of Regina and Bill Aldritt of Winnipeg hoped stimulate interest in the Leaders' Corps work and in gymnastics and thereby, in 1929, initiated the idea of holding annual Conferences. Teams from Winnipeg, Brandon, Saskatoon, Regina, Moose Jaw, Edmonton and Calgary participated in the

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[23]Waller, op. cit., p. 19.

[24]Report of the 5th Annual Ontario Leaders' Corps Conference, February 1925, London, Ontario.

[25]Report of the Ontario Leaders' Corps Conference February 1931, Brantford, Ontario.

regular competitions which are still held to the present. Only twice, in 1943 and 1948, were there no gymnastic competitions. The Conferences were certainly successful as they kept competitive gymnastics alive in the prairie provinces for the twenty-two year period between 1929 and 1950.

The events contested changed from year to year, with the host Y.M.C.A. being able to choose the events for that particular year. The choice was largely determined by the equipment and facilities available. Four events were chosen from a possible seven, namely mats, high bar, parallel bars, horse, flying rings, floor exercise and tumbling.[26] Individual champions were declared in each event, and team championships were decided on the basis of the scores of the top three, or four, team members. The calibre of performance varied from year to year, but generally it was of national standard, as evidenced by Per Thorsen, G. Lackey and A. Wirz, also being top performers in the Canadian championships.

The first Prairie Provinces Conference was held on May 3rd and 4th, 1930, in Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan. Entered were 25 competitors representing six teams from Regina, Moose Jaw, Saskatoon, Edmonton, Winnipeg "A" and Winnipeg "B."[27] The events in the competition were the parallel bars, side horse and horizontal bar, and the winners of these were

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[26]Tommy Chong, personal interview with the writer, Edmonton, Alberta, March 24, 1970.

[27]Minutes of the Prairie Provinces Leaders' Corps Conference, Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, Mary 3rd and 4th, 1930.

G. Lackey, A. Wirz and H. Gutheridge, respectively. The Winnipeg "A" team captured the team championship and thus became the first holders of the Harold A. Wilson Trophy.

After this first Conference the competitions were expanded to include tumbling and team drill competitions. In the 1940's, competitions to test the swimming ability of the Senior Leaders were included in the Conferences. The Conferences became very popular events, much looked forward to by members of the Leaders' Corps. They were held annually in the spring of each year, and each year at a different location to provide opportunities for all the Associations to host the event. After 1950, gymnastics activity declined in the Y.M.C.A.'s, and as a result the competitions at the Conferences declined in popularity and decreased in participation.

During the 1930's Winnipeg was the main centre and "hotbed"[28] of gymnastics in the west. The Senior Leaders' team won the Prairie Provinces Leaders' Corps Gymnastic Competition for the first seven consecutive years. Also, the Central Y.M.C.A. team were the winners of the Canadian Championships in 1931, 1933 and were second in 1934. Outstanding gymnasts during these years were Per Thorsen, Frank Roberts, A. Wirz and F. Lackey. The Winnipeg Team was the only western team at that time, which participated in the Canadian Championships. These were held every year in Toronto, and Winnipeg's participation was only made possible because of

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[28]McGregor, op. cit.

an annual subsidy provided by the Canadian Exhibition Board.[29]

In Saskatchewan the Associations of Moose Jaw, Regina and Saskatoon were the only centres in the province offering gymnastic programmes. The first Prairie Provinces Leaders' Corps Conference was held in Moose Jaw with all three provincial Associations participating. The Saskatchewan Y's competed regularly in the annual Conference competitions. In order to raise money to participate in these Conferences, annual displays and shows were held. The Regina Y, for example, held displays in Regina, Assiniboine, Rosetown, Rodville and Swift Current.[30]

The Edmonton Y.M.C.A. was the only Association in Alberta to send any representatives, two gymnasts to the first Prairie Provinces Leaders' Corps Conference in 1930. The Conferences, in the 1930's, were held in Manitoba and Saskatchewan and, as a result, the Alberta Y's did not usually take part as the expense involved in travelling was just too great. All the set exercises for each year's competition were sent to Alberta despite the fact that they did not always participate in the competitions. In 1941, for the first time, the Prairie Provinces Leaders' Corps Conference was held in Alberta. Teams from Edmonton,

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[29]Meeting Minutes of the Winnipeg Central Y.M.C.A. Leaders' Corps, April 2, 1935.

[30]David Breckon, "Gymnastics in Saskatchewan," graduation paper, University of Saskatchewan, Regina Campus, Regina, 1970, p. 3.

Saskatoon, Winnipeg, Regina and Calgary attended this meet in Edmonton. Although Edmonton had an excellent team composed of T. Chong, H. HcRae, V. Woodland and D. Thomson, the team championship was won by the Calgary team of K. Waddell, J. Burt, H. Baille and J. Murdock. This meet, in which there were nineteen competitors, was very successful and well run. The most outstanding gymnast at the time was Tommy Chong.

In Edmonton the Senior Leaders' presented annual displays and shows, in which gymnastics was featured. Around 1935, the General Secretary of the Edmonton Y.M.C.A., Joe Barratt, who was a showman, organized musical shows. The Leaders' Corps would work in apparatus routines to the musical accompaniment of Gilbert and Sullivan.[31] The displays were very successful and raised money for the Leaders' Corps. Aside from being an excellent competitor, Tommy Chong was an outstanding Senior Leaders' Corps member. For many years, he was the main promoter of gymnastics in Alberta.

An early proponent of gymnastics in Calgary was Bob Luke. His two daughters were excellent tumblers, and high bar performers, often giving demonstrations at the Y.M.C.A.[32] By 1935, the Calgary Y.M.C.A. registered 116 men in their gymnasium classes, which were held twice per week. Only in the swimming classes were more than that number, 124,

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[31]Chong, op. cit.

[32]Lewis Waller, personal letter to the writer, April 13, 1970.

registered.[33]

Charlie Dixon was a legendary figure at the Western Y.M.C.A.'s from 1927 to 1936.[34] He would stop in each Y.M.C.A. from Winnipeg to Vancouver repairing the canvas gym mats. He was a retired circus clown, and his stunts on the flying rings were an inspiration to the Y members. In these days, gymnastics was "Y" based and local gymnasts had few opportunities to see the real possibilities of gymnastics. Thus, the appearances of Charlie Dixon were a special event, much looked forward to by the gymnasts. During his stay at an Association, he helped instruct gymnastics, and often assisted in composing routines for the annual "Y" circus, or display. Through his annual visits and performances, Charlie Dixon developed motivation in the local gymnasts.[35]

As did the other Associations throughout Canada, the west coast Y.M.C.A.'s formed a Leaders' Conference in which there were teams from Victoria, Vancouver, New Westminster and other Y's of the Pacific Northwest.[36] The Y.M.C.A.'s also competed in the provincial championships. The Vancouver Y.M.C.A. Leaders' Corps won the first British Columbia Championships in 1936, with Max Bennett winning the individual

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[33] Ross, op. cit., p. 336.

[34] Waller, op. cit.

[35] Ibid.

[36] J.W. Hodgins, "Competitive Gymnastics in Canada," unpublished graduation essay, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, March 1952, p. 5.

all around championship. Although Max Bennett retained the individual championship in 1937, the team championship went to the Vancouver Centre Gym, which was coached by Per Thorsen.

Many future Y.M.C.A, school and university physical educators received their start in the field as members of the Y.M.C.A. Leaders' Corps. Lewis Waller, a member of the Regina Y.M.C.A., participated in the 1929, 1930 and 1939 Conferences. He became the Physical Director of the Regina, St. John and Montreal Westmount Y.M.C.A.'s and is presently the Physical Director of the St. Laurent Neighbourhood Association. He was secretary for the Quebec Gymnastics Association, at which time he compiled a record of "The History of the Sport of Gymnastics in the Province of Quebec." Since 1965 he has been the National Secretary for the Canadian Gymnastic Association (now Federation). He has made, and is continuing to make a valuable contribution to gymnastics in Canada. Also from the Regina Y, came Ted Kidd, who became a dedicated Y.M.C.A. volunteer gymnastic instructor working with Leaders. For years he was the Physical Director of the Regina Y.M.C.A. and National Chairman of the Physical Directors Association. Don McGregor, who came from the Regina Leaders' Corps, became the Physical Director of the Toronto Broadview Y.M.C.A. in the early 1940's, and later, of the Toronto Central Y.M.C.A. He now works for the Y.M.C.A. National Council as Association Consultant and Personnel Services.

Hubert Gutheridge was a member of the Moose Jaw

PROGRAMME

1. THE "Y" GANG — Bobby Thompson
(All Participants)
2. THE VAULTING BOX — J. Lowden
(Seniors)
3. PYJAMA PARADE (Comers "A") — R. Neville
Friday Night only
ANADIAN UKRANIAN YOUTH FEDERATION
Miss A. Gnit, Mr. P. Lapchuck
Saturday Night only
4. THE BOUNCING DUTCHMEN — B. Robinson
(Special)
5. Y.M.C.A. MARCH (Preps) — J. Staples
Friday Night only
MOOSE JAW "Y" — G. Walker
Saturday Night only
6. PARALLEL BARS (Gym Team) — T. Kidd
H. Hargreaves
7. FUN IN GAMES (Comers "C") — B Robinson
Friday Night only
ANADIAN UKRANIAN YOUTH FEDERATION
Saturday Night only
8. THE TUMBLING DUTCHMEN — B. Robinson
(Special)
9. ACROBATIC DANCE — L. Waller, T. Kidd
10. THE HOBOES (Juniors) — L. Robinson
S. Cameron
11. HIGH BAR AND PYRAMIDS — H. Hargreaves
(Senior Leaders)
12. ROPE SPINNING — Dr. J. N. Haldeman
(Special)
13. THE FLYING DUTCHMEN — B. Robinson
(Special)
ECCENTRIC DANCE.
(Special)
D. Montgomery, M. McLeod, T. Kidd, L. Waller
Saturday Night only
14. PLAY GYMNASTICS — J. Shinnon
(Comers "B")
Friday Night only
THE SAILORS HORNPIPE — S. Ritchie
(Y.W.C.A. Leaders)
Saturday Night only
15. ELECTRIC CLUBS — H. Hargreaves
(Senior Leaders)
16. CLOWN DANCE — E. Hewitt
(Intermediates)
17. THE BUDGET BOYS — T. Kidd
Do They Balance?
18. MASSED PYRAMIDS — T. K. Wilson
(Y.M.C.A. Leaders)

FIGURE 15: REGINA Y.M.C.A. - GYMNASIUM SIDPLAY, 1938

FIGURE 16: LEWIS WALLER

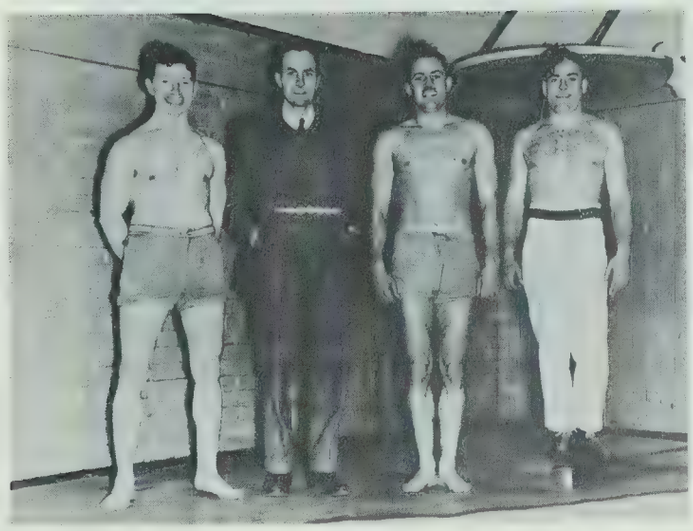


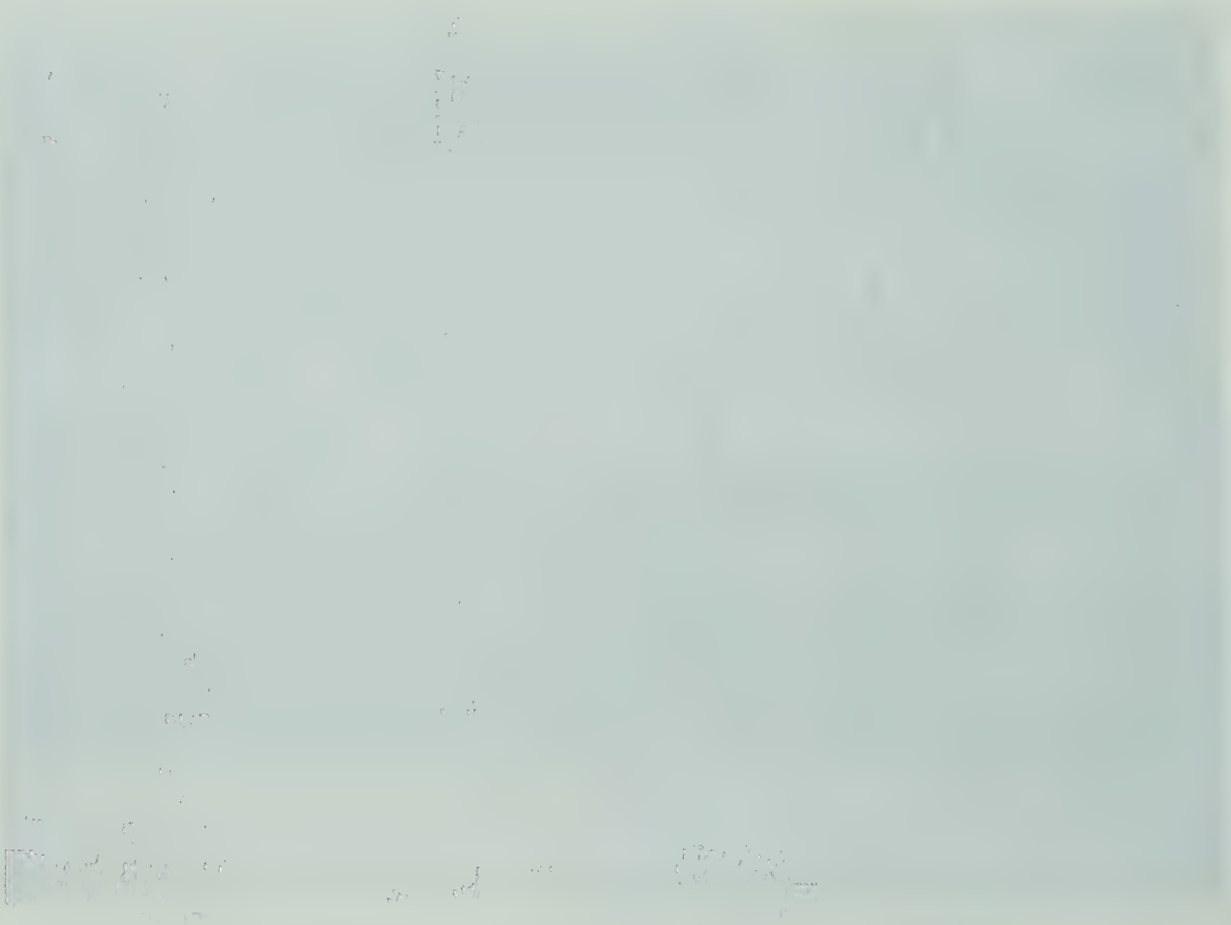
FIGURE 17: DON McGREGOR, DOUGLAS WHITTLE, HAROLD BEE

LEADERS CORPS Y.M.C.A. WINNIPEG, 1927

W. A. Aldritt, F. B. Seigner, J. Mathison, F. B. Furgeson, O. B. Hastman, R. A. Shanks, C. Clark, J. E. Swanston, C. Foster
Physical Director
A. Harvey, D. A. McBeath, W. A. Tozer, A. Mensforth, S. E. Matthews, Dr. T. N. Belden, H. G. Cunningham, G. H. Davis, C. Campbell
President

FIGURE 18: WINNIPEG Y.M.C.A. LEADERS' CONFERENCE,

FIGURE 19: WESTERN LEADERS' CORPS CONFERENCE,
REGINA, 1937



Leaders' Corps and is now Director of Physical Education for the Public Schools of Moose Jaw. Doug Whittle, a former Winnipeg Y Leader, is now a professor at the School of Physical Education at the University of British Columbia. He has been very active in gymnastics provincially, nationally and internationally. Per Thorsen received his start in Canada at the Winnipeg Y.M.C.A. where he competed and also instructed in gymnastics. He opened a private physical education club in the city which is still in operation. Since 1948 he has been a member of the Physical Education staff of the Winnipeg school system. Also, he has been very active in the provincial Gymnastics Association. One of Per's pupils at the Y.M.C.A. and at his club, Vic Hartley, later became Chairman of the British Columbia Gymnastic Association.

During the second World War, the "Y" programmes and gymnasium classes continued. All the Physical Department facilities and programmes were available free of charge to all men in the service. Every man in uniform automatically became a member of any Y.M.C.A. in Canada.[37] Although most of the competitions in Ontario and Quebec were not held, the Prairie Provinces competitions did continue, except for 1943. However, as most of the Senior Leaders' were drafted into the service, the participation in the competitions were mainly on the Junior and Intermediate levels.

A revival of interest in gymnastics was seen in the Maritimes after the engagement of Lewis Waller as the Physical

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[37] McGregor, op. cit.

Director of the St. John Y.M.C.A. in the early 1940's. Waller had been a great promoter of gymnastics in Saskatchewan, and upon his arrival in St. John, he provided a considerable stimulus to gymnastic activities. Two members of his Senior Leaders' Corps, Sandy Somerville and Murray Wilson, became the gymnastic coaches at Mt. Allison University and at the Moncton Y.M.C.A.

In 1946, annual competitions were initiated among Mt. Allison University, the University of New Brunswick, the Moncton Y.M.C.A. and the St. John Y.M.C.A. teams. The first of these competitions was held at the Lady Beaverbrook Gymnasium of the University of New Brunswick. The University team was victorious over the St. John Leaders by a score of 95 to 91 points.[38] Shortly following this meet, Mt. Allison University, as well as the Moncton and the St. John Y.M.C.A. Leaders' Corps teams competed in the first Mt. Allison Invitational on April 16th, 1946. The St. John team, coached by Lewis Waller, was the meet winner amassing a total of 1,645.35 points, and a team member, Burt Barlow, was the all around winner. Mt. Allison University and the Moncton Y.M.C.A. were second and third, respectively.[39]

In 1944, Mt. Allison University and the two Y.M.C.A. teams held regular dual meets. Members of the St. John Team that year were John Swanton (captain), Dick Simpson, Rod

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[38] Telegraph-Journal, Fredricton, New Brunswick, April 8, 1946.

[39] Telegraph-Journal, Fredricton, New Brunswick, April 16, 1946.

Crumb, Gerry Carty, Burt Barlow, Toady Caulfield and Bruce Findlay. The Moncton Y.M.C.A. Leaders' Corps gymnasts that competed were Bruce Algie, Bill Buchanan, Everett Goodwin, Ken MacDonald, Colin McCabe, Bob Mills, Bob Poirier and Murray Wilson. That same year, the first inter-city Maritime Y.M.C.A. Junior Leaders' Corps Gymnastic Tournament was sponsored by the Moncton Y on May 3rd. Gymnasts from St. John, Halifax and Moncton competed in the meet, which was won by Moncton. The individual high scorers were Bob Poirier from Moncton, Harold Stackhouse from St. John and Ken MacDonald from Moncton. Several special displays followed these competitions and these were highlighted by an exhibition put on by a tumbling team from St. John and a high bar performance by Lewis Waller.[40]

For the next several years, the St. John Association, along with Mt. Allison University, continued to be very active in gymnastics. The teams met in regular dual meets, which were the only gymnastic competitions that existed in the Maritimes for the next several years.

After the termination of the War, the Leaders' Corps throughout Canada were quickly revived. Many Associations formed special gymnastic clubs so that by 1948, there were seven in Quebec, seventeen in Ontario, two in Manitoba, three in Saskatchewan, three in Alberta and two in British Columbia.[41]

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[40] Moncton Times, Moncton, New Brunswick, May 5, 1947.

[41] Annual 1948 Meeting Minutes of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada, "Gymnastics Report," p. 105.

The Montreal Y.M.C.A. teams actively took part in the city and provincial meets. In 1950, a City-Wide Inter Y Gymnastics Competition was held and in all probability it was also the City and Provincial Championships for that year.[42] The Champions of the meet were Len Mather, Senior, and Doug Seller, Novice. The combined Quebec Provincial and Eastern Canadian Championships, in 1951, were won by the Montreal Y Senior Team of Len Mather, Gordie Mather, Jack King, John Cooper and Don Leclaire.[43] This feat was repeated in the combined championships in 1952 and 1953.

After 1952, the Leaders' attempted, in many ways, to increase interest and to promote gymnastics. In 1953 the Montreal Westmount Y.M.C.A. began to offer the first co-educational gymnastic classes in Quebec.[44] Also, Gym Jamboree Open Houses were held at the Westmount Y.M.C.A. The same year, attempts were made to initiate Inter-Y novice competitions, but only two Associations indicated any interest. Inter-city Y.M.C.A. Senior Competitions between Ottawa, Montreal and Quebec City were revived. They were held successfully until 1959, when, as a result of "change in Y leaderships, loss of gymnasts and difficulty of providing transportation,"[45] they were discontinued. The winners of

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[42] Waller, op. cit., p. 23.

[43] Ibid.

[44] Ibid.

[45] Ibid.

the Inter-City competitions were:[46]

1955	Len Mather	Westmount Y.M.C.A.
1956	Fritz Bessleigh	Westmount Y.M.C.A.
1957	Frank Adams	Ottawa Y.M.C.A.
1958	Dodd Dixon	Westmount Y.M.C.A.

The most successful of the Westmount Y.M.C.A. competitions were the Boys' and Girls' Annual Hobby Show, started by Lew Waller in 1955. In the first meet, a total of fifty boys participated at the Senior and Junior levels.[47] Competitions for girls were not included until 1959. The meet was re-organized in 1964 into an Open Invitational Meet with competitions in five sections (argo, tyro, novice, junior, senior) for boys and four (tyro, novice, junior, senior) for girls.

In Ontario, the Y.M.C.A.'s had quickly become active after the war. In particular, the Toronto Broadview Y.M.C.A. had a strong club under the leadership of Don McGregor. By 1951, there were annual competitions among the Y.M.C.A.'s of Ontario. Participating in the 1959 Ontario Y.M.C.A.'s Boys' Gymnastics Competitions, held at Hamilton, were teams from Belleville, Brantford, Hamilton, London and Toronto West End. However, the Y teams did not take as active and as dominant a part in local and provincial competitions as they did in the other provinces.

Gymnasium displays became very popular, as indicated in 1961, when 300 Ottawa Y.M.C.A. members performed before

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[46] Ibid.

[47] Ibid., p. 42.

600 parents.[48] With the changing philosophy of the Y.M.C.A. the Y's started to become more community-oriented. An example of this was when the Midland Y.M.C.A. gym team went by train (taking 16 hours) to the Indian Reservation at Moose Factory, where they put on a gymnastics demonstration. They also taught the natives some gymnastic skills such as neck springs over a vaulting horse built from ice.[49]

In the western provinces the Y.M.C.A.'s remained the main centres of gymnastic activity and were dominant in gymnastic competitions much longer thatn they were in the east. In Manitoba, the Winnipeg and Brandon Y.M.C.A.'s dominated the provincial scene up to 1960. During that time, they were probably the only centres, apart from the university, having complete gymnastic equipment and qualified leadership. Thus, the main participants in the provincial championships, which were conducted at the Winnipeg Central Y.M.C.A., were from these centres. Beginning in 1950, annual competitions were held between the Winnipeg Y.M.C.A. and the University of North Dakota. The meets were held two or three times per year alternating between Manitoba, the University of North Dakota and the Fargo Y.M.C.A., North Dakota, after 1954. The Winnipeg Y usually dominated the competitions which unfortunately ceased in 1958. Although gymnastic programmes continued at the Y.M.C.A.'s and annual displays were presented

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[48] Clipper, Y.M.C.A. Physical Director's Society, Number 204, June 1961.

[49] Clipper, Y.M.C.A. Physical Director's Society, Number 271, March 1968.

the Y's no longer played a dominant role after this time. Also, in 1960, the Manitoba Gymnastics Association was re-organized and became affiliated with the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada. This organization, then began to administer and organize gymnastic activities in the province. However, in the late 1960's, the Central Y.M.C.A. Gym Team, under the coaching of Don McGregor, and the St. Vital Y.M.-Y.W.C.A. Women's Gym Team, under the coaching of Mrs. Middleton, again began to dominate the provincial meets.

Prior to 1940, the Winnipeg Y.M.C.A. dominated the Prairie Provinces Y.M.C.A. Leaders' Corps Conferences by winning eight of the possible ten team championships. However, after 1940, the picture began to change as teams from the other two provinces, began to become stronger and have the top gymnasts. In Saskatchewan, by 1948, the three Associations of Moose Jaw, Regina and Saskatoon had formed gymnastic clubs. In 1949 and 1951, the Regina Leaders' Corps team was most successful in the P.P.L.C. Conferences, winning every event, in addition to the team championships, in both years. The outstanding gymnasts at the time were Ted Kidd, A. Patryluk, Mike Orban and Frank White. They again captured the championship, at Moose Jaw, in 1957.[50] Private clubs began to be organized in 1958. Prior to that year, none had ever been organized and the meets conducted had always been closed to Y.M.C.A. members. In 1958 the first Saskatchewan

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[50] *Clipper*, Y.M.C.A. Physical Director's Society, Number 169, June 1957.

Open Championship was held. It was sponsored by the Regina Y.M.C.A. and organized by Bill Linterman, of the Regina Y.M.C.A. The majority of competitors and winners in these Championships were still from the Y's.

Gymnastic displays became increasingly popular. In 1960, the Saskatoon Y held its annual "circus" in which 300 performers entertained 1,250 spectators.[51] A typical "circus" programme consisted of gymnastics, dances, drills and clown acts. The gymnastics section included tumbling and mat relays, floor pyramids, parallel bar pyramids, ladder pyramids, rolled mat tumbling, vaulting, rings, horizontal bar, parallel bars and hand balancing.[52] These displays became popular events in all the Y.M.C.A.'s throughout Canada as the emphasis was channelled towards gymnastics for all, and not just for the competitors.

The main Alberta gymnastic clubs were the clubs of the Edmonton, Calgary and Lethbridge Y.M.C.A.'s. The first Provincial Championships, in 1951, was sponsored by the Edmonton Y and, in the following years, the Calgary and Lethbridge Y's sponsored the meets. These competitions were dominated by the Y gymnasts until 1960 as they were still the only centres offering gymnastics in the province. The Prairie Provinces Leaders' Corps Conference, in 1958, was held in Calgary and, in 1959, in Edmonton. At Calgary there

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[51] Clipper, Y.M.C.A. Physical Director's Society, Number 193, May 1960.

[52] Clipper, Y.M.C.A. Physical Director's Society, Number 163, May 1957.

were 83 entries while in the following year there were 100.[53] The top gymnasts, dominating the Prairie Provinces Leaders' Corps Conferences were Carsten Carlsen and Sev Heiberg.

Since the first World War, the Y.M.C.A. in Edmonton had used the "West Hall" as an addition to their samll gymnasium. This hall, originally used by the Army, was a dance floor attached to the Y.M.C.A. In the 1950's this, and indeed the whole Y.M.C.A. building, was torn down. For several years the Y went through a reconstruction phase, with the result that a new gymnasium was constructed. However, with only one gymnasium, the space available for gymnastics activities was only half what it had been previously. During the rebuilding of the gymnasium there was a marked decrease in gymnastic activity at the Edmonton Y.[54]

In 1955, gymnastics at the Edmonton Y.M.C.A. received a boost, when Carsten Carlsen, a former Norwegian champion, became a member of the Y Gym Club. For the next five years he coached and competed in the Y Gym Club. In 1960, Carlsen left the Y but still coached part-time and, in 1962, opened his own private gymnastics club, called the "Edmonton Gym Club."

In 1958 the Victoria Y Gym Club was formed, and thereafter gymnastic activity in Victoria was revived. Louis Veuiellier and Art Burgess were instrumental in the revival

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[53] Clipper, Y.M.C.A. Physical Director's Society, Number 184, June 1959.

[54] Chong, op. cit.

of gymnastics in 1958 and 1959. In 1964 the sport received a further boost when Gordon Gannon, a former Alberta Provincial Champion, joined the Victoria Y.M.C.A. Gannon was an inspiring instructor, and quickly the calibre of the Victoria Y gymnasts was raised so that they were winning in the Provincial Championships. Some of the outstanding B.C. gymnasts who have come from this Y club are Rick Johnson, Janet Terry, Darryl Howe, Don Williams, Judy Dillabaugh, Marg Worsley, Norm Jone and Mike Blades.[55] All these gymnasts have represented British Columbia at the National Championships. In 1965, the first Victoria "Y" Gym Camp was held, with Gordon Gannon as the Camp Director. In 1966 Wilhelm Weiler was the Head Coach for the Camp. This Camp has become an annual event, and has been of great help in the development of gymnastics in Victoria and indeed in British Columbia.

In Canada's smallest province, Prince Edward Island, gymnastic programmes have been in existence only since the 1960's. The beginning of gymnastics at any real participation level was at the Charlottetown Y.M.C.A. As was the situation in all the other provinces at the beginning, the "Y" was the only place in the province that was doing anything in this sport. Until the 1967 Canadian Winter Games the growth of the sport was very slow. All the gymnasts who represented P.E.I. at these Games were from the Y.M.C.A.[56]

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[55]Gannon, op. cit.

[56]Miss Gretchen Walters, personal letter to the writer, March 30, 1970.

Shortly after their return from the competition, an advanced apparatus class was incorporated into the Y.M.C.A. programme on a regular basis. Up to this time, the only instruction provided had been at the beginner's level. In September, 1969, the first Charlottetown Y.M.C.A. competitive Gymnastic Team was formed. The team consisted of nine girls and eleven boys, all of Junior level.[57]

Even in the 1960's the Y.M.C.A.'s had provided the leadership, facilities and equipment necessary for gymnastics. The stimulus for the introduction, and growth of gymnastics, had come from the Y.M.C.A.'s.

The Y.M.C.A. National Council in 1955, introduced new Gymnastics standards which were to be set according to the "Gymnastic Achievement Tests." These tests, patterned after the five stages of swimming awards, were to be skill tests open to all ages.[58] They were designed for boys and girls although the girls' activities, to be tested, were confined to tumbling, swinging rings and trampoline. In 1957, Lewis Waller added sixteen suitable exercises on the balance beam to be competed for in the Gymnastics Achievement Tests. These tests became very popular and added new interest to the Y.M.C.A.'s gymnastic programme.

A revisions of these tests occurred in 1967 when the National Y.M.C.A. Council decided to change the tests

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[57] Ibid.

[58] Clipper, Y.M.C.A. Physical Director's Society, Number 146, October 15, 1955.

into sets or sequences of exercises in comparison with the previous system of single test items.[59] With this revision, the Y.M.C.A.'s were attempting to up-date their gymnastic activities to align them more to international standards. Over the years the number of Achievement Cards, crests and bars earned were as follows:

Year	Achievement Cards Issued	Crests and Bars Issued
1955	4,245	70
1956	9,995	627
1957	no record available	
1958	7,461	338
1959	7,649	600
1960	5,415	286
1961	no record available	
1962	no record available	
1963	9,121	259
1964	18,410	634
1965	9,455	336
1966	9,445	-

Gradually, after 1950, the supremacy of the Y.M.C.A.'s in competitions started to decline as private clubs and school gymnastics emerged. Also, the philosophy of the Y's changed and the emphasis was placed, less on the "physical" part of man and more on the "social" aspect. Co-educational and family programmes were now stressed.

As the "Olympic style" of gymnastics entered the competitions, the Y's were unable to keep up as they could not afford to have all the necessary specialized equipment. The

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[59] Report of the National Y.M.C.A. Physical Education Committee for 1967.

experts in the sport were no longer volunteer "Y" Leaders, but rather specialized club coaches. Gymnastics became more and more specialized and individualistic. It was also, a restrictive activity in the sense that only a few could participate at one times. The Y.M.C.A. aimed to offer as much activity as possible to as many people as possible.

CHAPTER XI

GYMNASTICS IN THE SCHOOLS

The inclusion of gymnastics in the regular school programme in Canada was first proposed by Egerton Ryerson as early as 1846. He firmly believed in the beneficial value of gymnastics and its place in the schools and thus published a series of articles in the 1852 Journal of Education for Upper Canada, which described calisthenic exercises, horizontal bar and wooden horse movements.[1] Ryerson argued for the teaching of the exercises outlined in his article and urged the government to aid in the purchasing of the necessary apparatus by the schools.[2] Among the first schools to follow Ryerson's recommendations were the London Public Schools, the Central High School of Hamilton and the Normal School of Upper Canada to which Captain Goodwin had been appointed the "Master of the Art of Gymnastics" in 1862. At the Normal School, and also in the London Public Schools, the gymnastics classes were instructed by military personnel and as a result, the emphasis was probably more on military drill than on the gymnastic exercises recommended by Ryerson.[3]

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[1]Egerton Ryerson (ed.), Journal of Education for Upper Canada, "Physical Training in Schools: Gymnastic Exercises," 1852, pp. 65, 83, 100, 117, 138.

[2]M.L. Van Vliet, Physical Education in Canada, Scarborough: Prentice Hall of Canada, 1965, p. 53.

[3]F. Cosentino and M.L. Howell, "The History of Physical Education in Canada," unpublished paper, University of Alberta, Edmonton, 1970, p. 15.

In 1865, the Provincial Government indicated its interest in developing the physical education programme in the schools by offering a grant of fifty dollars to each school that conducted drill and gymnastics. Instrumental in this development had been Egerton Ryerson.[4] It was not until 1892 that gymnastics and physical training were made compulsory in the city schools of Guelph and Ottawa.[5]

In the French Canadian schools very little interest was taken in gymnastics, as the main emphasis in their school programme was on the French language and Catholic religion. Among the English Canadians there was a considerable interest in gymnastics, primarily as a result of the work of the energetic Englishman, Fred Barnjum. When Mr. Barnjum was employed by McGill University as Drilling and Gymnastics Master in 1862, he also became a part-time staff member of the Montreal High School, as it was united with McGill University.[6] The high school boys received instruction in various types of gymnastic apparatus activities, as well as drill practices, in the McGill University gymnasium which had been constructed in 1862. As Barnjum was a great showman, the Montreal High School boys often gave public displays with dumb-bells and Indian Club swinging, bayonets, rings, parallel bars, the

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[4]G.J. Hodgins, Schools and Colleges of Ontario, 1792-1910, Vol. 1, Toronto, K.K. Cameron, 1910, p. 84.

[5]W.D. Smith, "A Study of the Development of the Physical Education Branch, Department of Education, Province of Ontario, Canada," unpublished Ph. D. dissertation, University of Buffalo, Buffalo, U.S.A., 1953, p. 17.

[6]Hodgins, op. cit., p. 21.

horizontal bar and trapeze.[7] After Barnjum's death in 1885, Mr. Elliott and Mr. Gregor, then later, Major Macaulay, took over his position. About five years later Barnjum's daughter began to instruct girls in calisthenics and large apparatus activities.

In 1895, C.B. Powter, a graduate of the Springfield Y.M.C.A. Training College, was appointed to the staff of the Montreal High School. He was a very enthusiastic gymnastic instructor and arranged for special classes for the boys on Saturday mornings. There, they worked in squads on the parallel bars, trapeze, tumbling mats and other available pieces of apparatus and also practised pyramids. During their sessions, the boys always worked together, "spotting" for each other.[8]

Prior to 1900, moves were being made by school authorities throughout Canada to include gymnastic activities of some type in the school programme. In Nova Scotia, in 1884, attempts were made to obtain gymnastic apparatus and parallel bars for the St. Patrick's Boys and Brunswick Street Schools.[9] The influence of the military was evidenced by the hiring of Sergeant Major Bailey, in 1887, as the gymnastic-drill instructor.[10] In the west, calisthenics and drill were

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[7] Montreal Gazette, Montreal, Quebec, December 19, 1866.

[8] Rexford, Gemmel, McBain, The History of the High School of Montreal, Montreal, 1949, p. 115.

[9] Robert Potts, "Development of Physical Education in Nova Scotia Schools," unpublished M. Ed. thesis, Acadia University, Nova Scotia, 1966, p. 13.

[10] Van Vliet, op. cit., p. 2.

the main aspects of the gymnastic programmes that were offered in the schools, particularly in Calgary.

At this time the physical education programme in the schools was almost synonymous with gymnastics (outdoor and indoor games were practised in some schools). Gymnastics, however, at this time, had three distinct meanings; military drill, calisthenics, and apparatus gymnastics. Which of the three types was instructed in the schools was more than often determined by the facilities and equipment available, as well as by the teaching personnel. Although most educational authorities did not differentiate between the various types of gymnastics, at the Annual Meeting of the National Educational Association of Ontario, in 1892, discussions took place regarding "formal play versus recreative type (formal was described as free exercise, light gymnastics, competitive exercises and heavy apparatus)."[11]

The trend in gymnastics, throughout Canada, from 1900 to 1920 was more towards military drill and calisthenics. The two major factors that influenced this trend were the creation of the Strathcona Trust Fund, in 1909, and the advent of the first World War. A beneficial result of these events was an increasing awareness of, and interest in, gymnastics of all types, both by the general public and by the government at both the provincial and federal levels. Physical education programmes began to make their appearances in the universities, and gradually in the regular school

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[11]Cosentino, op. cit., p. 18.

curricula. Also, the building of more gymnasia was encouraged. This was witnessed by the passing of the 1909 Ontario regulations, which stated that "institutes still not having gymnasia were to be given two years to make good the deficiency, on penalty of forfeiting collegiate status."[12]

In the Maritimes around 1900, military drill dominated the gymnastic programme of the schools. In fact, it was the 1909 proposal regarding military drill in the schools which was accepted by Nova Scotia from the Department of Militia, that was to become the fore-runner of the Strathcona Trust.[13] Military drill was also promoted in the western regions of Canada. For example, in the Calgary public schools military drill, involving marching and formal calisthenics, was the practice after 1900.[14]

Only in Montreal was apparatus and competitive gymnastics being taught and practised in the schools. There were two men, Henri Scott and C.B. Powter, who were responsible for the school programme. Henri Scott was schooled in the Swedish system of gymnastics and owned a Master Instructor's diploma from the Royal Military College of Kingston.[15] As the gymnastics instructor, he encouraged apparatus

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[12] C.E. Phillips, The Development of Education in Canada, Toronto, W.J. Gage, 1957, p. 365.

[13] Cosentino, op. cit., p. 49.

[14] W.A. Steckle, "An Historical Survey of the Growth and Development of Interscholastic Athletics in the Public Schools of Calgary," unpublished M.A. thesis, University of Washington, Washington, 1958, p. 11.

[15] La Presse, Montreal, Quebec, June 5, 1902, p. 22.

gymnastics in the Montreal Catholic schools and at the Jacques Cartier Normal School. Scott was also influential in the formation, in 1907, of the Natural Society of Gymnastics, which helped to popularize the Swedish style of gymnastics.[16] A team from the Montreal Schools enhanced the sport by its first place victory at the International Sporting Congress in Rome in 1908.[17] In 1911, several competitions were held among the schools of Montreal to pick a team to represent Canada at the World Championships at Nancy, France. Henri's school boys won this international competition.[18] After Quebec's acceptance of the Strathcona Trust Fund, Scott's style of gymnastics declined in popularity and influence.

C.W. Powter had been instructing gymnastics classes for the Protestant schools of Montreal since 1895, and these Saturday morning "volunteer" gymnastic classes soon became very popular. Some of the members of his class were Alison Holland, W.W. Werry, Fred Urquhart, William and Frank Conseglio and Raymond Caron.[19] Several of these schoolboys later became excellent gymnasts, and contributed greatly to

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[16] Cosentino, op. cit., p. 35.

[17] L'Action Sociale, Quebec, "Gymnastes Canadiens," 1908, p. 8.

[18] There is some question whether these were the World Gymnastic Championships for 1911. It was, in all probability, the World School Boys' Championships.

[19] Lewis Waller, "Historical Notes and Records on the Sport of Gymnastics in the Province of Quebec," unpublished material, 1965, p. 6.

the development of the sport in Quebec and indeed in Canada. Also, at this time, gymnastics for girls in the Montreal schools was encouraged by Miss Lillie Warner and Miss Ethel Mary Cartwright. Miss Warner was appointed at a salary of $400.00 a year, as the calisthenics teacher at Riverside School in 1905.[20] A year later Miss Cartwright became the head of the gymnastics and athletic programme for women at McGill.

In 1909, Lord Strathcona proposed, to the Government of Canada, the setting up of an annual trust fund which later became known as the Strathcona Trust Fund and by 1911, all the provinces, Alberta being the last, had enrolled in it. According to the scheme the provinces would receive a grant, depending on the number of school-age children if physical and military drill were established in the school programme. The programme was to follow the 1909 English Syllabus of Physical Training for elementary schools and this was based on Ling's system of gymnastics.[21] Army sergeants, at government expense, gave the instruction if any school or province was lacking the teachers necessary.

The Strathcona Trust Fund had a very detrimental effect on apparatus and competitive gymnastics as all the gymnastic activities in the schools became concerned with military drill. It was much easier and simpler to instruct

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[20] D.E. McLachlin, "History of the Development of Physical Education in Canada," unpublished material, 1946, p. 8.

[21] Van Vliet, op. cit., p. 4.

military drill than apparatus gymnastics. As there were very few teachers qualified and adequately prepared to teach gymnastics, then naturally the easiest course was taken. Also, it must be remembered that many schools lacked either the necessary equipment, or the facilities, or both, and thus could give no other instruction than military training.

Nova Scotia naturally accepted the scheme wholeheartedly, as their schools' programme plan had been the forerunner to the Strathcona Trust Fund. In Montreal, Powter and Scott disappeared from a leadership position, and instead the militia department became the directors of the "gymnastics" recognized by the Strathcona plan. In 1910, the Ontario Minister of Education recommended that courses in drill and calisthenics should be instructed in the high schools.[22] For the next thirty years, cadet training and physical exercises were emphasized in the schools. The same occurred in Manitoba and Alberta. In Alberta, for example, Sergeant Major Page was employed as Physical Instructor and Drill Master for the Calgary Public Schools in 1909.[23]

The programme recommended by the Strathcona Trust Fund was further encouraged and perpetuated by the onset of the first World War. In the years following the war, most people had an aversion to anything connected with the term "military," or any type of military activity. However, the school authorities were slow to respond to the public wishes

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[22] Smith, op. cit., p. 18.

[23] Steckle, op. cit., p. 12.

as they continued on with the same programme. Although a new Syllabus was brought out in 1919, and was revised in 1921, little change in the actual programme was apparent. Thus, the schools continued on with their established curriculum, having little regard for the interests of the children, as they still received financial grants from the government if the programme was carried out as stipulated in the Syllabus. This was one of the reasons for the growth and rise in popularity of the Y.M.-Y.W.C.A.'s as these organizations adapted their programmes to the needs of the times and apparatus gymnastics became a major part of the Y's programme. Many younsters spent their spare time at the local Y's rather than at school.

Instrumental in initiating the trend away from drill to gymnastics was the visit of Niels Bukh and his Danish gymnastic team to Canada in 1931. The Danish style of gymnastics was less formal and more rhythmical than the Swedish Ling style. With regard to apparatus, the Danish were restricted to tumbling, short horse (buck) and long horse (buck). In Sweden, the style of gymnastics was undergoing a radical change under the influence of Elin Falk. Soon, the more rhythmical approach to exercises, as demonstrated by Niels Bukh, was accepted by British and Canadian men. The result was the famous 1933 English "Green" Syllabus, which suggested that the lessons were to be less formal than in the Swedish system.[24]

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[24] Ibid., p. 20.

Ontario led the way in developing a school gymnastic programme. This was evidenced by the appearance in the Canadian Championships of Renfrew Collegiate in 1927, of Sarnia Collegiate and Delta Collegiate in 1931, of Trinity College in 1934 and of Glebe Collegiate in 1937. These schools' teams were usually the only competitors in the Junior Division. Occasionally, Ontario held Provincial Interscholastic competitions, with the main centres of activity being Hamilton and Toronto where there were even city high school competitions.[25] Barrie, Midland, Collingwood and Orillia schools participated in inter-school competitions. Also, private schools such as Upper Canada, Pickering, St. Andrew's, and Ridley had active gymnastic programmes.[26]

Most of the schools in Quebec continued, during this period, to be under the influence of the Strathcona plan. Prior to World War II, in Montreal, only one meet was held between the Montreal and Westmount High Schools at McGill University. The meet was successfully organized by Hay Findlay.[27] However, the Catholic School Board seemed to be much further behind than the Protestant School Board in the developments of school physical education. The text recommended for physical education for the Catholic school, in

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[25] E.M. Orlick, personal Biography written by E.M. Orlick for Lewis Waller, n.d., courtesy of Lew Waller to the writer.

[26] C.R. Blackstock, personal interview with the writer, April 4, 1970.

[27] The Modern Gymnast Magazine, "Greater Montreal High School Gymnastics," by Don Cochrane, April, 1966, p. 10.

1942, was simply a translated French-Canadian version of the original 1909 Syllabus.[28] There were no developments with regard to gymnastics in the Maritimes between 1920-1940 as military drill was retained in the Atlantic Provinces schools.

A change was seen in the school gymnastic programmes in Western Canada. The Regina Central Collegiate was one of the first high schools in Saskatchewan to have a fully equipped gymnasium. For several years the Annual Gymnastic Display was a traditional event at the Central Collegiate. Featured in these displays were high bar, parallel bar, springboard and mat tumbling demonstrations. The last of these displays was held in 1925-26, and after that year many tumbling acts were presented at the school, but no big shows as had been previously. While attending Central Collegiate between 1926 and 1930, Stan Harding, Peter Deck and Lewis Waller were awarded the first "R" or "letters" in gymnastics ever presented by the School Athletic Department.[29]

Although Alberta adopted the 1933 Syllabus immediately, in 1938, a new programme, attempting to improve upon the Syllabus, was introduced for teachers and reacreation leaders by Ian Eisenhardt. This programme, based on the Niels Bukh style of gymnastics, was supplemented by tumbling, vaulting, pyramid building and games.[30] The 1933 Syllabus

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[28]Cosentino, op. cit., p. 55.

[29]Lewis Waller, personal letter to the writer, April 3, 1970.

[30]Steckle, op. cit., p. 22.

for Junior High Schools in Manitoba included exercises, relay races, apparatus work and European dances.[31] In British Columbia the Provincial Recreation Movement provided the opportunity for all types of physical activity, particularly gymnastics.

All the gains made during the previous ten years in terms of the restoration of gymnastics into the schools' programmes were almost all lost with the onset of the second World War. During the war, there was again an emphasis on calisthenics, and cadet training was even made compulsory in some provinces, such as Ontario. However, this backward step was short-lived and military drill was soon replaced in the physical education programmes. Instrumental in this was the initiation of physical education programmes in the universities so that teachers, apart from army sergeants, were available to instruct in all types of physical activities, including apparatus gymnastics.

In 1948, E.M. Orlick, National Gymnastic Committee Chairman, reported that interest in gymnastics was increasing in the Quebec schools and that there had been approximately five schools with active teams in the previous year.[32] In the following year only university and high school meets were held in the province, but after 1950, high school meets were held regularly in Montreal. By 1954 the Montreal High

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[31]Cosentino, op. cit., p. 60.

[32]Annual 1948 Meeting Minutes of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada, "Quebec Report," p. 46.

School teams were competing in the provincial competitions. At this time, the Greater Montreal Girls and Boys High Schools' Athletic Association, which had a separate Gymnastic Committee, was formed. This committee helped to stimulate interest in and to organize more inter-scholastic meets. In 1956-57, for example, the High School meets held were: the Ecole Secondaire Richard Invitational Meet, organized by Raymond Gagnier, and the Lachine High School Invitation Gymnastic Competition, organized by Don Cochrane. The latter was also the City of Montreal Championship Meet that year.[33] School clubs developed in Rosemont High School, Lachute High School, John Rennie High School, John Grant High School, Lachine High School, Verdun High School and Ecole Secondaire Richard. Richard Montpetit, representing Ecole Secondaire Richard, captured the 1957 Canadian National Junior Men's Championship.

Although the development of school gymnastics in Ontario was quite slow initially, after the second World War Ontario was to become the pioneer and leader in Canadian school gymnastics. Gymnastics was included in the school physical education programmes, but the amount of emphasis it received varied from school to school as much depended on the individual teachers. High school competitions were revived by 1948 with the annual Ontario School Boy Championships being held at Hart House. The 1948 competitions, in which there were thirty entrants, were held in the afternoon

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[33]Waller, op. cit., p. 25.

with the finalists demonstrating in the evening along with the Intercollegiate Championships.[34] In the Toronto area alone there were six active high school teams, with approximately seventy-five active participants.

Since 1950 there has been an Ontario Federation of School Athletic Associations (O.F.S.A.A.) Gymnastics Committee,[35] and this committee has been the main stimulus in the development of interscholastic gymnastics in Ontario. Provincial competitions have been held annually since 1950 with the individual Associations in the province conducting their own separate championships. In 1951, the Western Ontario Secondary Schools Association (W.O.S.S.A.) had six schools active in gymnastics, and in its annual competition, of that year, there were 131 competitors. Also, seven active schools in the Toronto area and four private schools in the province were actively participating in gymnastics.[36]

Gymnastic activity was more slowly developed in the western provinces than in the central provinces of Ontario and Quebec. In Winnipeg, two high school clubs were organized during the 1947-48 school year. Beginning in 1948, the Manitoba Gymnastic Association held special instructional classes for school teachers at the Technical Vocational High

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[34]Harold Bee, personal interview with the writer, Toronto, Ontario, December 31, 1969.

[35]N.A. Beach, Executive Secretary of O.F.S.A.A., personal letter to the writer, December 13, 1969.

[36]Annual 1951 Report of the Central Ontario Branch of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada, D. Hadley Armstrong.

School. The effect of these was seen with the holding of the first inter-school gymnastic competition in 1950.[37] A very influential person in the development of gymnastics in the schools was Per Thorsen. He was the main organizer of the clinics and the competitions. In 1948, Per Thorsen was engaged by Rupertsland School (later called Balmoral Hall), which was a private school for girls and, in 1951, he also joined the staff of Ravenscourt, which was a private boys' school.[38] At both schools he taught, and still does, teach gymnastics.

As the physical education programme was not established at the University of Saskatchewan until 1954, there was a shortage of qualified physical education teachers in Saskatchewan. However, there was some gymnastics in a few of the schools in Saskatoon, such as Nutana Collegiate, which was holding annual competitions in 1951. Another problem hindering the development was the almost complete lack of equipment. It was not until 1957-58 that each elementary school was supplied with two mats[39] for its gymnastic programme.

In British Columbia most of the school teachers were

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[37] Rick Lauder, "A History of the Development of Men's Gymnastics in the Winnipeg Area," unpublished graduation essay, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, 1968, p. 11.

[38] Per Thorsen, private interview with the writer, Winnipeg, Manitoba, December 20, 1969.

[39] Pam Lorimer, "The History of Gymnastics in Saskatchewan," unpublished paper, University of Alberta, Edmonton, 1967, p. 3.

graduates of the University of British Columbia and/or had received their training at the Pro-Rec centres which had emphasized gymnastics. In 1949 the Fraser Valley High School Association held a meet in which there were six schools competing, namely Abbotsford, Chilliwack, Lord Tweedsmuir, Maple Ridge, Mission and Semiahmoo. Each school was represented by ten competitors, with the top five counting for the competition in springboard tumbling, mat tumbling, cross box and long box vaulting.[40] The team champion of this competition was Chilliwack, with Abbotsford coming a close second. By 1953, there were 150 gymnasts from ten different schools competing at the Mission High School in this annual meet. For the first time, in 1953, girls were included in the competitions.

By 1954, the number of schools participating in gymnastics had increased so that the first Provincial High School Meet sponsored by Richmond High School was held. The events of the Junior and Senior Women's division were free calisthenics, tumbling, springboard and crossbox vault, rings, parallel bars and balance beam, with four out of the six needed to win the all around. Included, were competitions in team calisthenics, with or without hand apparatus, and pyramids.[41] Such events indicated the influence of the

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[40]Annual 1949 Meeting Minutes of the British Columbia Branch of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada, Gymnastics Report.

[41]Minutes of the British Columbia Gymnastic Association, December 21, 1955.

Pro-Rec still in the schools. The men's sections were comprised of the same events as the women's, except that the high bar was substituted for the balance beam and the vault was performed over a longbox.

In Alberta, gymnastic programmes were very slow to develop. In the Edmonton public schools the physical education programme began to shift the emphasis away from games, and towards gymnastics in the late 1950's.[42] Gradually, the schools acquired better facilities and equipment, so that by 1962 most of the city schools had good equipment. Thus, as the availability of equipment increased, and the calibre of teaching improved, competitions began to be organized locally. The public schools of Calgary held several closed school meets during the year 1962-63. The Calgary Gymnastics Club had a lot to do with the development of inter-school gymnastics in the city. The members of the club made special efforts to stimulate interest in the junior and senior High Schools.[43] The first Provincial-wide School Age Championships were held in 1966 and were initiated by G.M. Elliott of the University of Alberta.[44] This idea of sponsorship by the University was very crucial at this time for the development of inter-school gymnastics. The competitors of the

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[42] Edmonton Journal, Edmonton, Alberta, July 5, 1962.

[43] Annual 1964 Meeting Minutes of the Alberta Branch of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada, Gymnastics Report 1963.

[44] Annual 1965-66 Meeting Minutes of the Alberta Branch of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada, Gymnastics Report by Carsten Carlsen.

four schools that were entered in this meet performed the compulsory exercises that were taken from the "Age Group Gymnastic Wookbook." This workbook put out by the Ontario Secondary Gymnastic Coaches Association was the first of its kind in Canada. The book had been used extensively for years in the Ontario schools.[45]

The holding of a provincial school championship seemed to trigger the schools' gymnastic programmes to develop. Calgary held competitions for the elementary and senior high schools, in which more than 150 participated in each meet. In Edmonton, gymnastics was progressing slowly but surely,[46] and interest had spread throughout the province so that even in Medicine Hat an annual high school competition was held.[47] The active gymnastic programme in the elementary schools increased the pressure for the high schools to similarly increase their programme and competitions.

A big step forward was the approval of the Alberta School Athletic Association to conduct the first Provincial Secondary School Gymnastic Championship in April, 1970.[48]

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[45] The Modern Gymnast Magazine, "Canadian Report - Province of Alberta School Meets," Vol. VIII, January 1966, p. 8.

[46] Annual 1968 Meeting Minutes of the Alberta Branch of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada, "Gymnastics" by P. Viney.

[47] Annual 1967 Meeting Minutes of the Alberta Branch of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada, Gymnastics Report.

[48] "Interim Report on Gymnastics" by Ken McKenna, Gymnastic Commissioner of the Canadian Federation of High School Athletic Association, 1969.

The meet was conducted on a co-educational basis with an 'A' and 'B' class in each section. The standard Olympic events were to be contested, with compulsory routines for the Juniors and optionals for the Seniors. Calgary gymnasts dominated the competition in all classes except the Junior Girls; which was won by Edmonton. Outstanding performances were given by Calgary's Lenka Svatkova in the Senior Girls' class.[49] It should be noted that the first School-Age Provincial championship had been held in 1966, four years prior to the initiation of the high school meet.

The "Age Group Gymnastic Competition," which had influenced and spurred the development of school gymnastics in British Columbia, was first held on March 2, 1963. It was sponsored by the School of Physical Education and Recreation of the University of British Columbia, with Dr. H.D. Whittle being instrumental in its organization. The age groups were: under fourteen years, under sixteen years and under nineteen years, for both girls and boys. As only five competitors could be entered from any school, or club,[50] all the schools and clubs in the province were encouraged to attend the meet.

High schools in the province of British Columbia began to conduct inter-school competitions. The Kamloops District High Schools and the West Kootenay District had been holding meets since 1964. The 1966 West Kootenay High School

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[49] Edmonton Journal, Edmonton, Alberta, April 22, 1970.

[50] Report of the First Age-Group Gymnastic Competition, March 2, 1963.

meet was held in Rossland. Sixty-five competitors competed "in what is becoming a very high calibre and interesting annual event."[51] Of course, the largest and the major meet was the Provincial High School Championships, which had been held annually since 1954. Of great benefit to school-age gymnasts was the holding of summer camps such as the Kamloops Schools Gymnastic Club Summer Camp and the West Vancouver Summer School.

Gymnastics had become the fastest growing sport in Saskatchewan by 1958. However, the activity was primarily centered in private clubs, in particular the St. Mary's Club of Saskatoon. School gymnastics was very slow to develop, and the main problem still remained inadequate and incomplete equipment. In the high schools, gymnastics was part of the regular physical education program for grades nine to twelve.[52] The programme, however, varied from school to school, depending on the interests and ability of the teacher. Most schools had fairly good equipment, but there was not a complete coverage of all equipment in any one school. In 1969, the programme of gymnastics was still being carried on in the main at the community or recreational club level. Gymnastics are not yet sponsored by the Saskatchewan High Schools Athletic Association (S.H.S.A.A.), although the Association was considering, in 1969, the holding of provincial high school

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[51]Annual 1965-66 Meeting Minutes of the British Columbia Gymnastic Association of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada.

[52]Chuck Sebestyen, personal interview with the writer, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, December 19, 1969.

competitions.[53]

The province of Manitoba did not have such a strong, influential club programme as Saskatchewan, nor did any of Canada's top gymnasts come from this province. However, a strong school programme began to develop after 1961, when the first Provincial High School Gymnastic Championship was organized by the Manitoba Gymnastic Committee. It was a very successful meet with a total of fifteen clubs competing. The majority of representation was from the Winnipeg area, although Neepawa did send a team.[54] In 1962, the administration of the high school meets was taken over by the Manitoba Secondary Schools Athletic Association (M.S.S.A.A.), which had been formed that year. The first Schools Commissioner of gymnastics was Mr. George Nick. The classification of competitions at both the junior and senior levels were 'A' and 'B' categories. In the 'A' division were "all students who have received or are receiving instruction, coaching or expert guidance from outside the school system."[55] All other students competed in the 'B' division. As the province had been divided into thirteen zones, the Lord Strathcona Trust Trophy was awarded annually "to the Zone judged most outstanding in the competition on the basis of points awarded."[56]

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[53] Interim Report. op. cit.

[54] Jack Mowat, personal correspondence with the writer, January, 1970.

[55] Manitoba Secondary Schools Athletic Association Constitution and By-Laws, published by The Physical Education Office, Instruction and Supervisory Services Branch, Department of Education, Winnipeg, Manitoba, 1967, p. 17.

[56] Ibid., p. 19.

The main effect of the M.S.A.A. taking over the holding of the provincial school meets was seen the following year in the number of clinics that were conducted. Clinics were held, not only in Winnipeg, but also in the smaller communities such as Swan River and St. Pierre.[57] The Commission also assisted with the bringing in of Albert Dippong to Winnipeg to conduct a coaching-judging clinic. It was attended by over sixty people. These clinics greatly assisted the coaches, and the gymnasts. The eventual result was better and more frequent competitions. In 1965, a total of 250 competitors representing twenty-five schools participated in the competitions.[58] The Winnipeg School Division even had an elimination meet prior to the Provincial competition, as there were so many competitors. Because of this, the following year it was recommended that the boys' and girls' meets be held on different dates at different locations. However, it was not until 1968 that the competitions were held separately. The girls' championships were held at Jefferson Junior High, while the boys' championships were at the University of Manitoba.[59] The judges for the High School Meets were usually provided by the Manitoba Gymnastic Association, but sometimes they were the physical education majors from the University.

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[57]"Report of the M.S.S.A.A. Gymnastic Commission," 1963-64, by M.J. Stokotelny, Gymnastic Commissioner, Manitoba.

[58]"Report of the M.S.S.A.A. Gymnastic Commission," 1964-65, by Jim McKay, Gymnastic Commissioner, Manitoba.

[59]"Report of the M.S.S.A.A. Gymnastic Commission," 1967-68, by Ron Hocking.

During the fall of 1966, a student gymnastic display-clinic team was formed under the direction of Mr. Alec Whittem. This team travelled throughout the province giving clinics in such areas as Portage (zone 7), Hartney (zone 9), St. Laurent (zone 5), Selkirk (zone 13), Carman (zone 4), Altona (zone 4), Seven Oaks (zone 2), and St. James (zone 3).[60] Also, the Judging-Coaching clinic at the Technical Vocational High School became an annual clinic.

At the 1969 Provincial Championships there was a noted improvement in the calibre of gymnastics. These championships demonstrated the increasing interest in gymnastics in the schools, as did the large audience attendance.[61] The following figures show the participation in the Provincial Championships from 1966 to 1969:

	1966	1967	1968	1969
Junior High Boys	25	19	25	28
Junior High Girls	57	51	42	42
Senior High Boys	18	37	38	40
Senior High Girls	36	47	43	47
	136	151	148	157

However, the province of Ontario had the largest and best-organized programme of school gymnastics in comparison with all the provinces. An important aspect of this programme, from 1958 to 1970, was the holding of judging and coaching clinics for physical education teachers. Already, in 1958,

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[60] "Report of the M.S.S.A.A. Gymnastic Commission" 1966-67.

[61] "Report of the M.S.S.A.A. Gymnastic Commission" 1968-69.

R.G. Gladish reported that gymnastic clinics were being included at the summer schools sessions, which were conducted by the Ontario Department of Education. Also, in 1961, the Camp Borden Army gymnastics team conducted coaching clinics for various secondary school teachers in the smaller centres throughout Ontario. In the province it was recommended, and desired, that all coaches in the schools be regular members of the teaching staff. It was primarily for this purpose that the Ontario Federation of School Athletic Associations was sponsoring biennial Coaching Schools at the Ontario Athletic Leadership Centre at Lake Couchiching. As early as 1962 gymnastics was one of the sports covered at the summer school.

The schools began to realize that as the popularity of the sport increased, the organization of inter-school gymnastics also had to be increased. In November, 1964, the Ontario School Gymnastic Coaches' Association was formed in order to:[62]

(a) improve gymnastic competition;

(b) improve and certify judges and judging;

(c) act as a clearing house for material;

(d) assist coaches in the sport who are in need of help by way of providing written material and holding intimate clinics, and

(e) communicate effectively with all groups participating in the sport in Canada and elsewhere.

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[62]Letter circulated by the Ontario School Gymnastic Coaches' Association, by Hugh Rodger, secretary,

Doug Kerr, of Western Technical College in Toronto, was appointed as the first president, and his executive consisted namely of A. Warrick, H. Rodger, T. Watt and J. Nooney, advisor to the Association.[63]

The provincial competitions sponsored by the Association are the Grade Team Competition, Team Gymnastic meets and Provincial Individual Championships. The Grade Team meet, for grades nine and ten, was started as an attempt to get more individuals in the lower grades interested in gymnastics.[64] As was the case with all sports in the province, Ontario was divided into various Associations, each of which conducted its own separate championship. The winners of each Association came together in the provincial championships. Some of the Associations holding annual meets since 1960, or earlier, were the T.D.I.A.A. (Toronto and District Interscholastic Athletic Association), T.S.S.A.A. (Toronto Secondary Schools Athletic Association), W.O.S.S.A. (Western Ontario Secondary Schools Association) and the E.O.S.S.A. (Eastern Ontario Secondary Schools Athletic Association). The number increased so that by 1965 seven district, or Association, meets were held, with over three hundred girls being entered.

The Ontario School Gymnastic Coaches' Association (O.S.G.A.) did not confine all its activities or energies to Ontario. In 1965, the Association sent out literature,

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[63] Ibid.

[64] Beach, op. cit.

booklets and films to over two hundred high schools and universities in Canada. The Association also sponsored a "clinic team" under the direction of Mr. Al Warrick, the Director of Clinics of O.S.G.C.A., to conduct clinics in various parts of the country on "Class Lessons in Gymnastics, the School Gym Team and Simple School Judging."[65] The reception given to this clinic throughout Canada was enthusiastic. Teachers and coaches outside Ontario turned to the O.S.G.C.A. for advice and information.

The O.S.G.C.A. extended its activities to the O.F.S.A.A. Coaching School held at Lake Couchiching. During the 1966 summer session, Mr. George Harlow, gymnastic coach of York Memorial C.I. at Toronto, Mr. Al Warrick, of the North York Board of Education, Mr. Doug Kerr, of Western Technical School in Toronto, and Mr. John Nooney, all of whom were members of the O.S.G.C.A., presented lectures to approximately seventy-five interested persons.[66] Doug Kerr and Al Warrick presented the "One Aspect Judging System,"[67] which was used in all O.S.G.C.A. organized meets. In this system there were three judges on each event, each of whom judged a different aspect of the performance, namely composition, difficulty and execution.

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[65]The Modern Gymnast Magazine, "Canadian Report, O.S.G.C.A. Review of Activities in 1965," Vol. VIII, Feb. 1966, p. 11.

[66]The Modern Gymnast Magazine, "Canadian Report, Ontario Federation of School Athletic Associations Biennial Coaching School" by J. McPherson, Vol. VIII, Aug-Sept. 1966, p. 9.

[67]Ibid.

Around 1965, female gymnastics began to increase in popularity within the province. This was primarily a result of the increasing interest taken in the sport by the female physical education teachers. Instrumental in this development was Marilyn Savage who, at the time, was a high school teacher in Toronto and had recently taken an interest in gymnastics. She was also the coach of the Scarborough Winstonettes, one of the leading clubs in the country.

Special lectures on Olympic Gymnastics were given by Marilyn Savage to physical education majors at Queen's University in 1965, and the University of Toronto in 1966. In 1966 she also conducted women's clinics in the Scarborough schools. That same year successful women's judging clinics were held for the areas of S.O.S.S.A. (South Western Ontario Secondary Schools Association) and C.W.O.S.S.A. (Central Western Ontario Secondary Schools Association).[68] There was a steady increase in competitions and competitors so that by 1967-68 a total of 2,683 school girls participated in competitions. During the same year, in comparison with the girls' total, 1,947 boys competed in school competitions.

The majority of the clinics emphasized the beginner's level and basic gymnastics as most school children were participating at this level. However, on January 6th, 1969, in Dundas, Ontario, an advanced clinic pertaining to national junior compulsories was held for high school gymnasts in

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[68]The Modern Gymnast Magazine, "Canadian Report," by J. Nooney, April 1966, p. 10.

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ria, Ontario, an advanced clinic pertaining to national
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Ontario. The clinic was directed by Albert Dippong, and the instructors were Rick Kinsman, Barry Brooker and R. Bouteiller. Over eighty teacher-coaches attended this very successful clinic and witnessed an evening display by the Kalev Modern Gymnastics Club, the Scarborough Winstonnettes, and a men's group from the Harmonie and Germania Gym Club.

An increasing number of schools competed in 1968 in the three provincial gymnastics competitions. In the Individual Championship, nineteen different schools competed, while fourteen schools competed in the Grade Team Championships and sixteen teams in the Team Championships. In both the Team Championships, the five events contested by the boys were side horse, parallel bars, high bar, vault and floor exercise, while in the Individual Championships the boys were only required to enter in three out of the six Olympic events. These competitions were open to all students under the age of twenty years. 1969 was a record year for participation, as fourteen out of the fifteen Associations conducted inter-school gymnastic activities. Taking part in the competitions held were a total of 234 teams, with 2,556 participants.[69]

One of the major clinics held in 1969 was the one conducted in Oshawa by the Ontario Gymnastic Assocation, in co-operation with the Youth and Recreation Branch and the Oshawa Recreation Department.[70] A total of 111 persons, 83 of whom were women, participated in the clinic, instructed by Marilyn

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[69]Beach, op. cit.

[70]"East Central Ontario Gymnastic Coaches Clinic Report" by A.F. Stead, 1969.

Savage, Tom Zivic, Barry Brooker and Albert Dippong. This clinic was the beginning of the trend to take the "York Seminar" idea to the smaller communities of Ontario.

> The number of school teachers who attended may indicate a change in school activities, or an increase in the variety of activities being offered. It may also indicate that the educators are broadening their thinking and considerations towards physical activities with more physical and mental values than the present games of basketball, football, etc. can offer. In the Oshawa High Schools, gymnastics is taught for six weeks, making it the number one in the curriculum. No other sport enjoys the same length of instruction. Six weeks is not much of a gymnastics programme, but at least it indicates the realization of its values.[71]

Meanwhile, in the 1960's, in Montreal, gymnastics participation in the schools continued to increase. Annual city high school meets were held. The Protestant High School Association conducted its own annual meets. The events contested in these competitions were similar to those in the A.A.U. sanctioned meets, namely the six Olympic men's events and the four Olympic women's events. In the 1966 Greater Montreal Interscholastic Athletic Association High School Championships, over fifty-six Juniors and fifty-two Seniors took part. This meet was held at the Chateauguay High School in Montreal, and was organized by Arne Petersen, who was a former Danish Olympic gymnastic coach.[72] The Senior Men's all around winner was M. Provencher, while G. Gillis won the Junior Men's all around. However, school gymnastics in Quebec never reached the high level of competition nor organization

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[71] Ibid.

[72] The Modern Gymnast Magazine, "Canadian Report," by J. Nooney, Vol. VIII, Aug.-Sept. 1966, p. 9.

of that in Ontario and the school championships were not connected with the Quebec Gymnastic Association. The only championships held outside of Montreal were in isolated communities and were held at irregular intervals.[73]

Gymnastics also did not play a major role in the school physical education programme in the Maritimes until the mid 1950's, when school competitions began to be held in the Maritimes. Nova Scotia led the way with the initiation by John Cook, of an annual Headmaster's Meet.[74] Any school student above the sixth grade was eligible to compete in the division of fifteen years and under, and sixteen and under. Later an "open" division for students up to the age of twenty was added. The boys' events comprised of floor exercises, vault, high bar, parallel bar, rings and rope climbing. As very few schools, three in fact in the province, had eneven bars, it was not included as one of the events.[75] The first meet was sponsored by the Halifax Y.M.C.A. in co-operation with the Headmasters' Association in 1962. From a very small beginning it became a large Provincial Championship. In 1969 a record number of participants, 250 from 30 schools, competed in the meet. As of 1969 it was called the "Nova Scotia Schools' Federation Competition."[76]

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[73]Waller, op. cit.

[74]R. Danielson, "Gymnastics in the Maritimes," unpublished paper, University of Alberta, Edmonton, 1967, p. 8.

[75]James Hoyle, personal letter to the writer, October, 1969.

[76]Interim Report, op. cit.

New Brunswick for many years lagged behind in its development of school gymnastics. One of the main reasons for this was the lack of equipment, a problem which was not alleviated until 1969. As a result, greater emphasis was put on gymnastics in the regular physical education programme.[77] Prior to this, all the school-age competitors in the province were members of the Y.M.C.A.'s or Boy's Clubs. From 1965 to 1970, the occasional meet was held between one or two schools. In 1969, gymnastics was still not officially included as a sponsored activity of the New Brunswick Inter-scholastic and Public Schools' Athletic Assocation.[78]

Instruction in gymnastics was first introduced into the schools of Prince Edward Island in the 1962-63 school year.[79] With the appointment of Stuart Butkine, of Athena High School, as Chairman of a Commission to promote gymnastics, the activity began to increase in the schools. However, it was not until 1968 that the Prince Edward Island Inter-scholastic Association conducted the first annual Inter-scholastic competition. The winners of this competition were Don Walters and Pat Stewart, with the school team championship going to the Provincial Vocational School for boys and Col. Gray Senior High for girls.[80]

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[77] William Ritchie, Secretary Treasurer of New Brunswick Inter-scholastic Athletic Association, personal letter to the writer, February 18, 1970.

[78] Interim Report, op. cit.

[79] Annual 1963 Meeting Minutes of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada, Prince Edward Island Branch report.

[80] John L. Evans, General Secretary of Charlottetown Y.M.C.A., personal letter to Lewis Waller, November 30, 1968.

Gymnastics activity in Newfoundland has been very recent, resulting from the university including gymnastics training in the physical education majors' core programme. Prior to 1968, there were some English-trained physical education teachers teaching the English style of gymnastics in the elementary school system.[81] The first President of the Provincial Association was Alvin Adams, a teacher from Cornerbrook. At the first provincial championships, in 1969, elementary and high schools and the university entered teams. The school teams entered were from St. John Boscoe, Mt. Cashal, Cornerbrook, Herdman Collegiate, Holy Heart of Mary and Labrador City. In Newfoundland, the main centres of gymnastics were in the schools as there were very few clubs in the province.

School gymnastics has definitely not developed yet in the North West Territories as not all of the schools even have gymnasia.[82] Inter-school competitions, in any sport, are virtually impossible because of the vast distances that are involved. The North West Territories are divided into three school districts, each of which follows a different programme. In the Mackenzie District, which is the Western Arctic, the Alberta curriculum is adhered to, while the Keewatin District follows the Manitoba curriculum and the Baffin Island Region the Ontario pattern.

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[81]Yvette Walton, personal letter to the writer, February 27, 1970.

[82]Paul Robinson, Chief of Curriculum, Government of the North West Territories, personal letter to the writer, March 11, 1970.

By 1969, gymnastics was established in schools in each of the provinces and school children participated in school meets or provincially organized meets. However, only four of the provincial high school associations sponsored competitions on the provincial level. A survey conducted on the status of school gymnastics[83] in Canada indicated that the gymnastics programme was not started early enough and that there was little continuation at the secondary school level. Along with the findings, it was stated that there was a lack of judges and coaches, particularly for teaching at the "grass roots" level. Lack of proper and adequate equipment for gymnastic activity continued to plague the schools throughout the country. The C.F.H.S.A.A. made the following suggestions for the improvement of school gymnastics:[84]

(1) increase competitive teams at the university level, and offer scholarships for promising competitors;
(2) hold coaches and judges' clinics provincially and nationally;
(3) develop permanent gymnastic areas in the school physical education complex;
(4) initiate the level system;
(5) conduct more local and district meets to give more competitive experience;
(6) hold more displays by university and high school teams.

The Canadian Federation of High School Athletic Associations expressed the hope that future liasons would be established with the Canadian Amateur Sports Federation, the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada and the Fitness and Amateur Sport Directorate.

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[83] "Report of the Commissioner of Gymnastics," Ken McKenna, Canadian Federation of High Schools Athletic Associations, November 7, 1969.

[84] Ibid.

CHAPTER XII

INTER-COLLEGIATE GYMNASTICS

Gymnastics was one of the first sports to be included in a university's athletic programme and the universities were among the first to have gymnasia included as part of their facilities. Montreal's McGill University led the way by employing Mr. Barnjum as the Drilling and Gymnastic Master at a salary of $400.00 per year.[1] Barnjum conducted his classes at the University Gymnasium, which had been constructed in conjunction with the Montreal Gymnastic Club on University Street, near Dorchester Street. McGill University was very fortunate in having a proper gymnasium constructed so early, not having to suffer through a series of temporary structures. Attendance in these classes was optional. However, the payment of fees for the classes was compulsory for all students, and in 1877 they were raised by twenty-five percent, to the sum of $2.80 per student per year.[2] The classes were held regularly and sometimes there were as many as eighty students per class. As the apparatus and gymnasium were in such constant use, repairs were soon necessary and for this purpose, in 1881 Barnjum requested McGill's Board of

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[1] F.E. Leonard and G.B. Affleck, A Guide to the History of Physical Education, Philadelphia: Lea and Febiger, 3rd edition, 1947, p. 397.

[2] D.E. MacLachlan, "History of the Development of Physical Education in Canada," unpublished materials, 1946, p. 3.

Governors for $2,500.00.[3] Just at this time McGill University was undergoing a financial crisis, and the Board of Governors suggested that the gymnasium classes be discontinued, the building disposed of and Barnjum be released from his duties.[4] However, these suggestions were not carried out, but Barnjum did not receive the $2,500.00 that he had requested.

Gymnastics classes had begun to wane slightly in their popularity but in 1881, a great stimulus to gymnastics occurred. Dr. R.J. Wicksteed offered $100.00 ". . . in the shape of medals or prizes for general proficiency in the exercises followed at the gym under the charge of Mr. Barnjum."[5] For the following five or ten years medals were given to the leading gymnast in the graduating class and thus it was hoped that interest in intra-mural gymnastics would be stimulated and increased. As a result of this offer, a trust fund was set up to provide annually, a silver medal for the best senior year gymnast, and a bronze medal for the best sophomore or junior. Two of the early winners of the Wicksteed medals were R. Tait McKenzie and James Naismith. Dr. Wicksteed, with this offer, inaugurated the first indoor competitions at McGill. The competitions became annual events, except for the war years, and continued until the 1960's.

When Barnjum died of apoplexy in 1888, James Naismith

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[3] Ibid., p. 4.

[4] Ibid.

[5] Ibid.

was appointed to replace him as Physical Training Director.[6] Naismith became so interested in physical training, that he resigned from his position in 1890 in order to attend the Springfield Y.M.C.A. Physical Training College. There he went on to achieve fame in physical education by originating the game of basketball. When Naismith left McGill, R. Tait McKenzie was soon in 1894, elevated to the position of Medical Director. Meanwhile, the girls' classes, that had been previously instructed by Mr. Barnjum, were handled then by Barnjum's daughter.

The University of Toronto was not far behind McGill University in providing indoor athletic facilities for its students. In 1965 as a result of the influence exerted by the Dean of Residence at the time, Mr. James Loudon, a small frame building was constructed just north of the University College Dining Hall.[7] Although the building was equipped with gymnastic apparatus such as horizontal bars, flying rings and a horse for vaulting, it was such a meagre-looking structure that the steward, Frank Somers, "thought so little of it that he built a lean-to alongside to house the pig that he was raising as winter food for the students in the residence.[8] Although this building served its purpose, it was gradually demolished. Thus, in 1880 the gymnasium activities

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[6] Ibid.

[7] T.A. Reed, The Blue and White, University of Toronto Press, Toronto, 1944, p. 1.

[8] Ibid.

were moved to Moss Hall, where two to three rooms were made available for gymnastics, boxing and fencing.[9] Continual attempts through the 1880's, were made by the students to have a proper gymnasium erected and an Instructor employed. Finally, in 1893 one of the best equipped gymnasia in America was constructed at a cost of $25,000.00 and Sgt. Instructor Alfred (Casey) Williams was appointed as the first instructor. At last the University of Toronto had a proper gymnasium, and it was even considered finer than that at either Yale or Harvard.[10]

The opening of this gymnasium encouraged gymnastic activities, and athletic exhibitions such as the Assault-at-Arms, which was first conducted by the Fencing Club in 1895. The programme of the Assault-at-Arms was soon expanded to include boxing, wrestling and gymnastics, and it became one of the major annual events at the University. In 1896 the Assault-at-Arms included a vaulting exhibition, a single-stick contest, tug-of-war, a bayonet exhibition, foils, 'pick-a-back' wrestling, an exhibition on the rings, parallel bars, horizontal bars, bayonet versus sword, and the quarter staff.[11] These exhibitions were conducted annually until 1909-10.

At Queen's University in Kingston, Colonel Angus Cameron initiated several proposals to have gymnastics included

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[9] Ibid., p. 7.

[10] Ibid., p. 39.

[11] Ibid., p. 225-226.

as part of the activities provided by the university. It was not until 1860 however, that a small room was made available for the purpose of gymnastic exercises. Although the types of exercises encouraged by Colonel Cameron were those of a military nature, this programme did not include dumb-bell and club swinging exercises.[12] A proper gymnasium was not constructed until 1906-07.

The Universities in the Maritimes had also included gymnastics as part of their university activity programme. At the University of New Brunswick, 'Sports Days' were conducted regularly, and bar work and tumbling were two of the events contested on those days. The winners of these events in 1884 were C.W. Hall, for bar work and W.C. Cushing in tumbling.[13]

Dalhousie University in Halifax, experienced problems similar to those of the University of Toronto in obtaining a gymnasium for its students. In 1881 a room in one of the university buildings was simply fixed up with some gymnastic apparatus to serve as a gymnasium.[14] A proper gymnasium was finally constructed in 1887. As the military influence was very strong in the Maritimes, the first physical instructor was Major Bailey, who held this position from 1882 to 1890. Following him, Sergeant Kelly, 1890-98, and Sergeant-Major

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[12] D.D. Calvin, Queen's University at Kingston, 1841-1941, Kingston: published by the University, 1941, p. 277.

[13] New Brunswick Reporter, Fredericton, May 23, 1884.

[14] Kay Bisakowski, "History of Athletics and Physical Education at Dalhousie University, 1863-1963," unpublished paper, Dalhousie University, Nova Scotia, 1963, p. 6.

Long, were the Physical Instructors. The response to gymnastic activities at Dalhousie was immediate and in 1882, competitions on the parallel bars, horizontal bar, rings and fencing were initiated. The place-winners at the first competitions were W.H. Rogers, who received the gold medal and W.B. Taylor, who gained the silver medal.[15] These competitions, known as the annual 'Assault-at-Arms,' later included in the programme several more events such as heavy and musical dumbbells, club swinging, vaulting and wrestling. The President of the University presented the medals to the winners of the competitions, which in 1896 were viewed by a large audience of eight hundred.[16] However, the popularity of gymnastics at Dalhousie was short-lived, as football became the main university sport for spectators and participants. By 1890 the annual 'Assault-at-Arms' was discontinued.

After 1900, physical education slowly became a regular part of the universitys' programmes, and gymnastics formed the basis of the programmes in most cases. This was especially true at the University of Toronto, where in 1900 a diploma course in Gymnastics and Physical Drill for men was established by the Senate, and a similar course in 1901 in 'Physical Culture' was begun for the women. In both cases, the course was divided into two parts, the theoretical and the practical. For the practical part, men were required to participate on the horizontal bar, parallel bars, the vaulting

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[15] Ibid.

[16] Ibid.

horse, military drill, club swinging, fencing, rifle exercise, boxing and wrestling. The women's practical programme consisted of exercises with dumb-bells, wands and Indian clubs, Swedish exercises for the upper extremities, vaulting, running, marching, calisthenics, basketball, archery, fencing, tennis and vocal exercises.[17]

The men's Instructor, until 1902, was Professor Williams, who had been appointed to this position in 1893. Miss White, probably the first women's instructor at Toronto, was employed in 1902 by University College. The programme that she instructed became so successful that an assistant, namely Miss Wreyford, a graduate of the Sargent School of Boston, was engaged jointly by University College and Victoria College.[18] In 1907 Dr. J.W. Barton left the Hamilton Y.M.C.A. School of Physical Culture to take over Professor William's position as Toronto's Physical Director. As a result of his appointment, the course was re-named as a Diploma Course in Physical Training. Similarly, the women's programme underwent change as a result of Miss Coventry's appointment in 1912 as the Director of Athletics for Women. The programme was extended to four years, with many changes in the theoretical and practical sections. Exercises on the rings, and aesthetic gymnastics were two of the additions to the previous practical

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[17]F. Cosentino and M.L. Howell, "The History of Physical Education in Canada," unpublished paper, University of Alberta, Edmonton, 1970, p. 31.

[18]M.A.E. Parkes, "The Development of Women's Athletics at the University of Toronto," published by the Women's Athletic Association, University of Toronto, Toronto, 1961, p. 2.

curriculum.[19]

With the growth of the University and the great increase in student enrollment, there was a corresponding rise in inter-collegiate sports. In 1901, the University of Toronto Gymnastic Club was formed with the purpose being to increase interest in gymnastics and to help the Fencing Club organize the Assault-at-Arms. The club, which was under the leadership of Professor Williams, maintained and took care of all of the gymnastic apparatus. The club attracted many of the best students of the university and produced many fine athletes such as "Messrs. George M. Bertram, Percy Biggs, 'Casey' Baldwin Lou Scholes, S.C. Snively, R.M. Millman, William Grant, Tom Loudon, G.H. Muntz, Ed. Archibald, G. Weir, E.G. Fletcher, W. Barker and J. Van Nostrand."[20] Two members of the Gymnastic Teams, from 1908 to 1910, were Canada's champion gymnasts, Alan Keith and Orville Elliott.

Although the Wicksteed contests continued as popular annual events at McGill University, there is no record of a gymnastic club or university team being formed between 1900 and 1910. Interest and participation in gymnastics and physical education did increase after 1906. In that year, Miss Ethel Mary Cartwright, a graduate of Chelsea College, England, took over the direction of the women's gymnastic classes, and was appointed as the Physical Education Director

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[19]Cosentino and Howell, op. cit., p. 33.

[20]Reed, op. cit., p. 235.

FIGURE 20: UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO VARSITY GYMNASTIC CLUB 1902 - 1903

FIGURE 21: UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO'S FIRST GYMNASIUM, 1866

FIGURE 22: UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO GYMNASTIC TEAM 1909 - 1910

for Women at McGill University.[21] As a result of this appointment, a two-year compulsory physical education programme for female students was established in 1908-09. During the first year, twenty-five students were enrolled in the programme that included gymnastic classes featuring free and remedial exercises, club swinging, skipping, running and apparatus exercises.[22] Miss Cartwright and Dr. A.S. Lamb were instrumental in the establishment of a four-week summer school course for physical education personnel. In this programme, there were both theoretical and practical courses such as gymnastics, games and aquatics.[23]

At Dalhousie University, gymnastics did not see a revival of activity or interest after 1890, when it was replaced by football as the most popular sport at the university. The gymnastic classes fluctuated from year to year, according to student enthusiasm. The classes were in theory, open to girls, but in general practice there was very little participation by female students. As a result of this apathetic interest in gymnastics, the gymnasium room, as well as the apparatus, gradually deteriorated, so that it even became dangerous to use the equipment. In 1905-06, the gymnasium room was "turned over to the faculty for any purpose they wished."[24]

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[21] Cosentino and Howell, op. cit., p. 37.

[22] M.L. Van Vliet, (ed.), Physical Education in Canada, Scarborough: Prentice-Hall of Canada, Ltd., 1965, p. 4.

[23] Ibid., p. 65.

[24] Bisakowski, op. cit., p. 14.

Meanwhile, the University of Toronto still did not have a proper gymnasium, and the inadequacies and unsuitability of the 1893 gymnasium had become more and more obvious. Beginning in 1909, plans were made in preparation for a new building and thus, in 1911, the 1893 gymnasium was demolished. The outbreak of the first World War delayed the construction and it was not until 1919, therefore, that the gymnasium was completed. This new gymnasium was one wing of 'Hart House,' a fore-runner of a present-day Student's Union. This gymnasium was modelled according to the one at Springfield College, Massachusetts, and it has remained to the present day as the men's gymnasium. Unfortunately, Hart House was constructed on the funds donated by the Massey Foundation and according to the deed of gift, the facilities were designated for use by male students only. Thus, the women were forced to use the space available in the Lillian Massey Household Science Building. This facility, grossly inadequate as it was, nevertheless remained the women's gymnasium until 1959, when the Women's Athletic Building was opened.

Following World War I, the young men who had enjoyed gymnastics, and had received instruction in high school, now returned home from the war and wished to resume their interest in the sport at the particular universities at which they enrolled. Thus, there was a revival of gymnastics at the universities, with the result being that new staff were engaged, and intra-mural competitions were increased.

In 1919, upon completion of Hart House, two full-

time instructors were employed in addition to Dr. James W. Barton, one being Mr. Donald M. Barton, brother of Dr. James Barton, for "Gymnasium and Corrective Work."[25] Donald Barton was an excellent gymnast himself, and he became an excellent coach, greatly stimulating gymnastics at the university. As a tribute to him, the Harold A. Wilson Cup was donated in 1926, for annual inter-faculty team competition. In further honour to him, in 1936 the Athletic Directorate instituted the annual Donald M. Barton Trophy, to be given to the University's most improved gymnast. Meanwhile, at McGill University in 1919, in honour of McGill's first director of physical education, the Dr. F.W. Harvey Cup was instituted as an annual award to the best gymnast in the Freshman class.[26] The annual Wicksteed competitions changed in content somewhat, as some of the former events, such as folk dancing and a fifty yard swim were dropped, and team sports assumed more importance and contests were held in all the individual activities. By 1924, the events of the Wicksteed competitions were stipulated as a "set exercise and a voluntary exercise on the high bar, parallel bars, pommel horse and mats, and the 'fence vault,' or vault over a horizontal bar for height."[27] In 1921, McGill University also engaged Mr. Hay Finlay as the gymnastic coach.

As a result of a coach being employed, a McGill

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[25] Reed, op. cit., p. 50.

[26] Lewis Waller, "Historical Notes and Records on the Sport of Gymnastics in the Province of Quebec," unpublished material, 1965, p. 8.

[27] Ibid.

University gymnastic team was formed. Thus, a competition between the teams of the University of Toronto and McGill University was proposed in 1921, and in the spring of that year a meet was held in Toronto. This was the first Inter-collegiate meet in Canada, and since 1921 it has been held alternately, in Montreal or Toronto. The first meet was won by the University of Toronto, but the victory was by a small margin only. The following year, the competition was held in the Montreal Central Y.M.C.A. gymnasium, as McGill's gymnasium was no longer suitable,[28] and this time the McGill squad was victorious. The Championship alternated equally between the two universities until 1927, after which McGill won it consecutively until 1933; then Toronto took over the supremacy, until 1940. For this competition, the Caron Cup was presented in 1927 by Mr. A.C. Caron of Montreal, in honour of his son, Raymond Caron, who had been the captain of the McGill Team. The following year a trophy, the Werry Cup, was presented by Messrs. W.W. and Royal E.C. Werry, graduates of McGill, for the highest total scorers in the Inter-collegiate Gymnastic competitions.[29]

Hay Finlay was an enthusiastic coach, maintaining the interest of the team by arranging various meets for them. The major meets, in terms of experience gained, were those against various United States teams. On March 17, 1926, the New York

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[28] Ibid., p. 9.

[29] Reed, op. cit., p. 239.

Times reported that the United States Army West Point team had defeated McGill University, from Canada, in a gymnastic meet on March 16.[30] A few days later, the McGill squad again suffered defeat, this time by the University of Pennsylvania. This meet had been held on McGill's home ground, at the Montreal Westmount Y.M.C.A. These meets were the only recorded meets of any Canadian teams competing against teams from other countries during the years between the two World Wars. These were also the first of what were to be regular Canadian-American inter-college meets in the 1960's.

After 1900, gymnastics became a regular activity at the Royal Military College in Kingston, Ontario. Each year, since 1903, the 'Gentlemen Cadets Most Distinguised in Gymnastics' were selected on an inter-squad basis, as there was no formal representative team at the time.[31] The selections of these cadets has continued to the present, with the only breaks occurring as a result of the first and second World Wars. Beginning in 1921, inter-company gymnastic competitions were held, with the company teams consisting of six men on each team, with the first four places on each counting. The two companies in competition, in 1927, were Company 'A,' with members Campbell, Rolph, Odlum, Buell, Clarke and Sow, and Company 'B' with H.C. Smith, Hodson, Mackay, Pollard, Blaikie and Kingsmill. 'A' Company won the compeition by 361 points

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[30]Waller, op. cit., p. 9.

[31]O.C.D.T., Ted R. Delanghe, personal letter to the writer, March 11, 1970.

to 354, with Campbell placing first in the individual all around with a score of ninety-four. The competition consisted of two exercises on the parallel bars, two on the horizontal bar, one on ground-work and five on the horse, and all these were composite exercises, consisting of at least three exercises apiece, with the exception of those on the horse.[32]

Gradually other universities began to include gymnastics in their athletic programmes. After 1925, there was evidence of gymnastics being participated in on an intra-university basis at Queen's University in Kingston, at the University of Western Ontario in London, at McMaster University in Hamilton, and at the University of British Columbia in Vancouver. Dalhousie University students, after using the Studley-Barn Boathouse since 1920 as a temporary gymnasium, finally received a new gymnasium in 1932, and as a result of this structure gymnastic activity was revived somewhat. After Mr. Sven Korning was appointed as Physical Director in 1937, the 'Danish style' of gymnastics was emphasized and encouraged at Dalhousie.[33]

From 1923 to 1937, the main competitors in the Canadian Championships were members of the Y.M.C.A.'s in Toronto and Montreal, as well as students of the universities in these two cities. T.R. Delahay and G. Beal were two of McGill's top performers in the national competitions. From

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[32] Royal Military College Review, 1927, "Inter-Company Competition, 1927," p. 67.

[33] Bisakowski, op. cit., p. 20.

the University of Toronto, R.J. Williamson, E.S. Macdonald and D.R. Gunn, who was Canadian champion in 1928, were the outstanding representatives. The University of Toronto seemed to have the stronger team, as it dominated the Caron Trophy competitions from 1932 to 1940. One of the reasons for this superiority in performance was the engagement of Charles Zwygard, 1932 and 1933 Canadian Gymnastic Champion, as the Gymnasium instructor and coach.[34] In the 1937 Intercollegiate competition, the Varsity team members placed first, second, third, fourth, and sixth. For the next three years, Toronto captured both the team and individual championships. In 1940, a third team, Queen's, entered into the annual Caron Trophy competition. To everyone's surprise, the Queen's team placed second in the team championship, thereby beating McGill's team.

The second World War seriously affected all the athletic activities and competitions at the universities, as many of the university students were drafted into the Armed Forces. Thus, the annual competitions between McGill and Toronto were disrupted and were not revived until 1945. However, in 1940 a very important development took place, namely the inauguration of a degree programme for Physical and Health Education at the University of Toronto. By 1950, the Universities of McGill, British Columbia, Alberta, Queen's, Western Ontario and Ottawa were offering similar programmes. Now, physical education teachers were receiving professional

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[34]Reed, op. cit., p. 241.

preparation for their teaching career, and this had a great effect on the school physical education programmes. Thus, the 1950's saw the development of gymnastics in the schools across Canada and the emergence of school gymnastic clubs, which competed in local, provincial and national competitions.

The athletic programmes at the universities were quickly revived after the interruption of the second World War. Gymnastic clubs and teams appeared in most of the major Canadian universities. Universities such as the University of British Columbia, University of Alberta, University of Saskatchewan, University of Manitoba, University of New Brunswick and Mount Allison, which had previously not had any gymnastic programme, now became active in numerous displays and competitions. Most of the universities initiated inter-faculty and intra-mural competitions to stimulate interest and encourage the activity. University gymnasts also participated in the provincial open competitions, which they usually dominated. Unfortunately there were no inter-university competitions, apart from the Caron Trophy competition between the Universities of McGill and Toronto. The vast distances separating the universities was one of the major reasons for this lack of inter-university competitions. Also at most universities, gymnastics was not considered a major sport, and thus not much money was allotted for competitions and travel. Thus, in order to get competition, several universities such as the University of British Columbia and the University of Manitoba, carried on regular home-and-home competitions with American

University teams after 1950.

Not only were many of the Canadian universities competing against American colleges, but also many of Canada's best senior gymnasts were attending American universities on athletic scholarships. This trend beginning in the early 1950's when Ernestine Russell entered Michigan State University continued through the 1950's and 1960's. Some of the Canadian gymnasts who received athletic scholarships from American colleges were Ed. Gagnier, Calvin Girard, Nino Marion, Sidney Jensen, Bill Mackie, Gail Daley, Irene Haworth, Leslie Bird and Dianne Masse. However, in the last few years the flow of Canadian gymnasts to United States universities has virtually stopped. It has taken approximately twenty years for the gymnastic programmes to establish themselves in the Canadian universities. Eventually, in the late sixties, gymnastic coaches were hired and thus the calibre of coaching available at the university was raised.

Various inter-university meets began to be held after 1960, and gradually conference meets were organized. In the West, Women's Conference Championships were first conducted in 1963 in Saskatoon. In 1965, gymnastics was introduced into the O.Q.A.A. (Ontario-Quebec Athletic Association) competition, and in the first conference meet hosted by Queen's University five out of a possible ten universities participated. The province of Quebec even conducted separate provincial inter-collegiate championships, namely the "Coupe du Quebec" in which the Université de Montréal, McGill,

Université Laval, Collège Militarie Royal St.-Jean and the Université de Sherbrooke competed. Also, in 1970, women's competitions among French universities in Quebec were initiated, with the first one being held in Montreal on March 21, 1970. By 1970, all of the conferences across Canada were conducting annual men's and women's competitions.

In the 1960's the universities began to encourage the sport of gymnastics by hosting the various international teams that toured Canada; such as the University of British Columbia, the University of Alberta, University of Manitoba, York University and McGill University played an active role in the 1966 tour of the Russian Team as well as the 1970 tour of the Japanese Team. Moreover, the University of Western Ontario hosted, in 1967, the Swedish National Gymnastic Team in its only Canadian performance.

In 1967, the University of Alberta, as part of its Centennial project, hosted the first Canadian Men's Open Invitational Gymnastic Competitions. This was the first time that teams from all the universities in Canada competed in a single meet. There were four Conference teams, namely the M.I.A.A. (Maritime Inter-collegiate Athletic Association), the W.C.I.A.A. (Western Canada Inter-collegiate Athletic Association), the O.S.L.A.L. (Ontario-St. Lawrence Athletic Association), and the O.Q.A.A. (Ontario-Quebec Athletic Association) represented at this competition. The meet was dominated by teams from Western Canada, which took top honours in the individual and the team events. Rick Danielson won the

all around, and thereby was selected to represent Canada in gymnastics at the World Student Games in Tokyo.

The concept of national championships was continued when, in 1968, the first Canadian National College Women's Gymnastic Competition was organized by G. von Martiny, at St. Francis Xavier University in Nova Scotia. There were thirteen competitors, representing four different universities. The University of Alberta dominated the competition by winning the team and individual all around championships. The other teams in the competition were St. Francis Xavier University, the University of New Brunswick and McGill University.

The first National Women's competition was held in conjunction with the Second Men's Open Invitational Inter-collegiate Gymnastic Championship at St. Francis Xavier. The Maritime provinces were represented by the University of New Brunswick, Dalhousie University, Acadia University and St. Francis Xavier, Central Canada by McGill and McMaster Universities, and Western Canada by the Universities of British Columbia and Alberta. Western Canada again dominated the meet, with the University of British Columbia winning the team championship and the individual all around being won by Bill Mackie of the University of British Columbia.

Following the National Championships the Canadian Inter-collegiate Gymnastic Coaches' Association was formed, with the first President being Lorne Davidson of the University of Alberta. This Association was formed as the Canadian Inter-collegiate Athletic Union did not recognize gymnastics

as a major sport, and would not promote National competitions.[35] Thus the coaches got together and formed this Association whose objectives were:[36]

(a) To co-ordinate, to promote, to perpetuate and to assist competitive and non competitive gymnastics at all levels of education, and especially at the College and University, by use of the association as a central governing body for this purpose.

(b) To draw up, publish and enforce uniform laws for the control and regulation of amateur gymnastic competition for Intercollegiate gymnastics and to deal with any infringement thereof.

(c) To establish as a subordinate body of the Intercollegiate Gymnastic Judges Committee and thereby to foster and promote the art of gymnastic judging at the highest possible local and International levels.

The 1969 Collegiate Championships were convened by Digby Sale, at McMaster University. There was an increase in the number of teams competing, with ten in the men's division and seven in the women's. The Western teams again proved superior, with such outstanding gymnasts as Rick Danielson, Don Meikle and Sandra Hartley. After these championships the Canadian gymnastic teams were selected to take part in the World Student Games in Lisbon. The women's team named were Sandra Hartley (U.B.C.), Barbara Thompson (York), Leslie Bird (U.B.C.), Elizabeth Swinton (Queen's), Lynwen Peel (Alberta), and Dicksey Muttersbough (St. Francis Xavier), while the men's team nominated were Rick Danielson (Alberta), Gerard L'Allier (Montreal), Brian McVey (Toronto), Francis Tally (Alberta),

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[35]Assist. Prof. G. Elliott, personal interview with the writer, University of Alberta, Edmonton, March 20, 1970.

[36]Canadian Inter-collegiate Gymnastic Coaches' Association, Constitution and By-Laws.

Tom Kinsman (York), and Dave Copeland (Hamilton Teachers' College).

The Canadian Inter-collegiate Gymnastic Coaches' Association (C.I.G.C.A.) has done much to promote, encourage and develop gymnastics at the Canadian Universities. The President for 1969-70 was Jack Charters of the University of Guelph, and following the 1970 Championships a female, Carol Ann Letheren of the University of Toronto, was nominated as vice-president.

The level and calibre of university gymnastics certainly rose in the late sixties. The most important factor, perhaps, was the presence of Canadian National Champions such as Sandra Hartley, Karen Dean, Steve Mitruk and Barry Brooker, at various Canadian universities. No longer were Canada's top gymnasts going to the United States to continue their education and gymnastic careers.

A standardized questionnaire regarding the formation and activity of the university's team, as well as intramural gymnastic competitions and gymnastic clubs was prepared. The questionnaire was sent to all the universities in Canada and replies were received from the following universities.

(a) Memorial University, Newfoundland

The first gymnastic club at Memorial University was formed in 1963 and the attendance usually varied from two or three to fifteen members.[37] However, it was not until 1968

[37]Prof. M.J. Foster, Memorial University, personal correspondence with the writer, March 10, 1970.

that the club was firmly established. In 1970, under the leadership of Robert Kerr and Stella Green, the regular membership was fifty, and this was a definite increase over the earlier years. It was expected that the participation would continue to increase after a course in Olympic Gymnastics was offered to the physical education major students.

The first competition that the university team entered was the first Newfoundland Provincial competition in which both the men's and women's teams captured the team championships. In 1969-70, three men, Edward Lannon, Silas Kung and Roen Van Berkom, of Memorial University, entered the Atlantic Intercollegiate Athletic Association (A.I.A.A.) Gymnastic Championship. The Memorial team placed third (of three teams), being four points behind Dalhousie University.

There was no intra-mural gymnastic programme, primarily because of the lack of back-ground of the majority of students, who have never had the opportunity to participate in gymnastics. Although gymnastics was a very recent activity in the province, Memorial University's programme and activity was certainly on par with the other Canadian universities.

(b) Mount Allison University, Sackville, New Brunswick

In 1946, for the first time, the gymnasts at Mount Allison were organized as a club and were coached by a competent person. Sandy Somerville, a freshman at the university and a former member of Lewis Waller's St. John Y.M.C.A. Senior Leaders' Corps, became the coach of the twenty-five member club. After only eight weeks of training, eight of

the club members competed in an Invitational Tournament against the St. John Y.M.C.A. Intermediate Leaders' Corps and the Moncton Y.M.C.A. Senior gymnasts. The tournament was on the five standard pieces of gymnastic apparatus, namely the high bar, flying rings, side horse, parallel bars and mats, with competitors performing two exercises, one compulsory and the other optional. In their first competition, the Mount Allison squad placed second, with a score of 1,624.6 points to the first place score of 1,645.6 points, obtained by the St. John Y.M.C.A.[38]

The following year, the club continued its activities still under the leadership of Sandy Somerville. Its first competition was in St. John against the St. John Y.M.C.A. team, on February 8th, 1947. The University team was still relatively inexperienced, as this was the first competition for five of the seven team members, and thus they were outscored 946 points to 866½ points. However, a return match was held on March 29th, 1947, and on this occasion the University outscored the Y.M.C.A. team by a score of 900 points to 869½ points. Sandy Somerville, the coach of the university team, was the high scorer at the competition, achieving a total of 240½ points. The members of the Mount Allison team were Sandy Somerville (240½), Les Kerr (229), Sam Stallard (213), Logan MacDonald(119) and Gordon Small (98½).[39] A few

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[38]Telegraph-Journal, Fredericton, New Brunswick, April 16th, 1946.

[39]The Argosy Weekly, Sackville, New Brunswick, April 12, 1947.

days after this meet, the University team challenged the Moncton Y.M.C.A. Leaders' Corps to a Tournament, which they narrowly won by a score of 417½ points to Moncton's 415-3/4 points.

During the first two years of organized activity the University Gymnastic club had achieved success, and performed well in all the competitions that it entered. The popularity of the sport had risen to the extent that, by November, 1947, the students were demanding that the University Athletic Committee elevate gymnastics to the rank of a major sport.[40] The reason for this demand was that in order to expand its activities, gymnastics required more financial backing. The club had grown to such an extent that it was divided into two sections, with all the previous year's competitors being in the 'A' section, and the thirty-eight newcomers in the 'B' section. The gymnastic teams were now being invited to give performances between the halves of the football and basketball games. The first competition of the 1948 season was against the St. John Y.M.C.A., in which the University team lost by a narrow margin of 740 to 724½ points. A re-match was held two weeks later at the Mount Allison gymnasium, and this time the University team was successful, winning by a score of 555 to 540½ points. In the first meet, Sandy Somerville was first in the all around and second in the other meet. The Mount Allison team members for this year were Les Kerr, Sam Stallard, Gordon Small, Sandy Somerville, Roy Newcombe, Larry Bowden and

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[40] Ibid., November 22, 1947.

Jack Wagstaff.[41]

For three years the Mount Allison and the St. John Y.M.C.A. teams competed on a regular home-and-home basis. These were the major gymnastic competitions in the Province. Graeme (Sandy) Somerville had been the driving force behind the Mount Allison team, due to his ability and enthusiasm. Unfortunately, in 1948, Sandy graduated and thereby the University lost its gymnastic coach. After 1948, the gymnastic club declined in popularity and participation mainly for the reason that it lacked an enthusiastic leader. In the year 1970 there was very little interest or participation in gymnastics, and there was no gymnastic team or club at the university.[42]

(c) University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, New Brunswick

The University of New Brunswick's Lady Beaverbrook gymnasium was completed in 1943. The first gymnastic display in the gymnasium was a competition between the University and the St. John Y.M.C.A. team, on April 7, 1946. The meet was won by the U.N.B. team by a score of 95 to 91 points. However, the competitions were only a part of the evening's programme, as the director Howie Ryan and coach Dal Lasky presented a sports tableaux, as well as an entertaining series of acrobatic numbers. Also, a wand exhibition was given by the U.N.B. team and a hand balancing number was put

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[41]The Telegraph Journal, Fredericton, New Brunswick, April 12, 1948.

[42]Men's Athletic Director, Mt. Allison University, personal letter to the writer, March 3, 1970.

on by Lewis Waller and George Sinclair.[43]

Gymnastics did not become a major activity at the University, and there is no record of it participating in any meets or competitions after 1946. The sport was, in general, very slow to develop in New Brunswick, mainly as a result of the lack of facilities and personnel. Any provincial meets that were held in Fredericton were usually conducted in the Lady Beaverbrook Gymnasium. There was some revival of activity at the university when Truman Hirshfeld, an enthusiastic gymnast, became a student in the 1960's. At the 1966 Maritime Gymnastic Championships, Truman Hirshfeld, representing the University, captured the Senior Men's all around title, and another of U.N.B.'s gymnasts, Jim Hancock, placed third. Jim Hancock also placed third in the Maritime Inter-collegiate Championship in 1967.

U.N.B. was represented at the first Canadian Inter-collegiate Championships in Edmonton by James Hancock and Daniel Macdonald, and they placed 10th and 13th respectively, in a field of thirty-one competitors. U.N.B. was represented in the 1968 Championships in both the Men's and Women's Divisions and, in fact, the women's team placed third in the team championship. The women's team continued to do well, as it defeated St. Francis Xavier University in 1969 in a Dual Meet. In charge of the University team was Don Eagle, who was also the Provincial Gymnastic Association Chairman.

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[43]Canadian Physical Education Association Bulletin, Vol. 13, No. 7, May 1946. "St. John Y.M.C.A. Spur Apparatus Competitions in New Brunswick."

(d) St. Francis Xavier University, Antigonish, Nova Scotia

St. Francis Xavier Univeristy became active in gymnastics after 1967, with the engagement on the University staff of Geza von Martiny. Mr. Martiny had been one of the top female gymnastic coaches in the United States. He was instrumental in the holding of the first National Canadian Women's Gymnastic Championship, and the second Men's Open Invitational Championship at St. Francis Xavier. The women's team, under Martiny's coaching, placed second in their first competition.

Geza von Martiny, with his ability and enthusiasm, stimulated and revived gymnastics at both the college and provincial level. In December, 1968, a Christmas Clinic and Championship at St. Francis Xavier University was held. One hundred and forty-five participants from New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia took part in this successful clinic-meet, which was directed by Geza von Martiny with assistance from specialists such as Don Cochrane, Dezso Kiefer and James Hoyle.

(e) Universitē Laval, Quebec City, Quebec

In 1964-65, the Inter-collegiate Team was formed at the Universitē Laval upon the requests of the students. André Bédard became the coach of the team, with Roger Dion, one of Canada's top gymnasts, as his assistant. After 1964-65 Laval participated in annual competitions with the Université de Montréal, which it dominated in 1965 and 1966. Laval also participated annually in the O.Q.A.A. competitions, achieving

its best placings in the 1965 and 1968 meets. The other competitions in which Laval regularly participated was the 'Coupe du Quebec,' which have been held since 1968-69.

Although there was an active, vigorous, inter-collegiate team in 1970, Laval still did not conduct any intra-mural gymnastic competitions, nor was there a gymnastic club.[44]

(f) Université de Montréal, Montreal, Quebec

The first competition for the University of Montreal team was in 1964, when there was a dual meet against the Université Laval. The team, coached by Jacques Chouinard, outscored Laval by a score of 144.20 points to 120.85 points, with A. Collette of U. de M. placing first in the individual all around. This meet was held alternately at Laval and Montreal for the next two years.

A team from the University placed fourth in the first O.Q.A.A. Gymnastic Championships, hosted by Queen's University in 1965. The Montreal University team participated regularly in the O.Q.A.A. Championships, which it dominated for the three consecutive years of 1967, 1968 and 1969. There were several outstanding gymnasts at the University during those years, namely Gilles Brière, Jacques Côté, Robert Legaré, Gerard L'Allier and Jacques Millette. After 1965, the team was coached by Gilbert Larose.

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[44]Paul Geoffrion, Business Manager, Commission Athletique, Université Laval, personal letter to the writer, March 9, 1970.

At the first National Inter-collegiate Championships, Gilles Brière, Jacques Côté and Gilbert Larose were members of the ten-man O.Q.A.A. team. Montreal sent a full team to the 1968 Nationals, comprised of Gerard L'Allier, Maurice Beaulieu, Robert Legaré, Jacques Millette, Richard Carbonneau and Ghyslain Poirier, and the team placed second in the team championships. Only one Université de Montréal gymnast, Gerard L'Allier, was a member of the 1970 O.Q.A.A. team to the National Championships.

The women's team was only formed during the 1969-70 season. Coached by Rose Marie L'Elke, the women entered their first competition in the first French Universities Women's Gymnastic Championships. This was held in Montreal on March 21st, 1970.[45]

(g) University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Ontario - Women

The women's Inter-collegiate team was formed in October, 1968. Instrumental in its formation was Mrs. Sue Cousineau, and the coaches of the team were Mrs. K. Szalay, in 1968-69, and Mrs. K. Szalay and Grozdanovic Branimir in 1969-70. Although none of the girls had any competitive experience, Ottawa sent seven gymnasts to the Invitational National Championships at McMaster in 1969. The girls on the Ottawa team were L. Hammel, L. Blinn, C. Hunt, L. Otis, -. Keaney, -. Gaulin and -. Desy.

In order to increase the opportunity for its gymnasts

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[45]Jacques Chouinard, personal letter to the writer, March 20, 1970.

to gain competitive experience, Ottawa hosted a Women's Inter-collegiate Invitational meet on November 22nd, 1970. Participating were teams from Toronto, McMaster, York and one girl from Queen's, and the meet was won by York University. C. Hunt was the best performer for Ottawa, placing second in the all around. Out of the seven universities competing at the 1970 Women's Inter-collegiate Two Conference Association (W.I.T.C.A.) Championships, Ottawa placed fifth in the all around. Competing for Ottawa were C. Hunt, L. Piche, Lamothe, Keaney, M. Desfossés, L. Blinn and -. Conway. Claudia Hunt and Louise Piche also participated in the third National Invitational at the University of Alberta.

There was no gymnastics club, nor intra-mural gymnastics, as Ottawa lacked adequate facilities. With the completion of the new physical education building in 1971, there were plans for gymnastics to be included at the recreational and intra-mural level.[46]

(h) Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario - Women

A women's gymnastic club has been in existence at Queen's since approximately 1965, and the membership of the club was usually about ten to fifteen girls. There have never been any intra-mural competitions for women at Queen's, although an inter-collegiate team was formed by the Athletic Directorate in 1967-68. Penny Kennedy and Elaine Farrell were Queen's representatives at the 1968 University of Waterloo

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[46]Kristina Szalay, University of Ottawa, personal letter to the writer, March 18, 1970.

Invitational Tournament. A six-member team placed third in the 1969 W.I.T.C.A. Championships at York University. Liz Swinton was the outstanding performer for Queen's, placing first in the unevens, third in the balance beam, fifth in floor exercise and sixth in vaulting. The other members of the team were Carol Taylor, Mall Peepre, Ginny Slemon, Penny Kennedy and Kathie Hunter. Queen's did not compete in the 1970 W.I.T.C.A. competitions.[47]

(i) Royal Military College, Kingston, Ontario

In 1950, C.S.M. Grindlay, an Army Physical Training instructor, joined the staff at the Royal Military College (R.M.C.), and he was instrumental in forming the college's first post-war gymnastics team. During its first year, the team put on a club swinging, tumbling, high-box and parallel bars display for the Royal Roads Tournament.[48]

Gymnastics steadily increased as a very popular activity at the College. In 1960, some new equipment, which included a set of travelling rings, four pommel horses and four sets of low parallel bars, were purchased by the College. That season was a very successful and active one for the team. In January, 1960, R.M.C. hosted Trinity College School in the first gymnastic competition to be held at the College. R.M.C. won the meet with a score of 96.3 to 88.5 points. The 1960 team was comprised of Dziver, Newson, Jackson, Kristjansen,

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[47]Marion Ross, Director of Athletics for Women, Queen's University, personal letter to the writer, March 9, 1970.

[48]Royal Military College Review, 1951, "Physical Training and Gymnastics," p. 57.

Pellow, M. McNamara, MacDougall, Turcotte, Elwood, Lawson, E. Gaudet, Goski and S. Houston, and was coached by Staff Sergeant George B. Lilly.[49]

In 1961, R.M.C. began to take part in invitational competitions with other Ontario universities. During the year, the team first travelled to Toronto for a competition, and then hosted an invitational meet at the College, for the University of Toronto, Ottawa University, R.C.S. of I. and K.C.U.I.[50] The University of Toronto captured the team championship as well as the all around title and R.M.C. was third in the team results. The following year, Glebe Collegiate, Ottawa Gymnastic Club and Collège Militaire Royal de Jean Paul were hosted at R.M.C. The R.M.C. team did not perform up to par, and placed fourth. More experience was gained when the team competed against the University of Toronto and McGill University, at Toronto.

The 1963-64 season was one of the best years for the gymnastics team, as it won the O.S.L.A.A. Championships. The individual all around was won by Doug Hyndman, with a score of 49.75 points. The members of this 1963-64 team were J.Y. Pepin, D.J. Hyndman, J.J. Godin, R. Moon, A. Buchanan, R. Lund, A. Tucker, A. Gilmour, and coach Sgt. Vondette.

Gymnastics had always been a popular, and important activity at the Royal Military College. This fact was

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[49]Royal Military College Review, 1960, "Gymnastic Team," p. 113.

[50]Royal Military College Review, 1961, "Gymnastic Team," p. 120.

evidenced by a wall plaque at the College Gymnasium, indicating the "Gentlemen Cadets Most Distinguished in Gymnastics." The first entry was made in 1903 and cadets in 1970 were still being chosen for this honour.[51] The Inter-company, or inter-flight, or Cadet Wing Gymnastics meets, have been held since the 1920's. In the 1970 competitions the events contested were free calisthenics, trampoline, rings, pommel horse, horizontal bar, vaulting and parallel bars. Aside from the competitions, the gymnasts often gave displays for various community organizations, in high schools and colleges.

In 1965, Royal Military College was invited to compete in the first O.Q.A.A. gymnastic competitions. The following year, the University of Toronto, the University of Montreal, Queen's University and the Royal Military College competed in the Ontario-Quebec University Championships. This meet was won by the University of Toronto, with R.M.C. placing fourth. In the same year, in a dual meet with MacDonald College from Montreal, R.M.C. placed first.

Gradually, over the years, the team from the College became stronger in competitions. In the 1967 O.Q.A.A. Championships, R.M.C. placed fourth in team competitions in which nine teams were competing. Three gymnasts, Barry Gould, Ted Delanghe and Don McKinnon, from the Royal Military College, qualified for the team to represent the O.Q.A.A. in the 1970 National Championships.

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[51] O.C.D.T. Ted Delanghe, personal letter to the writer, March 3, 1970.

(j) University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario, - Women

The female students of the University of Toronto received several new modern gymnasia in 1959, as part of the Women's Athletic Building. A recreational gymnastics club was started in the mid-1960's and soon the Inter-collegiate team developed as part of the club. When the team began to operate separately from the club during the 1969-70 season, the club almost folded. However, this recreational club remained in existence although its membership was transient.[52]

In 1967-68, the Women's Team entered Olympic gymnastic competitions for the first time. In that year it competed against the University of Western Ontario, McMaster University, McGill University and the University of Waterloo, Queen's University and York University in the Women's Inter-collegiate Two Conference Association (W.I.T.C.A.) Championships. Toronto gymnasts dominated this meet, which was held at the University of Waterloo. The following year, the same meet was held at York University. That year Toronto placed second to York University in the Team Competition. Similar placings were achieved in the 1970 championships.

The 1969-70 season was the most active for the Toronto team, as it entered an Invitational Meet at Ottawa University, a dual meet with York University, the W.I.T.C.A. Championships, an Invitational meet with four American Colleges and the Canadian Inter-collegiate Invitational Championships.

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[52]Carol Anne Letheren, coach of the University of Toronto's Women's Gymnastic Team, personal letter to the writer, March 18, 1970.

Carol Anne Letheren was the initiator of the gymnastic club, and has been the coach of the team since its formation in 1967. The growth of competitive gymnastics for women at Toronto can certainly be credited to Mrs. Letheren's enthusiastic and excellent leadership.

(k) York University, Toronto, Ontario, - Women

The York Women's Inter-collegiate Team was formed in 1967-68, with Mrs. Marilyn Savage as their coach. The following year she was aided by Boris Bajin in the coaching, and in 1969-70 Boris Bajin was the official coach of the team. The team entered into competitions immediately, with the first meet being the W.I.T.C.A. Invitational Meet at McMaster. Joan Henderson, Rosemarie Armstrong and Shadia Basilious were the competitors for York.

The excellent coaching that the York gymnasts were receiving was evidenced by 1969. York participated in a Tri-meet with McMaster and Toronto, and it captured both the team and individual all around titles. At the 1969 W.I.T.C.A. Championships, York placed first with a score of 122.00, and Barb Thompson was the top senior competitor. Members of York's team were Joan Henderson, Tory McLeod, Shirley Rutherford, Tamy Ruhmann, Elsbeth Austin, and Barb Thompson. At the National Championships York's team placed second, as did Barb Thompson in the individual all around.

In the fall of 1969, York participated in Invitational Meets at the Universities of Toronto and Ottawa, and at both it placed first. When the W.I.T.C.A. 1970 Championships were

held at Toronto in January, York placed first with a score of 152.85 points. Barb Thompson and Mrs. Liz Swinton placed first and second, respectively, in the senior all around, while Terry McLeod placed second in the junior division. York only sent one competitor to the 1970 National Invitational Championships, Mrs. Liz Swinton, and she placed third in the all around.[53]

As was the situation with the men, in 1970, there was no intra-mural competition, nor a gymnastic club at York University. York was certainly leading Eastern Canada in women's inter-collegiate gymnastics by 1970. The success of York was a result of excellent coaches, perhaps the best in Canada, as well as excellent facilities and equipment. Dr. Bryce Taylor, Director of Physical Education, appeared to have the aspiration in the late sixties to have York University the "National Gymnastics School."

(1) York University, Toronto, Ontario, - Men

The men's gymnastic team at York University was formed in October, 1968, under the direction of Mr. Tomislav Zivic. The first major competition that the team entered was a Tri-Meet at York University, on January 11, 1969, between McMaster University, the University of Toronto and York University. York narrowly beat Toronto by a score of 128.40 to 127.40 points. However, the following week, Toronto outscored York by achieving 134.70 to 127.50 points, in an Invitational Meet

[53]Miss Mary Lyons, Co-ordinator Women's Athletics, York University, personal letter to the writer, March 17, 1970.

at the Royal Military College. Thus, York placed second in this meet, which involved five teams. At the 1969 National Inter-collegiate Championships York placed fourth in a competition involving twelve teams from across Canada. The members of the team were T. Kinsman, L. Bialogreski, -. Arthurs and -. Welyemenko.

In January, 1970, York again hosted the Tri-Meet, and again it placed first, beating the University of Toronto and McMaster University. York also hosted an Invitational Meet in which the Universities of McMaster, Western Ontario, Queen's, Ottawa, Carleton, York and Royal Military College participated. York placed second to Ottawa, with a score of 125.70 points. The same teams, except for the University of Western Ontario, competed in an Invitational Meet at the Royal Military College, and again York placed second. York also competed in a Tri-Meet at R.M.C. which involved York, Oneonta State College from the United States, and the Royal Military College. Achieving a score of 126.30 points, York placed first. In the 1970 National Championships, York had two gymnasts, Thomas Kinsman and Larry Bialogrecki, as members of the O.Q.A.A. Conference Team. Thomas Kinsman gave an excellent all around performance, and thereby placed third in the individual all around.

In just two years, York University became one of the leading gymnastic teams at the university level. This was mainly a result of the excellent coaching given by Tom Zivic, a former National Yugoslavian coach. Besides the University

competitions, York's gymnasts participated in all the gymnastic competitions organized by the Ontario and Canadian Gymnastic Federation. Although there was a very high calibre inter-collegiate programme, there was no intra-mural competition at the University, nor had a gymnastics club been formed by 1970.

(m) University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ontario

Technically, the University of Waterloo did not have an inter-collegiate gymnastics team as of 1970. However, in the late sixties, interested students had entered competitions in which they have been subsidized by the University. During the 1969-70 season, the gymnasts received coaching instruction for the first time.

Three males entered the O.Q.A.A. meet in 1968, when it was held at Queen's. That same year Sandra Lake and Ellen Umansky competed in the Women's Inter-collegiate Invitational meet, which was hosted by the University of Waterloo. Danny James and Earl Gardiner entered an Invitational meet at the University of Western Ontario in January, 1970. Unfortunately, Earl Gardiner injured himself in the warm-up, and thus was unable to compete. However, Danny James won the vaulting, placed third in floor exercise, fourth on the parallel bars and seventh on the side horse.

There has not been any intra-mural gymnastic competitions at Waterloo. In the fall of 1969, a gymnastics club was formed, with approximately ten active, regular members. After Christmas the regular membership had increased to

fifteen.[54]

(n) University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario, - Women

Although there were not any intra-mural competitions in gymnastics, a Gymnastics Club had been in existence since approximately 1962. The club was run by the students themselves, and there was usually thirty to fifty active members in various years.

At the students' request, the inter-collegiate team was formed in 1967-68. There was no appointed coach until 1969-70, when Mr. R. Vigars became the teams' official coach. The team participated in an Invitational Tournament at the University of Waterloo during the first year of its existence. The members of this team were Geri Tannis, Geri Martinsen, Elsbeth Austin, Liz Lindsay and Jackie Hill, with Geri Tannis being the best performer. In 1969, Western placed third in an Invitational tournament at McMaster University and was fifth in the W.T.C.A. Gymnastic Meet at York University. The members of the team that year were Geri Tannis, Geri Martinsen, Virve Ruhno, Mary Turner and Sue Henry.

At the 1970 W.I.T.C.A. Championships seven universities competed, and Western placed third in the team results. The best performance of a University of Western Ontario gymnast was by Geri Martinsen, who placed third in the junior all around division. For the first time, Western had entered a competition with a complete six-member team. Members of the

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[54]Gerald Baycroft, Unversity of Waterloo, personal letter to the writer, March 9, 1970.

1969-70 team were Mary Lou Armour, Wendy Henry, Geri Martinsen, Geri Tannis, Mary Turner and Donna Wright.[55]

(o) Laurentian University, Sudbury, Ontario

By 1970, gymnastics was still not well developed in Northern Ontario, and at Laurentian University it was, in 1970 in its beginning stages of development. Don Cochrane, a leading figure in gymnastics during the 1950's in Montreal, was appointed to the staff of Laurentian University. With his experience and leadership, gymnastics was expected to play a more major role in the Athletic programme in the future.[56]

(p) University of Winnipeg, Winnipeg, Manitoba

The University of Winnipeg did not, up to 1970, have an Inter-collegiate team for men or women, nor were there any intra-mural competitions. However, a co-educational club had been in existence since 1967. Gymnastics played a minor role in the programme of the Athletic Department as the student population was small. There was also limited equipment available and no physical education major programme.[57]

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[55]Prof. Elfrida Berzins, Director of Women's Athletics, University of Western Ontario, personal letter to the writer, March 2, 1970.

[56]Maurice Rigimbald, Director of Men's Athletics, Laurentian University, personal letter to the writer, March, 1970.

[57]Mrs. Eldred Mancer, Director of Women's Athletics, University of Winnipeg, personal letter to the writer, March 2, 1970.

(q) University of Saskatchewan, Regina, Saskatchewan

Competitive gymnastics was not part of the Athletic programme at the Regina Campus of the University of Saskatchewan up to 1970.[58]

(r) University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan

The Saskatoon campus was fortunate in having Chuck Sebestyen as the gymnastics coach in the mid-1960's. The women's team captured the first W.C.I.A.A. Championships in 1963, and the two top all around titles were won by Maureen McDonald and Lois Donaldson. Other members of the Saskatchewan team were Beryle Buckley and Lynne Putnam. In 1965, Maureen and the Saskatchewan team again captured the W.C.I.A.A. team and individual championships. In the 1968 competitions, the team placed second to U.B.C., and Barb Becker, a Saskatchewan gymnast, placed second in the all around. Saskatchewan competed in the 1969 National Women's Championship, and placed fourth in the results.

The men's Inter-collegiate team participated in the 1969 W.C.I.A.A. Championships, and placed second to the University of Alberta, with a score of 109.40 points. Tim Sedgewick and M. Boyd were second and fourth in the all around. These men, plus a third member, Smith, participated in the third Canadian Inter-collegiate Championships. Tim Sedgewick and Gary Balcombe were two of the W.C.I.A.A. Conference

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[58] E.A. Nicoles, Athletic Director, University of Saskatchewan, Regina Campus, personal letter to the writer, March 9, 1970.

competitors in the 1970 National Championships. Both gymnasts performed excellently, placing sixth and fifth, respectively. Tim Sedgewick gave an excellent performance on floor exercise, and thereby tied with Steve Mitruk for first place in that event. He also placed second on the parallel bars, as did Gary Balcombe in the long horse vault.

(s) University of Calgary, Calgary, Alberta

At the University of Calgary there were not any intra-mural gymnastic competitions, nor was there any gymnastic club up to 1970. However, there were inter-collegiate teams for both men and women. The women's team first entered competitions in 1967, in the W.C.I.A.A. Championships. Calgary's team members were Marta Susztek, Jean Slimmon, Judy McGowan, Shirley Gibson and Peta Collengs. In the 1970 Championships the Calgary team placed third in the team competition and the members of the team were Sue Sutherland, Mimi Johnson and Lynwen Hart. Lynwen Hart was Calgary's top performer, and she also qualified to participate in the 1970 National Championships. There she placed seventh in the all around competitions, involving twenty-eight competitors.

The men's inter-collegiate team was formed in 1968 by Colin Lumby, who was the team coach that year. For the 1969-70 season Kirby Weeden was the coach.[59] The team participated in local and other provincial meets as well as the

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[59]Dennis M. Kadatz, Director of Athletics, University of Calgary, personal letter to the writer, March 2, 1970.

W.C.I.A.A. Championships. Calgary placed fourth in the W.C.I.A.A. in 1968-69 and third in 1969-70.

(t) University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta

In 1945 "a new feature was added to the Wrestling Club,"[60] namely a Tumbling Club. By 1947 the membership of the club had grown to twenty, and the activities had expanded to include the high bar, parallel bars, box horse vaulting and hand balancing, as well as tumbling. During the year, the club, under the leadership of Assistant Professor R.L. Hughes of the Physical Education Department, put on displays at various functions.[61] The club further expanded in 1951 to allow female students to become members. The major activities of the club consisted of displays given at various functions such as 'Athletic Night's,' 'Women's Week-end' and 'Varsity Varieties.' The club did not participate in competitions until 1963.

The first year for women's gymnastics as a W.C.I.A.A. sport was 1963, and teams from the University of Saskatchewan, University of British Columbia and University of Alberta participated in the first competition held at Saskatoon. The three member Alberta team comprising Cheryl Hill, Joan Smith and Karma Hirsche, and coached by Mrs. Enger, placed third in their first competitions. The best placing by a University

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[60] "Evergreen and Gold, 1945," University of Alberta Yearbook, published by the University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta.

[61] "Evergreen and Gold, 1947," University of Alberta Yearbook, published by the University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta.

of Alberta Women's Team was in 1968 at the First Canadian National Championships. At that competition, Alberta captured the team championship, and Lynwen Peel, a U. of A. gymnast, placed first in the all around with a score of 30.60 points. In 1969, the Alberta team placed second to U.B.C., and in 1970 placed fourth in the national intercollegiate competitions. In that same year, the team placed third in the W.C.I.A.A. Championships with Shirley Diwert, Maureen Edwards and Jennel Bodie placing sixth, seventh and eighth in the all around competitions.

Gymnastics was greatly stimulated when Assistant Professor Geoff Elliott joined the Physical Education staff in 1963. Under his skilfull coaching, the Alberta team became one of the leading gymnastic teams among the Canadian Universities. The University of Alberta led the way in gymnastics in the West, and it was only in the late sixties that other universities in the West, with the exception of the University of British Columbia, became involved in gymnastics.[62]

The first recorded meet in which the University of Alberta Men's Team participated was a dual meet against the University of British Columbia in February, 1964. The Alberta team of Bijeau, Horlick, Luft, Johnstone, Maley and Tannahill outscored the U.B.C. team by a score of 52 to 42 points, and captured the first, second, fourth and fifth places in the all around.

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[62]Assist. Prof. Geoff Elliott, Faculty of Physical Education, University of Alberta, personal interview with the writer, Edmonton, Alberta, April 15, 1970.

the all around competitions

The gym team quickly expanded its activities and increased the number of competitions it participated in. During the 1965-66 season, the team competed in the Alberta Closed and Open Provincial meets, in the dual meet with the University of British Columbia, in the W.C.I.A.A. Championships, in the Pacific Northwest Championships, in the University of Victoria Invitational Meet and in the Saskatchewan Open Meet. All these were annual competitions, and Alberta participated in them regularly. The Alberta Provincial Senior Men's Team Championship was dominated by the University team from 1965 to 1970, and in this Championship the University competed as a club. During the 1965-66 season Carlsen, Hardy, Danielson, Robinson, Balcombe and Kerestes were the top performers, capturing the top three places in most of the above-mentioned meets.

In 1967, the University of Alberta hosted the first National Invitational Championship during the Second Century Week, which was part of the University's centennial project. The team championship went to the W.C.I.A.A. team, which was composed of U.B.C. and U. of A. students. On the University of Alberta team were Paul D. Cooper, Richard Danielson, John Hanson, and Francis A. Tally. Rick Danielson was the outstanding individual performer of the meet, and he represented Canada at the 1967 World Student Games. He was the first gymnast from Canada ever to attend these Games. In the 1968 National Championships, the Alberta team placed second, with Rick Danielson and Francis Tally placing third and fourth,

respectively. Alberta regained its supremacy at the National Inter-collegiate Championships in 1969, by capturing both the team and individual championships. The members of the University of Alberta 1969 team were P. Cooper, D. Meikle, D. O'Brien, F. Tally, -. Schafer and Rick Danielson, who captured first place in the all around competition.

In the 1968 W.C.I.A.A. Championships, Alberta placed second to U.B.C. However, in the following year Alberta easily won the W.C.I.A.A. with a score of 118.85 points. Aside from competing with Canadian universities, Alberta has competed regularly since 1965 against various American Colleges such as Washington State College, the University of Washington, Everett College, the University of Oregon and Stanford University. In 1969, a tri-team meet was held in Seattle between the University of Washington, Stanford University and the University of Alberta. The American Colleges won the meet, however the scores achieved by all three teams were very close. The experience gained in these competitions against American gymnasts has been invaluable to Alberta. The 1970 W.C.I.A.A. Championships were again dominated by the University of Alberta gymnasts.[63]

(u) University of British Columbia, Vancouver, British Columbia

The first inter-faculty competition at the University of British Columbia (U.B.C.) was held in 1946. It was so successful that it was decided to hold the competitions as annual

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[63]Francis Tally, personal interview with the writer, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, April 17, 1970.

events.[64] In the 1949 competition there were nineteen competitors representing the Faculties of Arts, Applied Science and Physical Education. The individual all around winner was Andy Bodner, while the fourth-year Physical Education team captured the team title and Applied Science came second.[65] Instrumental in the development of gymnastics at British Columbia has been Dr. D.H. Whittle, who initiated the gymnastics activity in 1946, and who has remained until 1970, active with gymnastics at the University.

In 1950, the University Gym Club expanded its activities by participating in a dual meet against Washington State College, in Vancouver, at the University Gymnasium. This dual meet became an annual competition, alternating between the cities of Vancouver and Pullman, Washington. In 1953, the University of Idaho entered, to make it a tri-meet. U.B.C. was forced to compete against American Colleges, as the only Canadian universities having gymnastic teams were east of Manitoba. The fact that U.B.C. was on the West Coast made it virtually impossible, because of the distance involved, to compete on a regular basis with other Canadian universities. It was not until 1964 that the Universities of British Columbia and Alberta started to compete on a regular home-and-home basis. In the first meet the Alberta team, coached by

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[64] John Warren Hodgins, "Competitive Gymnastics in Canada," unpublished graduation paper, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, 1952, p. 5.

[65] Annual 1949 Meeting Minutes of the British Columbia Branch of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada, "Gymnastic Report," by D.H. Whittle.

Assistant Professor Geoff Elliott, defeated the U.B.C. team. In 1966, U.B.C. participated in the University of Victoria Invitational Tournament, in which there were also teams from the Seattle and Victoria Y.M.C.A.'s, and from the University of Victoria. Sandra Hartley was the outstanding performer for U.B.C. She captured the all around title again in the 1967 competition.

British Columbia's Women's Gymnastic Club became active in the early 1960's. Marie Ramsay, Joan Weld, Maureen Kendel and Trish Kempston represented U.B.C. at the W.C.I.A.A. Gymnastic Championships, which were held as part of the Pan-American Trials in Saskatoon in February, 1963. The women's W.C.I.A.A. Championships were held annually, with Saskatchewan dominating the meet until 1967, when the University of British Columbia began winning the team and individual titles. The University team was fortunate to have as one of its members Sandra Hartley, one of Canada's leading female gymnasts. She captured the all around title in the 1969 and 1970 Canadian Inter-collegiate Championships.

The men's team participated in the W.C.I.A.A. Men's Championships and also in the Canadian Inter-collegiate Championships. U.B.C. was represented at the 1967 competitions by Dennis Fridulin, Bill Mackie (who placed second in the all around), John Salmela, and Ray Stevenson. The W.C.I.A.A. team was coached by Dr. Doug Whittle. At the 1968 Championships, U.B.C. captured both the team and individual all around titles. This was U.B.C.'s best showing at the National Championships.

In 1970, U.B.C. was only represented by Dr. D.H. Whittle as the coach of the W.C.I.A.A. team.

CHAPTER XIII

CANADIAN PARTICIPATION IN THE OLYMPIC GAMES

Canada did not send any gymnasts to compete in the gymnastic competitions at the 1896 and 1900 Olympic Games. In the 1904 Olympic Games at St. Louis, U.S.A., Lou Sievert, of the Toronto Y.M.C.A., became the first Canadian gymnast to enter Olympic competition. He performed creditably, placing 12th over-all.

In 1908, the Canadian Olympic Gymnastic Team trials were held at Montreal, and Alan Keith and Orville Elliott, two University of Toronto gymnasts, took the top places. Thus, these two gymnasts represented Canada at the Olympic Games in London in 1908. In the gymnastic competitions there were a total of 136 entries from the following countries: Sweden, Denmark, Greece, Bohemia, France, Italy, Finland, England, Belgium, Germany, Holland, Hungary and Canada. Most of these countries had long traditions in the sport of gymnastics and their gymnasts had often competed in international competitions. However, the Canadian entries were confident, as evidenced by an article in the Globe, Toronto: "Keith and Elliott of Toronto saw the German gymnasts practise and say they have a chance."[1] The final results of the competitions showed Alan Keith 59th, with 170 points, and Orville Elliott 80th,

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[1] Globe, Toronto, Ontario, July 14, 1908.

with 132 1/2 points.

In the individual competition Brazila of Italy was first with 317 points and in the team competition Sweden emerged triumphant. The Canadian entrants, then, performed well, as they placed among the top half of the competitors. This was creditable considering the fact that the apparatus was unfamiliar, and that the gymnasts lacked definite information regarding the rules and regulations of the competitions. As a result of their participation in the competitions, Keith and Elliott received valuable first-hand training and experience from the experienced European competitors.

Half a century was to pass before Canadian gymnasts were to compete again in the Olympic Games. Even by 1970 Canada had still not competed in Olympic Gymnastic competitions with a complete team, which consists of six male and six female gymnasts.

In 1948 the Canadian Olympic Association was not of the belief that there were eight, the number required for a team, gymnasts in Canada capable of competing favourably in the Olympics, especially in performing the compulsory exercises and the routines. However, the C.O.A. consented to finance a gymnastic observer, E.M. Orlick, to the XIVth Olympic Games in London. Mr. Orlick was sent in the hope that the knowledge and information gained by him from direct contact with international competitors would increase the possibility of Canada entering the competition in the following Olympics. Thus, E.M. Orlick went to the Olympic

Games, attended all the gymnastic meetings, and met coaches and officials from some twenty different countries. It is interesting that his report to the Canadian Olympic Association, Orlick stated that:[2]

> . . . it is my considered opinion that had Canada sent a team of eight men to the Olympic Games, this team would have defeated Mexico, Cuba, Argentina and Egypt, and would have compared favourably with the team from Great Britian . . . no chance against Switzerland, Finland and Czechoslavakia . . . the greatest difficulty would not have been with respect to difficulty as ordinarily assumed, but rather in the realms of execution and form."

At the end of his report Orlick made several recommendations which, he felt, would assist in raising the level of performance in Canada. The main ones were that more competitions should be held locally, nationally and internationally, and that the rules and regulations of Canadian competitions should be re-written to conform with those of the F.I.G. rules.

On January 31st, 1952, the Canadian Olympic Association announced that ". . . Canada would send a team not exceeding three male gymnasts to the Olympics . . . on condition that the standards at the National Championships were high enough."[3] The Alberta Branch undertook to hold the Canadian Championships but cancelled the meet in the late Spring when the C.O.A. announced that Canada would not send a team after all.

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[2]Canada at the Olympic Games, 1948: XIVth Olympiad, London, England, Official Reports published by the Canadian Olympic Association, Ottawa, p. 111.

[3]59th Annual Meeting of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada, Hamilton, Ontario, 1952. p. 68

There is no recorded reason for this reversal of the original decision. In the 1948 Olympics there had, at least been an observer, but in 1952, there was no Canadian entry, nor was there even an observer at the competition. With regard to Olympic participation in gymnastics Canada had not, then, advanced at all over the intervening four years. Finally, in the 1956 Melbourne Olympics Canada was represented, for the first time in Olympic competition, by gymnasts in both the men's and women's sections. The Olympic gymnastic team consisted of Ernestine Russell and Edward Gagnier, as well as the manager-coach, Bernard Newman, and all were from the Windsor Gymnastics Club. Although they had hoped to do better, both gymnasts made good showings considering the fact that it was their first international competition, other than in American competition, and Canada's first Olympic participation since 1908.

One of the difficulties experienced by Ernestine Russell prior to the Olympics, was the lack of accurate information regarding the compulsory exercises. Thus, she learned these exercises according to official motion pictures sent to her. But, upon her arrival in Melbourne, she was told that the motion pictures were incorrect and thus, she had to relearn exercises which she had already spent over a year practising. In spite of this, she placed 45th in a field of 76, in the individual all around event.

In the men's section there were 74 competitors and Edward Gagnier, of Canada, placed 49th in the individual all

around event. Canada could be proud of the showings of these two gymnasts. Bernard Newman, manager-coach, noted that he was ". . . told by both the Russian and Polish officials and athletes that they were amazed at the extremely high calibre of our gymnasts, and had they been given an opportunity of European competition . . . would have placed within the first ten in this meet in all events."[4] The same recommendations for the development of Canadian gymnastics that E.M. Orlick had proposed in 1948, were repeated by B. Newman in 1956.

As a result of the excellent showing by the gymnasts in the 1959 Pan-American Games, the C.O.A. decided to increase the gymnastic representation to three gymnasts for the 1960 Olympic Games. Three gymnasts, Ernestine Russell-Carter, Louise Parker and Richard Montpetit, as well as Captain John Gillanders, the manager-coach, made up the 1960 team.[5] When the four-member gymnastic team was sent to the Olympic Games at Rome it was obvious that the experiences of 1956 had not been fully appreciated, nor had the recommendations been followed up during the previous four years. Although the general calibre of gymnastics had improved in Canada over the years, Canadian gymnasts could not be expected to compete on the same level as that required in world competition unless the recommendations of 1948 and 1956 were carried out. Also,

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[4]Canada at the Olympic Games, 1956: XVIth Olympiad, Melbourne, Australia, "Gymnastic Team Report" by B. Newman, Official Olympic Games Report published by C.O.A., p. 102.

[5]Canada at the Olympic Games, 1960: XVIIth Olympiad, Rome, Italy, "Gymnastics" by Capt. J. Gillanders, p. 90.

GYMNASTIC TEAM
Left to right: Bernard Newman, Manager-coach, Ernestine Russell, Edward Gagnier.

FIGURE 23: 1956 CANADIAN OLYMPIC GYMNASTIC TEAM

GYMNASTS: Capt. John Gillanders, manager, Louise Parker, Ernestine Russell Carter, Richard

FIGURE 24: 1960 CANADIAN OLYMPIC GYMNASTIC TEAM

GYMNASTICS TEAM: Left, Gil Larose, Willy Weiller, Gail Daley, Dick Kihn, Chuck Sebestyen (Coach)

FIGURE 25: 1964 CANADIAN OLYMPIC GYMNASTIC TEAM

in order to compete favourably a complete team consisting of six men and six women, as well as a male and a female coach, had to be sent. Having a male coach appeared to be a definite disadvantage to Ernestine Russell-Carter and Louise Parker. Not only is a male coach discouraged generally for female competitors on philosophical grounds, but, more important, perhaps, is the fact that they are sometimes denied entry to female competitions.[6] In spite of all the hardships the total scores achieved by the three gymnasts in the individual all around events were higher than those achieved in the 1956 Olympics. It was recorded that:

> Canada unquestionably has the strongest gymnastic team amongst all the Commonwealth countries. Although Great Britain was the only one with a full team, Montpetit beat every individual with the exception of Stuart in the All Around.[7]

Again, the gymnastic team made an excellent showing at the Pan-American Games in 1963 in Sao Paulo, Brazil, but again the original decision of the C.O.A. had been not to include any gymnastic competitors on the 1964 Canadian Olympic contingent.[8] However, this decision was later reversed and the C.O.A. voted to send the top three gymnasts (male and/or female), based on the Vancouver gymnastic trials, to the 1964 Olympic Games. At the trials Gail Daley retained her Senior Canadian Women's title and, in the process, defeated gymnasts who were members of the U.S. Women's Olympic team.

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[6] Ibid.

[7] Ibid.

[8] Annual 1963 Meeting Minutes of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada, "Gymnastics Committee Report," by Chuck Sebestyen, p. 38.

However, when the Canadian Olympic Team selections were made it was decided to send a team composed of three men, Richard Kihn, Gilbert Larose and Wilhelm Weiler. This was decided in spite of the fact that Gail Daley's average mark was higher than those of Gilbert Larose or Wilhelm Weiler. One of the main reasons why Weiler was picked over Gail Daley was ". . . that his name would be worth half a point an exercise, and by selecting him it would carry weight because he is well known in Europe.[9] Many felt that this decision to overlook the top Canadian female gymnast, and to send a three-man team, was a major setback to gymnastics in Canada. A coast-to-coast squabble resulted, with the citizens of Saskatoon playing a major role. The city of Sakatoon donated money to the Canadian Olympic Team General Fund which would more than cover the expense involved for Gail Daley. Finally, on September 12th it was recommended that the gymnastics team be increased to four competitors (Gail Daley, Saskatoon, Richard Kihn, Toronto, Gilbert Larose, Montreal and Wilhelm Weiler, Camp Chilliwack, B.C.) and one official (Chuck Sebestyen, Saskatoon, as manager-coach).[10]

After all the problems prior to the departure for the 1964 Olympic Games in Tokyo, the gymnastic team put in excellent performances at the actual competitions. Wilhelm Weiler received 9.70 points for his vault and narrowly missed being

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[9]Selection Committee Report, July 11, 1964, submitted by C. Sebestyen, Gymnastic Committee, A.A.U. of C., p. 3.

[10]Canada at the Olympic Games, 1964, XVIIIth Olympiad, Tokyo, Japan, "Gymnastics," Official Olympic Reports published by the C.O.A., p. 111

a finalist. This score was the highest score ever achieved by a Canadian male in an individual event. Richard Kihn also scored a "first" in Canadian male gymnastics by achieving a total of 107.95 points in the all around event.[11]

However, the outstanding Canadian gymnast at these Games was Gail Daley. In the all around competition she placed 55th with a total of 72.46 points, higher than either Ernestine Russell-Carter or Louise Parker had scored. For her floor exercise performance she received a total score of 17.96, and for this she was indebted to Mr. Bill Moeller, the United States Team piano accompanist, who played for her during the training sessions and in the competitions.[12] She also became the first Canadian to be awarded an F.I.G. pin, which is given to a gymnast who maintains or exceeds a 9-point average, out of a possible 10, throughout both the compulsory and optional exercises. By virtue of receiving this pin, she was a recognized international calibre gymnast. Gail Daley has been the only Canadian gymnast to ever receive this pin.

After the Olympic Games, Chuck Sebestyen, the manager-coach, submitted his report on the Gymnastic Team, and made the following recommendations:[13]

1. Must enter complete teams into the gymnastic competitions;
2. Must have a separate men's and women's coach;
3. Must have F.I.G. recognized judges in Canada;
4. Must participate in all international competitions and always with a complete team;

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[11] Ibid.

[12] Ibid.

[13] Ibid.

5. Must have more participation at all levels;
6. The National Team should work out together for a concentrated period of time prior to any form of competition;
7. Gymnastic should have a fully professional organizer.

During the following four years some of the suggestions and recommendations were at least partially carried out. More competitions, local, national and international were held. Several judges were qualified and recognized as F.I.G. judges, and four of them judged, two at their own expense, at the 1968 Olympic Games. These were Mrs. Fay Weiler, Mrs. Maria Medveczky, Albert Dippong and Jacques Chouinard. In the past, only one Olympic Team Trial was held, however, in 1968 there were three Olympic trials. Also, for the first time, a two-week training camp was held for those gymnasts selected for the teams. The largest Canadian Olympic Gymnastics Team was sent to the 1968 Olympics in Mexico City. This team consisted of five female (Suzanne Cloutier of Quebec, Jennifer Diachun of Ontario, Sandra Hartley of British Columbia, Teresa McDonnell of Ontario, Marilyn Minaker of Ontario), and five male gymnasts (Barry Brooker of Ontario, Roger Dion of Quebec, Sidney Jensen of Quebec, Gilbert Larose of Quebec, Stephen Mitruk of Ontario) as well as coaches for both the men (Wilhelm Weiler) and women (Mrs. Marilyn Savage).[14] This was a very significant advance but it was anticipated that at future Olympics, a complete team of six men and six women,

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[14]Canada at the Olympic Games, 1968: XIXth Olympiad, Mexico City, Mexico. Official Olympic Report, published by the C.O.A., p. 116.

plus one alternate for each team, would be sent. Team placings are determined by the total scores of the top five performers. A country was obviously at a considerable disadvantage if there were only five members competing, as an injury to one performer would lower the team's score. This was the case in Mexico City, when Barry Brooker was unfortunately injured and thus could not perform as well as usual. But there were only five men on the team, and therefore Barry Brooker's scores were counted for the team totals.

In general, the Canadian gymnasts performed quite well, especially in the optional exercises.[15] In the compulsory programmes they were still weak when compared with other countries. The placings of Canadian gymnasts in the all around point average have shown an upward trend with each Olympics. Jennifer Diachun, placing 51st, recorded the highest that a Canadian gymnast has placed in Olympic competition. H. Radford, President of the Canadian Olympic Association, commented that cycling and gymnastics had shown the most significant improvement in Olympic competition for Canada since 1960.[16]

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[15] Ibid.

[16] Ibid.

TABLE XV

ALL AROUND SCORES ACHIEVED BY CANADIAN GYMNASTS AT OLYMPIC GAMES

WOMEN				MEN			
Year	Name	Position	Points	Year	Name	Position	Points
				1904	L. Sievert	12th	
				1908	A. Keith	59th	170
					O. Elliott	80th	132 1/2
1956	E. Russell	49th	67.693	1956	E. Gagnier	49th	104.40
1960	E. Russell	76th	68.932	1960	R. Montpetit	85th	105.20
	L. Parker	120th	50.998				
1964	G. Daley	55th	72.46	1964	R. Kihn	82nd	107.95
					W. Weiler	86th	107.15
					G. Larose	92nd	106.90
1968	J. Diachun	51st	70.45	1968	G. Larose	65th	107.25
	S. Hartley	62nd	69.75		S. Jensen	77th	105.60
	T. McDonnell	71st	68.20		S. Mitruk	96th	101.40
	M. Minaker	79th	67.80		R. Dion	103rd	99.45
	S. Cloutier	81st	67.40		B. Brooker	106th	96.70

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CHAPTER XIV

CANADA IN THE WORLD GYMNASTIC CHAMPIONSHIPS

Around 1910 gymnastics was at a high level and calibre in Canada, especially in the Montreal area. From the Montreal High Schools Gymnastics League a team was chosen to represent Canada at the 1911 World Championships which were to be held in Nancy, France.[1] The boys, coached by Professor Henri Scott, captured the world championship in a competition against teams from Continental Europe as well as from Great Britain.[2] In 1970, the validity of these results have been questioned as other evidence indicates that the 1911 World Championships were held in Turin, Italy.[3] As the official records of the Fédération Internationale de Gymnastique (F.I.G.) were destroyed during the second World War it was impossible to definitely determine the location of the 1911 World Championships, and the World Championship that the Montreal school boys team won. A probable explanation might be that France hosted the World School Boys' Championship that year. Whatever was the definite name of this championship, Canada did win a World Championship title in gymnastics in 1911. That fact appears to be certain

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[1] Globe, Toronto, Ontario, August 2, 1911.

[2] Montreal Gazette, Montreal, Quebec, August 1, 1911

[3] Jan Waldauf, personal correspondence with the writer, March 7, 1970.

CHAPTER XIV

CANADA IN THE WORLD GYMNASTIC CHAMPIONSHIPS

After 1911, Canada was not represented in any World Championships until 1958, when Ernestine Russell was Canada's sole entry to the Moscow World Championships. She placed sixtieth in the field of eighty-eight, with a score of 71.299 points. It must be noted that her score was only 6.165 points behind that of Larissa Latynina, who was first, and it was 35.40 points ahead of Yuiko Watanabo, who was 85th and was a memeber of the Japanese team which came fourth in the team championship.[4] Her best score was achieved in the compulsory side horse vault event in which she placed fourth. Ernestine Russell was only nineteen years of age at the time and certainly placed well considering the opposition she was facing, and also considering her lack of experience in international gymnastics and competitions.

In order to be able to attend the World Championships, and represent Canada for the first time in forty-eight years in these world competitions, Ernestine Russell had to personally raise the money to cover her expenses because the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada would not provide any funds for her trip. The money for her trip was finally "raised from voluntary contributions, by far the largest of which, some $1,100 came from two of our best known breweries."[5] Prior to her trip, Miss Russell gave television appearances to publicize the sport of gymnastics in Canada In order to

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[4]Annual 1958 Meeting Minutes of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada, "Gymnastics Committee," Capt. J. Gillanders, p. 42.

[5]Ibid.

protect her amateur status she turned over the money earned to the General Fund of the Amateur Athletic Union.[6] Ernestine Russell had to finance her trip, the purpose being to represent Canada, and for this reason retained her amateur status.

By the time the next World Championships were held in 1962, the Fitness and Amateur Sport Directorate of the Department of Health and Welfare was providing financial assistance to individuals and teams representing Canada in international competiton. The Government offered a grant of $8,000 to assist six men, six women, two coaches and a manager to attend the 1962 World Championships in Prague.[7] However, each gymnast still had to pay $300 in order that the total expense was covered. This was the first time that Canada had sent complete teams, both men and women, to the World Championships. Also, for the first time, Canada had a judge, Frank Vidlak, who attended the championships at his own expense and judged the men's long horse vaulting events.[8]

The Canadian Women's team, coached by Monica Lindeman, and chaperoned by Fay Weiler, was composed of Gail Daley (16 yrs.) from Saskatoon, Leissa Krol (16 yrs.) from Windsor, Maureen McDonald (17 yrs.) from Saskatoon, Irene Haworth (16 yrs.) from Saskatoon, Lynn Wozniak (17 yrs.) from Vancouver

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[6] Ibid.

[7] The majority of the facts regarding the 1962 World Championships was obtained from "The World Gymnastics Championships," Manager and Coaches Report, Canadian Team, 1962.

[8] Ibid.

and Bonny Dertell (16 yrs.) from Saskatoon. One of the biggest problems that confronted the girls was the different electric current in Europe which meant that all their music tapes for their floor exercise routines were useless. Fortunately, Mr. A. Dobrowolski, pianist of the Polish Gym Team, offered to accompany the Canadian girls during their practice sessions and competitions. In fact, he even composed the accompaniment for one of the routines.[9] The best performances by the girls were given in the side horse vault event, and in this event, Gail Daley placed 66th, the best placing achieved by any of Canada's gymnasts, men or women at these competitions. Gail was also Canada's best performer, placing 91st in a field of 116 competitors. The Women's team placed sixteenth in the over-all team standings; there were seventeen teams competing.

The Canadian Men's team, coached by Helmut Haas of Vancouver, was composed of the following members: Sergeant Wilhelm Weiler of the Canadian Army, Richard Montpetit of Montreal, Gilbert Larose of Montreal, Wilhelm Vennels of Vancouver, Calvin Girard of Toronto and Roger Dion of Quebec City. As soon as the team arrived in Prague they immediately began all-day work-outs for a period of four days. Their routines were much improved by this practice, but unfortunately most of them ruined and/or ripped their hands because of the constant hard work. This greatly affected their performances in the competition, especially on the high bar events. The

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[9] Ibid. p.4.

best scores were obtained on the long horse vaulting and floor exercises events, and the poorest on the high bar and rings events. The fact that Wilhelm Weiler did not compete, and thus the Canadian team had only five members, meant that all of their scores would count each time and this was a severe disadvantage as the individual scores were totalled to obtain the team scores. There were twenty teams competing and Canada placed eighteenth. The top men's score was achieved by Richard Montpetit who placed 100th in the all around competition.

As was usually the case, gymnasts felt that they were underscored by the judges, and this certainly was true in Canada's situation at this time. In gymnastics, the established teams, with gymnasts of known reputation, inevitably score higher than the unknown, up-and-coming teams. The Canadians were undoubtedly judged severely in this first World Championship competition that they had entered. The established teams also had their problems. "Only after a near riot did Cerar, of Yugoslavia, win the parallel bars over Sachlin, Russia,"[10] who had received a higher score for a routine which was far inferior to Cerar's. Politics in sports is often evident, in particular in those sports where the subjective element in judging appears.

The World Championships have been held regularly since 1950 every four years, two years after each Olympic Games. For most countries the World Championships are the

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[10] Ibid. p. 7.

major competition, as the cost involved in sending so many different sports representatives at one time to the Olympic Games is so tremendous that many countries simply cannot afford to participate in both competitions. This has been the case with Canada. Canada sent complete men's and women's gymnastic teams to the 1962 and the 1966 World Championships but has, as yet, not sent complete teams to any Olympic Games. In the World Gymnastic Championships there are usually more teams entered than in the Olympic Games. In the 1964 Olympic Games there were ten women's teams entered, while at the 1962 World Championships there were eighteen and in 1966, there were twenty-two teams.

Coaching the Canadian Women's team to the 1966 Dortmund World Championships was Marilyn Savage of Toronto, and the members of the team were Elsbeth Austin of Toronto, Leslie Bird of Vancouver, Suzanne Cloutier of Quebec, Sandra Hartley of Vancouver, Irene Haworth of Saskatoon and Marilyn Minaker of Toronto.[11] Fortunately, Marilyn Savage was able to arrange a three-week gymnastic training camp for the girls in Toronto. This was the first time that a training camp had been held in Canada prior to an international competition, and also the first time that members of a national team had been able to practise together, as a team, prior to a competition. Just before leaving, the team presented several demonstrations at which a considerable amount of money to help finance the trip

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[11]The majority of the information regarding the Canadian Women's Team at Dortmund in 1966 has been obtained from "Dortmund Report" by the Canadian Women's Coach, Marilyn Savage.

FIGURE 26: 1966 CANADIAN WORLD GYMNASTICS CHAMPIONSHIP TEAM

FIGURE 27: 1968 CANADIAN OLYMPIC GYMNASTIC TEAM - WOMEN

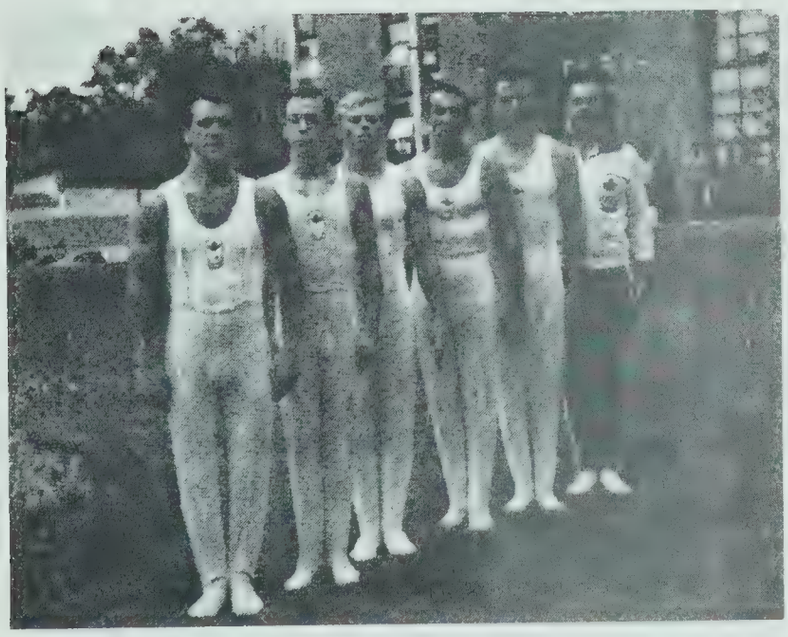

FIGURE 28: 1968 CANADIAN OLYMPIC GYMNASTIC TEAM - MEN

was raised.[12] However, at one of these demonstrations, Marilyn Minaker took a bad fall from the uneven bars and as a result, her performance in the Dortmund competitions was seriously affected.

The women's team suffered from the same problem in 1966 as they had in 1962, namely the musical accompaniment. Out of the twenty-two teams competing, the Canadian team was among the five teams who used tape recordings for their floor routines. Again, the Canadian team was helped by another team's pianist. This time, the Bulgarian pianist volunteered to play for the Canadian girls, both at the practices and the competitions. On the floor exercise the Canadian team scored the highest, with Irene Haworth achieving a 9.0 point average.[13] The poorest showings were in the side horse vaulting events, and were caused by the lack of on-flight and poor landings. When the team scores were finally totalled the Canadian team placed fifteenth, out of twenty-two, beating such countries as Great Britain, South Africa and Austria.

Canada was represented in the Men's competition by Sergeant Wilhelm Weiler from the Armed Forces, André Simard from Montreal, Richard Kinsman from the Armed Forces, Roger Dion from Quebec City, Barry Brooker from Toronto and Gordon Gannon from Victoria. The team's coach was Albert Dippong and the manager was Raymond Gagnier.[14] Unfortunately, the

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[12] Ibid.

[13] Ibid.

[14] The major source of information regarding the Canadian Men's Team at Dortmund in 1966 has been obtained from the "Men's Coaches Report," 1966 World Championships, by Albert Dippong and "Team Manager's Report," 1966 World Championships, by Raymond Gagnier.

men's team did not have a training camp under the leadership of their coach prior to leaving. As a result, they did not achieve the same confidence and esprit de corps that the girls' team did.[15] The men trained vigorously as soon as they arrived in Dortmund, but such concentrated effort just prior to the competition proved to be too exhausting and many of the gymnast's hands were seriously damaged.

In the competitions, the scores achieved ranged between 6.55 and 9.40 points. The lowest scores were received on the side horse, where all the members did poorly, "not only poorly but very bad [sic]."[16] However, these low scores were complemented by the high scorings on the long horse vaulting events. Excellent performances, given by Wilhelm Weiler and Roger Dion placed them tenth and twenty-sixth in the vaulting event. These were the highest placings ever achieved by Canadian male gymnasts in international competitions.

When the scores achieved at Dortmund were compared with those at Prague, in 1962, in some events they were better but in most they were slightly lower. This did not necessarily mean that the level of the Canadians had deteriorated, as it must be understood and realized that the exercises were much more difficult in 1966, and, perhaps more important, the standard of international gymnastics had greatly improved over the four-year interim.[17] Also, the number of participating

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[15] "Team Manager's Report," World Championships, Dortmund 1966, by Raymond Gagnier.

[16] "Men's Coaches Report," World Championships, Dortmund, 1966, by Albert Dippong.

[17] Ibid.

nations had increased so that in 1966 there were twenty-one nations with full teams and twelve nations with incomplete teams. Altogether there were 143 gymnasts taking part in the competition. In the team standings Canada was eighteenth, placing ahead of Austria, New Zealand and Mexico.

In March 1969 the F.I.G. announced that there would be a Pre-World Gymnastic Championships from October 16th to 19th, in Ljubljana, Yugoslavia. The Canadian Gymnastic Federation (C.G.F.) decided to send representations to these competitions so that Canadian gymnasts could gain more experience in world calibre competition. Although this trip was to be financed one hundred percent by the Canadian Gymnastic Federation, the C.G.F. decided that the experience gained would be worth the expense involved.[18] Thus, two Senior female gymnasts, Sandra Hartley from Vancouver and Jennifer Diachun from Toronto, and two Senior male gymnssts, Sidney Jensen from Quebec and André Simard from Quebec, were selected as the Canadian delegation to these Games, along with coach/manager, Wilhelm Weiler.

When the Canadian team arrived at Ljubljana it was announced that the South African team was being denied entry into Yugoslavia by the Yugoslavian government, although they had obtained visas in Paris, France. Mr. Gander announced that, as President of the F.I.G., he would not recognize these

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[18]The major source of information regarding the Pre-World Championships was obtained from "Report of Pre-World Championships," October 15-19, 1969, Ljubljana, Yugoslavia, by Calvin Girard, President of Canadian Gymnastic Federation.

competitions, and he left the decision up to each nation and individual as to whether or not they would participate. Canada, the United States, Denmark, Switzerland, West Germany and some others withdrew from the competition. The meet, however, was held, and of the non-communist countries, only Japan, Great Britain and Sweden took part. The winners of the competition were Krajcinova of Czechoslovakia and Kenmotsu of Japan.[19]

Canada withdrew from the competition on the principle that "every F.I.G. member nation in good standing has the right and privilege to participate in any F.I.G. meet."[20] In July of 1969, at the World Congress in Basle, Switzerland, South Africa's membership in the F.I.G. was verified. Canada took this stand as she felt that a government did not have the right to dictate to a Sports Governing Body regarding the eligibility of teams in sports competitions.[21]

The decision to withdraw the Canadian delegation was made on the morning of October 15th. It is interesting to note that on the evening of the same day two telegrams finally reached Calvin Girard, President of the Canadian Gymnastic Federation. One was from the President of the Yugoslavian Federation stating that there were some difficulties in obtaining the necessary visas for the South Africans. The second was from the Secretary-General of F.I.G., indicating

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[19]Canadian Gymnastic Federation Bulletin, January 1970, Number 1.

[20]Report of the Pre-World Championships by Calvin Girard.

[21]Ibid.

that South Africa had been refused Yugoslavian visas.[22]

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[22] Ibid.

CHAPTER XV

CANADIAN PARTICIPATION IN THE PAN-AMERICAN GAMES

The Pan-American Games, the "Olympics of the Western Hemisphere,"[1] are held every four years, one year prior to the Olympic Games. North, Central and South American nations are represented in these Games. The first Pan-American Games were held in 1951 in Buenos Aires, Argentina, and have been held subsequently every fourth year in the cities of Mexico City, Mexico; Chicago, U.S.A.; Sao Paulo, Brazil; and Winnipeg, Canada.

Gymnastics was not included in the programme of events in the 1951 or the 1955 Games. The third Games were held in 1959 at Chicago, Illinois, and this time gymnastics was one of the events contested.

The gymnastic teams sent by Canada to the third Pan-American Games were the largest, and the first complete gymnastic teams ever to be sent to compete in international competitions. This was a considerable achievement for gymnastics, but it was an achievement that was not attained easily. Dr. H.D. Whittle, manager of the team, had great difficulty in persuading the Pan-American Games Committee to allow gymnastics to have a full representative team for both men and

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[1] *Panorama*, Periodical Newspaper of the Pan-American Games 1967 Society, Vol. No. 1, Feb. 15, 1966, p. 1.

women.[2]

As the representative team was selected immdeiately preceding the 1959 National Championship, the winner and runner-up of the Junior Women's Class, Leissa Krol and Nadine Nadon, were "allowed to compete in the Senior Women's division for optional events only.[3] Leissa Krol's performance at the trials warranted her a place on the women's team. The six-member women's team selected was (listed by priority): Ernestine Russell, Windsor; Marie-Claire Larsen, Windsor; Rosemary Ripley, Windsor and Louise Parker, North Vancouver (alternate).[4] The six-member male team selected was (listed in priority): Richard Montpetit, Montreal; Calvin Girard, Windsor; Nino Marion, Windsor; Hans Gerbig, Vancouver; William Vennels, Vancouver and Dieter Weichert, Vancouver (alternate). The coach of the team was Bernard Newman, from Windsor, and the manager was Dr. H.D. Whittle from Vancouver.

The results achieved by the Canadian teams and individuals were certainly creditable. Both the men's and women's teams placed second to the U.S.A. In all, Canadian gymnasts won four gold, six silver and five bronze medals. There were several outstanding performances, in particular by Ernestine Russell, Marie-Claire Larsen, Richard Montpetit and Nino

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[2]Annual 1959 Meeting Minutes of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada, p. 48.

[3]National Gymnastic Committee, Minutes of Annual Meeting, July 11, 1959, p. 5.

[4]Official Report of Canada's Participation in the Third Pan-American Games, Chicago, Illinois, 1959, published by Pan-American Games Committe of Canada, "Gymnastic Report," p. 50.

Marion. Ernestine Russell "showed excellent body control, precision of movement and polished gymnastic finesse,"[5] to win one silver and four gold medals. Of special interest was the inclusion of such special events as rope climbing and Indian clubs in the men's competition. Canada's Nino Marion and Richard Montpetit placed second and third, respectively, in the rope climbing event. Also, six Canadian judges judged at these Games.

The 1963 Pan-American Games teams were to be selected from the winners of the Gymnastics trials held in Saskatoon. Unfortunately, Gilbert Larose and Jim Hynds were financially unable to attend these competitions, and as such "the Canadians will not be able to field their best team. In a year of 'unrest' in the United States this could well have been the year for Canada in all around events."[6] Also, Richard Kihn, who had placed third in the competition, was ruled ineligible for international competition as he was not yet a Canadian citizen. Glenna Sebestyen was also ruled ineligible for the Canadian Pan-American Games team.[7] Although she placed second in the competition, it was considered that she was too young, being only eleven years of age. This ruling was questioned, however, as Leissa Krol, at the age of twelve years, had been a member of the Canadian team to the 1959

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[5] Ibid., p. 52.

[6] The Modern Gymnast Magazine, "Canadian Pan-American Trials," by Herb Vogel, Jan.-Feb., 1963, p. 18.

[7] Official Report of Canada's Participation in the Fourth Pan-American Games, Sao Paulo, Brazil, published by the Pan-American Games Committee of Canada, 1963, "Gymnastic Report," p. 59.

Pan-American Games. The Pan-American regulations did not state any minimum or maximum ages for competitors. However, the F.I.G. rules restricted female competitors to sixteen years of age and up, and men to nineteen years and up for international competition. As the gymnastic competitions at the Pan-American Games were governed by F.I.G. rules, the Canadian Gymnastic Committee decided to abide by the F.I.G. rules and thereby, Canada's second-best female gymnast was prevented from competing for Canada.[8]

Finally, the women selected for the 1963 team were Gail Daley from Saskatoon, Maureen McDonald from Saskatoon, Irene Haworth from Saskatoon, Susan McDonnell from Scarborough and Leissa Krol from Windsor. It was evident from the team selection that the top area for women's gymnastics in Canada at that time was Saskatoon. Also, all these girls were coached by Chuck Sebestyen of Saskatoon. The men selected for the team were Wilhelm Weiler from Camp Borden, Richard Montpetit from Montreal, Roger Dion from Quebec City, Nino Marion from Windsor and Yvan Boisclair from Ste. Agathe. Jacques Chouinard was the team coach and Chuck Sebestyen the manager, although he became the women's coach at the competition.[9] The size of the team, instead of being increased, as had been recommended in 1959, had been decreased from a six-member to a five-member team. Thus, both the men's and

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[8]Chuck Sebestyen, personal interview with the writer, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, December 19, 1969.

[9]Pan-American Games, 1963, op. cit.

FIGURE 29:
1959 PAN-AMERICAN GAMES GYMNASTIC TEAM

FIGURE 30: 1963 PAN-AMERICAN GAMES GYMNASTIC TEAM - WOMEN

FIGURE 32: 1967 PAN-AMERICAN GAMES GYMNASTIC TEAM - WOMEN

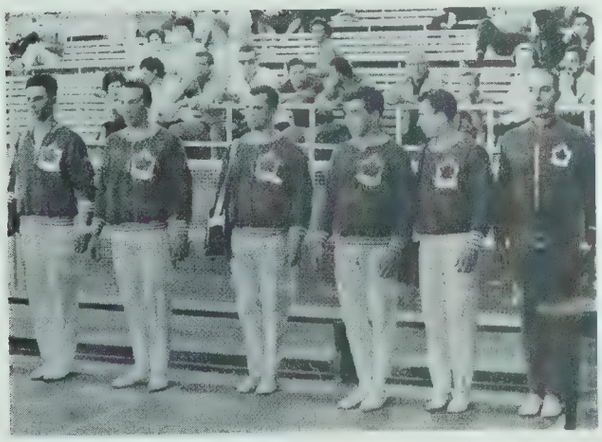
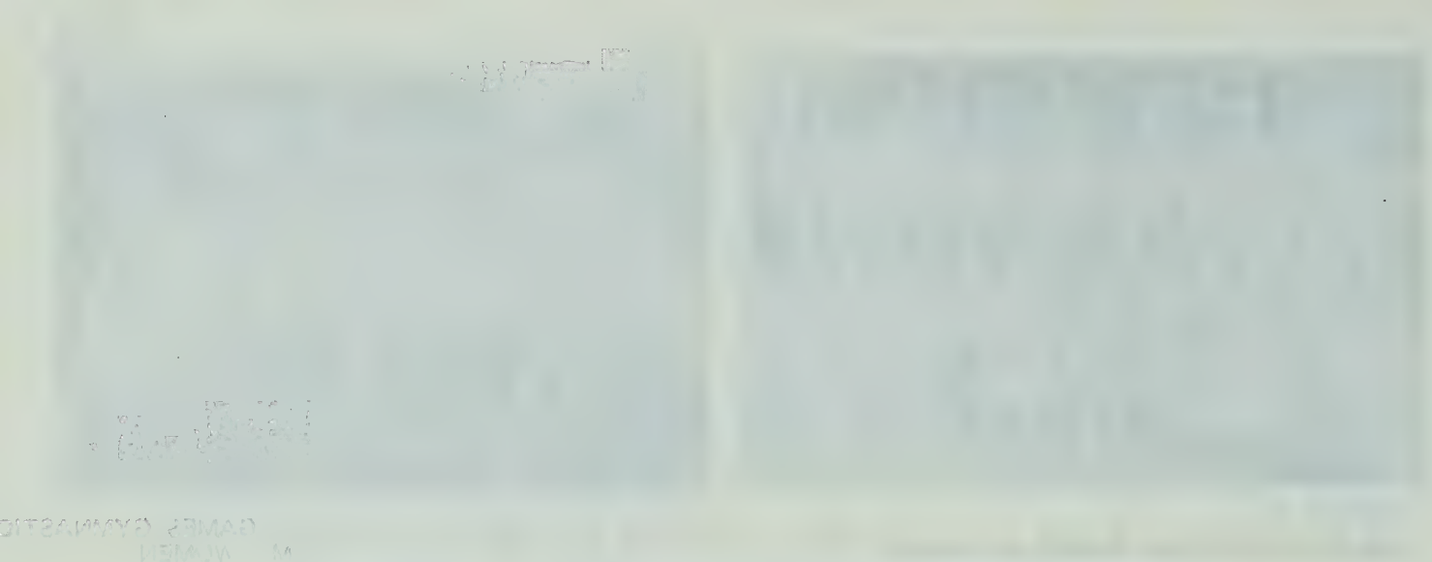
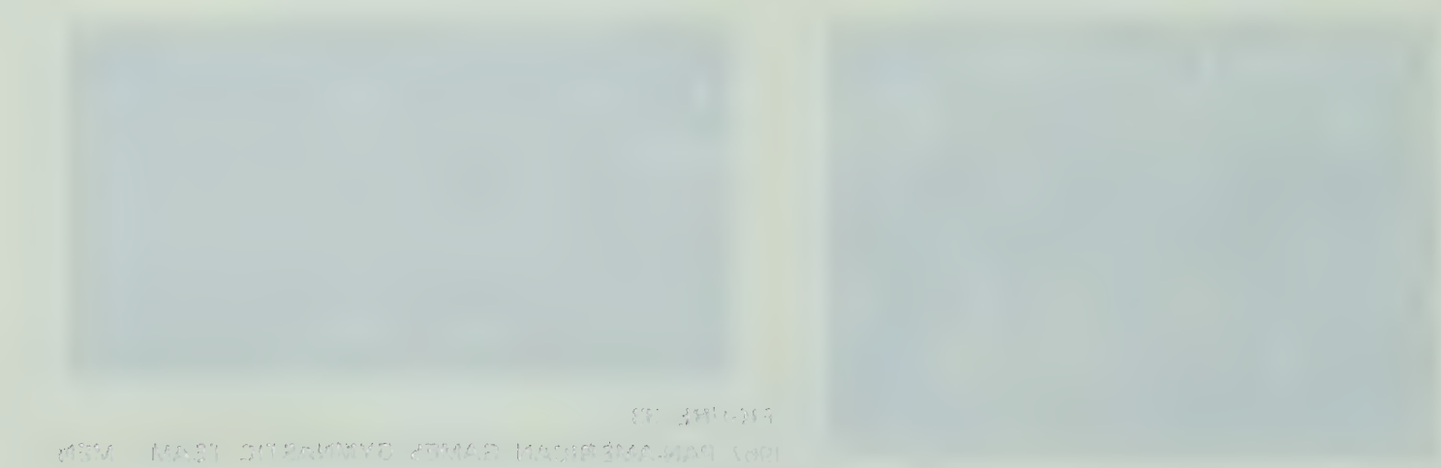


FIGURE 31:
1963 PAN-AMERICAN GAMES GYMNASTIC TEAM - MEN

FIGURE 33
1967 PAN-AMERICAN GAMES GYMNASTIC TEAM - MEN





women's teams were "under a handicap as U.S.A., Cuba, Brazil and Argentina competed with six and scoring the five best of each team."[10] However, the teams performed well and placed second to the U.S.A., again, in both the men's and women's competitions. Canadian athletes at the 1963 Games won a total of sixty-three medals, fourteen of which were won by the gymnasts.

Even without the inclusion of Glenna Sebestyen, Canada's youngest top gymnast, the Canadian women's team had the youngest competitors in terms of age, of all the countries competing. Their average age was seventeen years, as compared to, for example, twenty-two years for the U.S.A. team.[11] The best performance was by Gail Daley, who placed third in the all around competition. All five girls placed among the top eleven, out of 25, competitors. The men's team members also performed well, with all five placing among the top sixteen, out of 31, competitors. The most outstanding gymnast was Wilhelm Weiler, who won three gold medals, four silver and one bronze and in all the six individual events he placed in the finals. His was "the most distinguished individual performance of any athlete in the history of the Pan-American Games."[12]

Unfortunately, Canada did not send an official judge to the 1963 Games although six had been sent in 1959. Chuck

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[10] Ibid.

[11] Ibid.

[12] Ibid.

Sebestyen, manager and women's coach, also judged long horse vaulting and floor exercises for the men's events. At the Pan-American Gymnastics Congress, following the completion of the Games, a motion was passed to the effect that ". . . at the next Pan-American Games each country that enters a gymnastic team, men or women, or both must supply a bona-fide judge for each team."[13] At this Congress, Jacques Chouinard was elected Technical Secretary and thereby became responsible for the setting of the compulsory exercises for the following Games. Also, Chuck Sebestyen was elected President of the Pan-American Gymnastic Congress for the following four years.

The 1967 Pan-American Games, held in Winnipeg as part of Canada's Centennial Celebrations, were one of the largest sporting events to be held in Canada. Over twenty-four different sports were contested in over four hundred events. Gymnastics became one of the most popular spectator events, "in fact, for the finals of the Individual events the competition site had to be moved to the larger Winnipeg Arena."[14] This was an indication of the growing interest in gymnastics, both among participants and spectators in Canada.

The Pan-American Games Trials were held in Montreal a month after the North American Championships. Out of the twenty men competing at the Trials the final men's team members selected were Richard Kinsman from Camp Borden, Barry

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[13] Ibid., p. 62.

[14] The Modern Gymnast Magazine, "Canadian Report," by J. Nooney, September 1967, p. 7.

Brooker, from Scarborough, Sidney Jensen from Fabriville, Richard Montpetit from Dollard des Ormeaux, Calvin Girard from Fabriville, Roger Dion from Quebec City and Bill Mackie (alternate) from Vancouver.[15] Gilbert Larose and André Simard were among the original team chosen but had to drop out due to injuries and other commitments. Susan McDonnell from Scarborough, Sandra Hartley from Vancouver, Marilyn Minaker from Scarborough, Dianne Masse from Saskatoon, and Barbara Thompson (alternate) from Scarborough were the members of the 1967 Canadian women's team.[16] It was very unfortunate for Canada that one of her top Senior women gymnasts, Gail Daley was unable to compete at the Games due to a knee injury. The four officials accompanying the gymnastics contingent were Mrs. Marilyn Savage, as women's coach, Mr. Wilhelm Weiler, as men's coach, Mr. Jacques Chouinard, as manager and Mrs. Fay Weiler, as assistant manager.[17]

After the Trials, two-week training camps were held for both the men's and women's teams, in Montreal and Scarborough, respectively. However, it was recommended that, in the future, training camps would be held with both teams practising at the same site.[18]

The women's team made a good showing earning a silver medal in team competition. For the third consecutive time,

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[15] Official Report of Canada's Participation in the Fifth Pan-American Games, Winnipeg, Canada, 1967, published by the Pan-American Games Committee of Canada, "Gymnastic Report," p. 76.

[16] Ibid.

[17] Ibid.

[18] Ibid., p. 81.

Canada came second to the United States at the Pan-American Games competitions. Susan McDonnell was Canada's top female gymnast, placing seventh in the all around competition. Her excellent performance on the uneven bars earned her a Gold Medal, and this was Canada's only Gold Medal in gymnastic competitions. In 1963, three gold medals had been won by one individual, Wilhelm Weiler.

A decided disappointment was the fourth place finish of the men's team in team competition. The 1967 team had no outstanding gymnasts, and thus, perhaps it could be said that there was a greater emphasis needed on the Junior programme.[19] Nevertheless, two bronze medals were won by two individuals, namely Roger Dion in the parallel bars events and Sidney Jensen in the rings events.

The judging of the women's events, particularly by the Cuban and Mexican judges, apparently left much to be desired. This criticism was levelled, although a three-day F.I.G. judging course had been held in Winnipeg prior to the Games. Directing this course were Mr. Arthur Gander, President of the F.I.G.; Mr. Tom Maloney, Technical President, U.S.A.; Mr. Armand Vega, U.S.A.; Mr. Jose Savinon, Mexico and Mr. Jacques Chouinard, Canada. Thirty candidates from the various participating countries took the course, and eleven of them were successful in the examination at the conclusion of the course. Nine Canadian men qualified to become F.I.G.

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[19]The Modern Gymnast Magazine, "Canadian Report," by J. Nooney, September, 1967, p. 7.

recognized judges at this course.

Canada's participation in gymnastics at Pan-American Games then, can only be classified as being outstanding. Both the male and the female teams have maintained a high level of performance at each of the Games.

Following the 1968 Olympic Games a commission, consisting of a representative from Canada, the United States, Cuba, Mexico, Brazil, Columbia and Ecuador, was formed to create a Pan-American Gymnastic Federation. This had the approval of Arthur Gander, President of the F.I.G. It was hoped that this Federation would improve the organization of International events in the Americas, such as the Pan-American Games, and provide more competition between North and South American countries.[20]

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[20]The Modern Gymnast Magazine, "Canadian Report," by J. Nooney, Volume XI, Number 2, February, 1968, p. 18.

CHAPTER XVI

CANADA IN THE NORTH AMERICAN GYMNASTIC CHAMPIONSHIPS AND IN THE CUP OF AMERICAS

In order to increase the experience of international competitions for the gymnasts of Canada and the United States, a North American Gymnastic Championship was proposed in the early 1960's. All North American countries were invited to the competitions although only Canada, Mexico and the United States competed for the first four years. Cuba joined in 1968 and, on Mexico's insistence, in 1969 the name of the Championship was changed to "Cup of the America." This was done to enable South American countries to enter the competition.

On March 14th and 15th, 1964, the first North American Gymnastic Championship was held in West Chester, U.S.A. It was sponsored by the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States and it was conducted according to the F.I.G. rules. Only Canada and the United States were represented with full teams at this first competition, as Mexico was only represented by one female and three male competitors. The members of the Canadian Men's team were Wilhelm Weiler of Camp Borden, Gilbert Larose of Montreal, Richard Kihn of Toronto, Roger Dion of Quebec City, André Simard of Montreal and Yvan Boisclair of Ste. Agathe. The women's team, the youngest in age ever to represent Canada, was made up of the following members:

Gail Daley of Saskatoon, Susan McDonnell of Toronto, Irene Haworth of Saskatoon, Patti Sebestyen of Saskatoon, Elsbeth Austin of Toronto and Suzanne Cloutier of Ste. Agathe. Suzanne Cloutier was allowed to compete but her score did not count in the team score. The majority of the female competitors were from Saskatoon, as was the coach of the team, Chuck Sebestyen.[1]

The United States gymnasts dominated the meet, winning both team competitions and the individual events. Wilhelm Weiler won the only gold medal for Canada on the long horse vault event. Unfortunately, his performances at these competitions were seriously handicapped as he was suffering from shoulder and wrist injuries[2] and thus was not able to perform as well as he had at the 1963 Pan-American Games. The highest scorers for Canada were Gilbert Larose and Richard Kihn for the men, and Gail Daley for the women. The average Canadian men's score per exercise was 8.658 points which was only 0.561 points per exercise behind the average United States score, which was 9.219 points. The Canadian women's team, with an average score of 8.395 points was 0.793 points per exercise behind the United States team.[3]

The second North American Championship was again held

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[1]The major source of information for the 1964 North American Championship was obtained from the "Report of the North American Gymnastics Championships," 1964, by Chuck Sebestyen.

[2]Ibid.

[3]Ibid.

in the United States, at Philadelphia, on March 13th, 1965. The participation of all the countries was much smaller than in the previous year. Canada only sent five gymnasts; the three females were Susan McDonnell of Toronto, Lisa Beaudet of Quebec and Diane Masse of Montreal, and the two males were Roger Dion of Quebec and Nino Marion of Windsor. The Canadian contingent was accompanied by André Bedard and Mr. Dezso Kiefer. The United States only sent three women and three men to the meet, and from Mexico there were three male gymnasts. Also there was one non-North American competitor, namely Olhi Laiko, from Finland. Roger Dion was the outstanding gymnast for Canada, winning a gold medal in long horse vaulting and bronze medals on the rings and in floor exercise.[4] Although Olhi Laiko, of Finland, was first in the all around, the American gymnasts dominated the meet. This was also true in the women's competition where the Canadian females were outclassed by such top American gymnasts as Linda Metheney and Maria Walther.

Canada hosted the 1966 North American Championships at the Maisonneuve Sports Centre in Montreal. The meet was well-organized by Jean-Paul Marcil, Mr. Gilbert Larose and Mr. Raymond Gagnier. A crowd of over 3,000[5] viewed the top Canadian, American and Mexican gymnasts, seeing outstanding performances by Dale McClements (U.S.A.), Susan McDonnell

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[4]Official Results of the 1965 North American Championships.

[5]The Modern Gymnast Magazine. "Canadian Report" by J. Nooney, March 1966, Vo. VIII, p. 10.

(Canada), Gail Daley (Canada), Makato Sakamoto (U.S.A.), Wilhelm Weiler (Canada) and Arno Lascarni (U.S.A.). The meet received excellent newspaper, radio and television coverage, and was even filmed by the C.B.S. for the Sports Spectacular Show.

The Canadians entered the 1966 competitions with a full team of six men and six women, while the U.S.A. squad consisted of three men and three women. The Mexicans had six men entered. The six members of the Canadian women's team were Leslie Bird and Sandra Hartley from Vancouver, Diane Masse from Montreal, Gail Daley and Irene Haworth from Saskatoon and Susan McDonnell from Toronto, and they were coached by Dezso Kiefer from Montreal.[6] There was just over five points difference between the first place American team and the second place Canadian team scores. Also, Dale McClements, of the United States, captured the all around title by just 0.33 of a point. Second and third places were taken by two Canadians, Susan McDonnell and Gail Daley. In the individual division, Susan McDonnell performed excellently on the uneven bars and in the floor exercise, placing first in both. Another first placing was achieved on the balance beam by Gail Daley. These performances by the Canadians demonstrated the extent that the calibre of gymnastics had risen in Canada, and that the Canadians were almost competing on par with the Americans, who had previously been considerably superior. However, it should be mentioned that Dale McClements was

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[7] Ibid.

injured on the Saturday and thus was unable to compete in the individual division on the Sunday.[7] Also, Gail Daley and Susan McDonnell were both on athletic scholarships in the United States, where they were receiving excellent coaching from top American coaches. However, they had both received their early training in Canada.

The men representing Canada were Wilhelm Weiler from Vedder Crossing, Gilbert Larose from Montreal, Barry Brooker from Toronto, André Simard from Toronto and James Hoyle from Dartmouth,[8] and the team was coached by André Bedard of Montreal. The American team again took top honours in the team and all around championships, with Canada being second in both cases. The main strength of the American team lay with Makato Sakamoto, who performed brilliantly in all events, and with Arno Lascarni, who gave exceptional performances on the rings and high bar. Canada's outstanding gymnast, Wilhelm Weiler, placed second in the all around and first on the long horse vault event. Weiler had continuously dominated the vaulting event in most of the competitions held in North America since 1963.

The 1967 North American Championships were held in the United States at the Riverside-Brookfield High School. That year, for the first time, Mexico entered a women's team. In the 1967 Championships there were also two competitors from outside of North America, namely Franco Menichelli of Italy

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[7] Ibid.

[8] Ibid.

and Sei Ito of Japan, and they dominated the men's competition. The Superior Judge of the men's events was the F.I.G. representative, Helmut Rohnisch, from Sweden. Several Canadians, Don Pickler, Albert Dippong, Ron Walden and Calvin Girard also helped to judge at the competition.

Canada did not send a complete men's team in 1967 and only a four-man squad consisting of Bern Krudwig from Toronto, Jim Hoyle from Dartmouth, Roger Dion from Quebec and Rick Kinsman from Camp Borden competed.[9] In 1966 the men compared favourably with the Americans, however this was not the case in 1967. The best performance of a Canadian was given by Roger Dion on the long horse vault event where he placed second.

A complete six-member women's team was sent by Canada to Brookside. Gail Daley from Saskatoon, Susan McDonnell from Toronto, Diane Masse from Montreal, Sandra Hartley from Vancouver, Glenna Sebestyen from Saskatoon and Barbara Thompson were the members of the team.[10] The American girls dominated the all around and the team competition. The Canadian and American teams were not as equally matched as they had been in the previous year. Gail Daley was Canada's best performer, placing third in the all around and on the balance beam, while Susan McDonnell was third in side horse vaulting.

The British Columbia Gymnastic Association and the

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[9]"Official Results of the Third North American Gymnastic Championships," April 14, 1967, Brookside, U.S.A.

[10]Ibid.

British Columbia Sports Hall of Fame co-operatively sponsored and organized the 1968 North American Championships.[11] This was the first major international gymnastic competition that had ever been held in Vancouver, British Columbia. For the first time, the meet was a four nation competition as Cuba entered a five-member team in both the men's and women's divisions.

As a special attraction, Takashi Kato, a three medal winner at the 1966 World Games and Japan's National Champion, and Cheiko Oda, a member of Japan's National Team and Japan's University Champion, were invited to be guest demonstrators at the meet.[12] A record crowd of 20,000 viewed the excellent performances of the North American and Japanese gymnasts.[13]

Marilyn Savage coached the Canadian Women's Team of Sandra Hartley from Vancouver, Diane Masse from Montreal, Susan McDonnell and Marilyn Minaker from Toronto, Glenna Sebestyen from Saskatoon, and Barbara Thompson from Scarborough. The Canadian girls, for the fifth consecutive year, placed second to the Americans. In 1968, the best performance for Canada was given by Susan McDonnell on the floor exercise, in which she placed second. She did not, however, repeat her performance on the uneven bars, in which event she had won a gold medal at the 1967 Pan-American Games. Manuela Ponce, a Cuban gymnast, who placed twelfth in the all around,

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[11] North American Gymnastic Championship, 1968, Souvenir Booklet, "An Inside View," by Eric Whitehead, p. 3.

[12] Ibid., p. 5.

[13] The Province, Vancouver, British Columbia, March 4, 1968.

defected at the end of the competition and asked for political asylum in Canada.[14] Shortly after the competition she went to Edmonton, Alberta, where she instructed gymnastics for the Edmonton Gym Club.

The men representing Canada were Barry Brooker from Toronto, Roger Dion from Quebec, Rick Kinsman from Camp Borden, Gilbert Larose from Montreal, Bill Mackie from Vancouver and Gordon Gannon from Victoria, and they were coached by Wilhelm Weiler. In team competition the Canadian team slipped to fourth, and last, place. However, they did dominate the long horse vault event, with Gilbert Larose and Roger Dion tying for first and third places, respectively, and Gordon Gannon placing fifth. The Cuban team was surprisingly strong and consistent in all of the events. Obviously, the Cubans had been receiving some very sound coaching.

The 1969 Championships were hosted by Mexico and this was the first time that they had been held by a country other than Canada or the United States. Mexico proposed to have the name of the meet changed from the North American Championship to Cup of the Americas. In this way South American countries would be allowed to enter. This suggestion was accepted and henceforth the meet was to be called the "Cup of the Americas." Also, in 1969, the Vera Caslavaska Trophy, for the female all around winner, was offered for competition.

The overall meet arrangements in Mexico left much to be desired by the participants. Not only were there food and

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[14] Ibid.

housing difficulties, but also, there were serious problems with the administration of the competition. Several errors were made in scoring, the major one being the awarding of the silver medal to the Cuban women's team instead of to the Canadians. Due to the carelessness of the score-keepers the Canadian team total was credited to Cuba and vice versa.[15] The error was immediately discovered by Marilyn Savage. However, recognition of the fact was not officially announced until two days later. During the entire competition the Cuban delegation and officials caused many disturbances with their shouts and complaints.

On May 20th, 1969, the Canadian women's team was chosen to be Sandra Hartley from Vancouver, Jennifer Diachun and Teresa McDonnell from Toronto, Marie St. Jean from Quebec, Glenna Sebestyen from Saskatoon and Juliette Mayhew. The girls trained at York University with Marilyn Savage and Boris Bajin, prior to leaving for Mexico. Their pianist was unable to accompany the team due to work commitments, and thus, tapes had to be used at the competition. In the individual placings the girls did quite well, showing a marked improvement over the previous year. The outstanding event for the Canadians was the vaulting, with Jennifer Diachun placing first, Glenna Sebestyen third and Sandra Hartley sixth. The judging left much to be desired as many of the Mexican judges as well as one American were not adequately qualified to judge such a competition. "Only because the girls did excellent routines

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[15]Annual Report of the Canadian Gymnastic Federation, 1968-69, "Cup of the Americas Report," Women's Coach, Mrs. Marilyn Savage.

were the judges unable to pull them down more."[16] The Canadian judges at the meet were Maria Medveczsky and Fay Weiler. It should be noted here that for the first time judges had their fares, and the expenses involved, covered by the Canadian Gymnastic Federation.[17] Prior to this, judges invariably paid their own expenses, even though they were representative judges from Canada.

Members of the Men's 1969 Canadian team were Sidney Jensen from Ste. Fabrielle, Yvan Boisclair from Ste. Agathe, Bill Mackie from Vancouver, Steve Mitruk from Hamilton, Gordon Gannon from Victoria and Fred Rodney from Quebec, and they were coached by Jacques Chouinard.[18] The team improved its standing from the previous year by placing third behind the U.S.A. and Cuba, thereby defeating Mexico. Sidney Jensen was Canada's top performer, placing second on the rings, third on the high bar and fourth in the all around competitions. It was unfortunate, but most of the men were suffering from dysentry during the competition and this drastically affected their performance. The men's competition, also, suffered from poor judging and "political" problems, particularly with the Cuban delegates.

For the six years in which the North American Championships have been held, the American gymnasts dominated both

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[16] Ibid.

[17] Annual Report of the Canadian Gymnastic Federation, 1969, "National Chief Judge Report - Women," Fay Weiler.

[18] Annual Report of the Canadian Gymnastic Federation, 1969, "National Chief Judge Report - Men," J. Chouinard.

the men's and women's competitions. However, the Canadian women and the Cuban men were gradually catching up to them and challenging their supremacy. Although in future years, all of the American continent countries would be able to enter the competitions, it seemed likely that the United States, Canada and Cuba would probably be the dominant nations for a number of years.

CHAPTER XVII

BRITISH EMPIRE AND COMMONWEALTH GAMES

When the British Empire Games, later called the British Empire and Commonwealth and finally the British Commonwealth Games, were started in 1930, competitions were to be held in two mandatory sports, track and field and swimming. The country hosting the Games could then select seven sports from a list that included badminton, boxing, canoeing, shooting, fencing, cycling, lawn bowling, wrestling, rowing, archery, weight lifting and gymnastics, so that a total of nine sports were being contested at each Games.

Gymnastics was placed on this list in 1950, however, to date no country has ever chosen it. The rules regarding participation are exceedingly restrictive in order to allow small countries to have a chance in all sports. In gymnastics, for example, a team for the British Commonwealth Games need consist of only three men and three women gymnasts, and there may be only one competitor from each country per event.[1] As a result, specialists would be catered to, and this is undesirable, as the emphasis in gymnastics is to develop all around gymnastics in all events. Also, competitive gymnastics

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[1]Lewis Waller, From correspondence with Col. Davies, Chairman of the British Commonwealth Games Federation, via personal letter to the writer, March 19, 1970.

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with courtesy guidance with Co . Davies,

19, 1970.

is little known or participated in, among the smaller Commonwealth countries.

However, Canada has made numerous attempts, over the years, to have gymnastics included in the British Commonwealth Games. The first suggestion came from the British Columbia Amateur Gymnastic Association in 1950 when it passed a resolution that, as gymnastics was included in the Olympic Games and as gymnastics was the fundamental basis of any physical education programme it should, therefore, be selected as one of the nine sports to be contested at the British Empire and Commonwealth Games in Vancouver in 1954.[2] Correspondence was immediately begun with the General Assembly of the British Empire and Commonwealth Games Federation. However, in 1951, Major Davies was informed by the General Assembly that gymnastics would not be included in the 1954 British Empire and Commonwealth Games.[3]

This was not the end of attempts to have gymnastic competitions at the British Empire and Commonwealth Games. In 1954, the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada recommended, for the fourth time, that gymnastics be included.[4] The request was again turned down, but in 1958 the question was again brought up. At the World Gymnastic Championships at Moscow, the representatives from Australia, Canada, Great

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[2]Annual 1950 Report of the British Columbia Gymnastic Association, October 29th, 1950, p. 5.

[3]Annual 1951 Meeting Minutes of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada, p. 6.

[4]Annual 1954 Meeting Minutes of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada, Gymnastics Committee Report, by B. Newman, p.47.

Britian and South Africa discussed the possibility of forming a Commonwealth Gymnastic Federation. The aims of this Federation were to be:[5]

(i) generally, to further the cause of Gymnastics in Commonwealth countries by mutual efforts.

(ii) to hold a Commonwealth Gymnastic Competition.

(iii) to arrange for the sharing of literature and of any ideas which would be of benefit in the development of Gymnastics, and

(iv) to use every endeavour to secur the inclusion of Gymnastics in the programme of the British Empire and Commonwealth Games.

The representatives at the meeting felt that the World Championships would eventually be controlled by the "Eastern bloc" countries and an alternative international competition should be available for the Commonwealth countries.[6] As a result of this meeting, a questionnaire regarding the proposed Commonwealth Gymnastic Federation was sent to all of the Commonwealth countries. It was also suggested that the first competition would be held either at Perth, Australia, just prior to the next Commonwealth Games, in 1962, or at Toronto, Canada.

Nothing came of the proposed Federation. To date gymnastics has never been part of the British Empire and Commonwealth Games programme although Canada has made valiant attempts to have it included. This, then, appears

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[5]Annual 1958 Meeting Minutes of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada, "Gymnastics Committee Report," by Capt. J. Gillanders, p. 48.

[6]Ibid.

to be the only major world competition in which gymnastics is not contested.

CHAPTER XVIII

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The purpose of the present study was to analyse the developments within gymnastics since its introduction into Canada. Basically, the historical method was used: relevant documents, abstracts, minute books, unpublished materials, letters, constitutions, newspapers in the particular periods were read, the opinions of authorities were sought through extensive correspondence, and personal interviews were conducted from Victoria to Montreal, as well as at key meetings where coaches and gymnastics leaders from each of the provinces attended. Material was checked wherever possible, by having selected individuals read sections of the written material that they were considered authoritative about.

The thesis has primarily limited itself to competitive gymnastics, and its fluctuations in growth in Canada. As the difference between the words 'gymnastics' and 'gymnastic' has not been clarified, the words are used interchangeably throughout the thesis. Also, prior to 1900, and even for some time afterwards, there was considerable confusion with respect to terminology. Gymnastics was usually anything held in a gymnasium, from calisthenics to fencing.

Despite the extensiveness of the material, there were

some overall conclusions, perhaps impressions that would appear relevant:

(1) The importance of leadership: the factor of leadership is perhaps the single most recurring observation. As the development of gymnastics in cities and provinces was studied, the influence of a single individual was noticeable. When Per Thorsen arrived in Winnipeg, young children were instructed well and motivated by superior coaching and example, and in a relatively short time provincial champions and aspirants for national honours emerged. When he left, the sport declined. When he arrived in Vancouver, an upsurge in Vancouver was then seen. Upon his return to Winnipeg again, gymnastics was again revived. The same phenomena is seen with such as Lewis Waller, Chuck Sebestyen, E.M. Orlick, Geoff Elliott, H.D. Whittle, and so on. Gymnastics, more than most sports, is difficult to coach and to learn, and a single enthusiastic coach and/or performer can exert a considerable influence in his locale. Coaches are absolutely necessary in this sport. The importance of the training of coaches, and leaders and performers is reinforced in this study.

(2) The importance of dedication: as is so evident from this analysis, many dedicated individuals have contributed to the growth of gymnastics in Canada. Such coaches and athletes have a basic belief in the value of gymnastics, and their efforts have made significant inroads into the acceptance of the sport throughout the years.

(3) The ethnic group: individuals from other countries, such as F. Barnjum, Per Thorsen, Carsten Carlsen, Geoff Elliott, Wilhelm Weiler, Albert Dippong, Tom Zivic, Boris Bajin, Jan Waldauf, Geza von Martiny, Maria Medveckzy, Tommy Ruben, Hilda Keatley, Jerry Mathisen, Fay Weiler, Wally Kazor and Gus Bibelheimer have made lasting contributions to the sport. Likewise the list is long of first generation Canadians, such as Chuck Sebestyen, E.M. Orlick, and Barry Brooker, who have continued the heritage of their parents. Then the ethnic groups, such as the Sokol groups and the German Turverein groups, have made their mark. Perhaps the only criticism of the clubs is that they tend to be too one-nationality orientated, with correspondence, newsletters and meetings in the native language. This exclusiveness did not assist the acceptance of the sport in the Canadian culture; though, the example of its products obviously assisted generally. Leaders such as Wilhelm Weiler, E.M. Orlick and Jan Waldauf, for example, expanded their horizons beyond the ethnic clubs themselves, and occasionally a club such as the Toronto Sokol has actually hosted the Canadian Championships.

(4) Facilities: facilities and equipment are absolutely essential for competitive gymnastics, as without either of these, it is not possible for people, no matter how interested, to participate in the sport. These two factors retarded the development of gymnastics in many provinces, and primarily in the schools. It is only in recent years that

most schools have received gymnastic equipment. The opening of private and public gymnasia, prior to 1900, was studied in detail, as only where there were such facilities did gymnastic activities appear.

(5) Y.M.C.A.'s: from 1900 to the 1950's the Y.M.C.A. played a major role in the development of gymnastics, by providing leadership, instruction, facilities and equipment which otherwise was not available; and in many centres, primarily in the Prairie Provinces, gymnastics were confined to the Y.M.C.A.'s. Throughout the 1920's, 30's and 40's, the 'Y' gymnasts dominated local, provincial and national championships. All this was a result of the change of emphasis, which occurred at the end of the nineteenth century, from a primarily religious emphasis to the physical aspect of the Y.M.C.A. philosophy. This philosophy dominated the Y.M.C.A. for fifty years, and the Physical Department became most important. After 1950, the philosophy again changed, but this time, away from the physical and towards the social.

(6) Strathcona Trust Fund: the establishment of the Strathcona Trust Fund, in 1909, had a major detrimental effect on competitive gymnastics, not only in the schools, but also in the general encouragement of the sport in Canada. As a result of the Trust Fund, gymnastic activities in the schools became, in the main, concerned with military drill and mass calisthenics, and this trend was further perpetuated by the two World Wars. It was not until after the second World War that this influence was thwarted, and gymnastic activities

again appeared in the schools.

(7) The recent acceptance of gymnastics in schools and colleges: since 1950, gymnastics has become a regular part of the school physical education programme, and extra-curricularly, gymnastic clubs have developed. This has been one of the major factors in the rapid rise of gymnastics in Canada in the last twenty years. On the university level, the acceptance has been very slow. Only two universities, McGill and the University of Toronto, have had active gymnastic programmes since the 1860's, and competitions since 1921. However, in the 1960's, most universities formed teams, and in 1967 the first National Inter-collegiate Gymnastic Competitions were held.

(8) The retention of outstanding gymnasts in Canada: beginning in the 1950's, top Canadian gymnasts such as Ernestine Russell-Carter, Edward Gagnier, Calvin Girard, Nino Marion, Paul Rose, Irene Haworth, Gail Daley and many others were attracted to the United States by athletic scholarships and good coaches. This trend has been reversed in the sixties, as evidenced by the presence of Sandra Hartley, Karen Dean, Steve Mitruk and Barry Brooker at the Canadian Inter-collegiate Championships. As gymnastics became more acceptable and was encouraged at the university level, and gymnastic specialists were hired, Canada's senior gymnasts chose to stay in Canada.

(9) The change in public acceptance: prior to 1950, there was a general lack of public support and interest

in the sport of gymnastics. In the 1950's, Ernestine Russell popularized female gymnastics in Canada. The beauty and grace of her performances, and the international fame achieved by her, seemed to accelerate the development of gymnastics. Also, television brought to the public the beauty, difficulty, finesse and grace of Canadian, World and Olympic gymnasts. Canadians were able to view top, world-calibre gymnasts when such teams as the Japanese and Russian toured Canada. Gradually, the public has come to recognize and appreciate the sport of gymnastics.

(10) The slow development of Canadian participation in International competitions: Canadian gymnasts competed in international competitions perior to World War I and, in particular, at the 1904 and 1908 Olympic Games. Not until 1956, however, did Canadian gymnasts again participate in the Olympic Games. Even after the outstanding successes achieved by Canadian teams at the 1959 and 1963 Pan-American Games, the Canadian Olympic Association hesitated to include any gymnasts on the 1960 and 1964 Canadian Olympic contingent. By 1970, Canada had not sent a complete team, six men, six women and two coaches, to the Olypmic Games. This is absolutely necessary for successful international participation.

(11) The development of the Canadian Gymnastic Federation: the efficiency and adequacy of the administrative set-up and the organization of the National Gynmastics Committee as one of the sports governing bodies under the

control of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada (A.A.U. of C.), was questioned in 1950, in 1958 and in 1964. Finally, in 1969, the Canadian Gymnastic Association withdrew from the A.A.U. of C., and the Canadian Gymnastics Federation, as it was now called, became directly, and solely, responsible to the Fédération Internationale de Gymnastique for the organization and control of all gymnastics in Canada. The formation of a separate, autonomous body for gymnastics will undoubtedly aid the growth and development of gymnastics in Canada.

(12) The development of judges and coaches in Canada: one of the major problems that has faced gymnasts in Canada has been the lack of competent and properly qualified coaches and judges. Around 1960, local,provincial and national clinics began to be organized, and conducted, in order to alleviate these deficiencies. As a result, the calibre of coaching and judging has improved considerably in recent years. The most important step forward was the establishment of the 'York Seminar' at York University in Toronto, Ontario, in the summer of 1967.

Recommendations

As a result of the study of gymnastics in Canada in the past, and in the present, perhaps some recommendations for the future are in order:

(1) The need for the establishment of a wide base of participation: the larger the participation at the 'grass roots' level, the greater the possibility of more top calibre

gymnasts emerging. Also, it is important that mass participation for recreational value is encouraged, and that not all the energies and efforts of the C.G.F. be directed towards top level gymnasts.

(2) The establishment of more competitions: in order to develop gymnasts, more competitions, in particular at the club and local level are necessary, as well as at the regional and provincial levels. Also, top senior gymnasts need more high calibre competitive experience, and this can only be achieved by increasing participation in international competitions.

(3) The necessity of sending full teams to international competitions: in order to be able to compete on a par with other national teams, Canada must be represented in all international competitions by complete teams which are comprised of six men, six women, two coaches and a piano accompanist for the girl's team.

(4) The need for increased financial assistance: when gymnasts are representing Canada in any competition they should receive complete financial assistance to cover all expenses involved. Also, the judges who are required to judge at the competitions should receive financial assistance.

(5) The need for training camps: a National Training Camp should be established for both the Junior and Senior Teams, so that all will be able to benefit from the best coaches, best facilities, and best competitive experience that are available in the country. Also, prior to each

major international competitions, the National teams should meet and practice together for a minimum of three weeks.

(6) The need for the establishment of participation in the British Commonwealth Games: Canada should continue in its attempt to have gymnastic competitions accepted as a sport in the British Commonwealth Games (B.C.G.). Since 1950 gymnastics has been one of the sports which could be competed in at the B.C.G. However, to date, no country has ever chosen it as one of the nine events contested. The British Commonwealth Games is the only major world competition in which gymnastics competitions are not held.

It should be emphasized that the study cannot be considered as final, because of the vast amount of material that, as yet, is uncovered. Moreover, some of the available material is contradictory. A most worthy project, moreover, would be the biographies of the founders and leaders of gymnastics in Canada. Also, the chapters on the individual provinces, on the Y.M.C.A.'s, on schools and on universities should be studied and reported in greater detail and depth. A distinct recommendation is that the Canadian Gymnastic Federation appoint an historian, so that this preliminary study can be continued and revived, where appropriate.

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Mr. Francis Tally, personal interview with the writer, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, April 17, 1970.

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Miss Gretchen Walters, President, Prince Edward Island Gymnastic Association, personal letter to the writer, March 30, 1970.

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Mr. Art Warburton, Assistant Recreation Director, Prince George, British Columbia, personal letter to the writer, March, 1970.

Mr. Wilhelm Weiler, National Head Coach - Men, 1969-1970, personal correspondence with the writer, March, 1970.

Dr. H.D. Whittle, School of Physical Education, University of British Columbia, personal interview with the writer, Edmonton, Alberta, October 15, 1969.

APPENDIX A

RESULTS OF THE CANADIAN GYMNASTIC CHAMPIONSHIPS

1923 - 1969

APPENDIX A

FIRST CANADIAN GYMNASTIC CHAMPIONSHIPS

C.N.E., TORONTO, ONTARIO

September 8th, 1923

(a) All around:

1.	Robert Bonney, Central Y.M.C.A., Toronto	798 1/3
2.	Robert J. Williamson, Univ. of Toronto	768
3.	Frank Smith, Central Y.M.C.A., Toronto	690

(b) Horizontal Bar:

1.	R. Bonney, Central Y.M.C.A., Toronto	163
2.	T.R. Delahay, Univ. of McGill, Montreal	145 2/3
3.	D. Clarke, Y.M.C.A., Hamilton	132

(c) Rings:

1.	R. Bonney, Ventral Y.M.C.A., Toronto	164 1/3
2.	Robert J. Williamson, Univ. of Toronto	160 1/3
3.	Frank Smith, Central Y.M.C.A., Toronto	154

(d) Parallel Bars:

1.	R. Bonney, Central Y.M.C.A., Toronto	177
2.	T.R. Delahay, Univ. of McGill, Montreal	173 1/3
3.	C. Raduner, West End Y.M.C.A., Toronto	170 1/3

(e) Side Horse:

1.	Robert J. Williamson, Univ. of Toronto	153
2.	R. Bonney, Central Y.M.C.A., Toronto	148 1/3
3.	I.M. Mix, Univ. of Toronto, Toronto	142 2/3

(f) Mats:

1.	A. Chittem, West End Y.M.C.A., Toronto	169 2/3
2.	Robert J. Williamson, Univ. of Toronto	164 1/3
3.	Frank Smith, Central Y.M.C.A., Toronto	149 1/3

(g) Team Championship: (6 Teams)

1.	Central Y.M.C.A., Toronto, Ontario		2076 2/3
	R. Bonney	798 1/3	
	F. Smith	690	
	J. Pryce	588 1/3	
2.	Hamilton Y.M.C.A., Hamilton, Ontario		1010 1/3
	D. Clarke	519 1/3	
	O. Batzold	353 2/3	
	W. Spanger	137 1/3	

SECOND CANADIAN GYMNASTIC CHAMPIONSHIPS

C.N.E., TORONTO, ONTARIO

SEPTEMBER 6, 1924

(a) All Around Championship: (6 competitors)

1.	R. Leutwyler, Central Y.M.C.A., Toronto	691
2.	J.R. Delahay, McGill University, Montreal	668 1/3
3.	Oscar Seigl, North Br. Y.M.C.A., Montreal	638 1/3

(b) Horizontal Bar:

1.	R. Leutwyler, Central Y.M.C.A., Toronto	183 2/3
2.	Oscar Seigl, North Br. Y.M.C.A., Montreal	183
3.	J.R. Delahay, McGill University, Montreal	172 2/3

(c) Parallel Bars:

1.	R. Leutwyler, Central Y.M.C.A., Toronto	181
2.	J.R. Delahay, McGill University, Montreal	168 2/3
3.	Frank Smith, Central Y.M.C.A., Toronto	163

(d) Side Horse:

1.	R. Leutwyler, Central Y.M.C.A., Toronto	181 1/3
2.	J.R. Delahay, McGill University, Montreal	173 1/3
3.	Frank Smith, Central Y.M.C.A., Toronto (*)	166

(*) Note: Tie for third place was decided by an extra movement and Smith was given third.

(e) Mats:

1.	Albert Webb, West End Y.M.C.A., Toronto	161 2/3
2.	Cyril Kennett, West End Y.M.C.A., Toronto	157 1/3
3.	Frank Smith, Central Y.M.C.A., Toronto	155

(f) Team Championship:

1.	Central Y.M.C.A., Toronto, Ontario	1888
	R. Leutwyler,	
	F. Smith	
	N. Foulkes	

THIRD CANADIAN GYMNASTIC CHAMPIONSHIPS

C.N.E., TORONTO, ONTARIO

SEPTEMBER 19, 1925

OPEN COMPETITION

(a) Horizontal Bar:

1.	D. Clarke, Hamilton Y.M.C.A., Hamilton	150
2.	W.N. Paterson, Westmount Y.M.C.A., Montreal	141
3.	Geo. Kindness, Central Y.M.C.A., Toronto	130

(b) Parallel Bars:

1.	N. Foulkes, Central Y.M.C.A., Toronto	146
2.	J. Pryce, Central Y.M.C.A., Toronto	145
3.	W.N. Paterson, Westmount Y.M.C.A., Montreal	131

(c) Side Horse:

1.	N. Foulkes, Central Y.M.C.A., Toronto	148
2.	J. Pryce, Central Y.M.C.A., Toronto	146
3.	F.G. Hicken, Toronto	139

(d) Tumbling:

1.	Arthur Chittem, West End Y.M.C.A., Toronto	161
2.	Horace Kennett, West End Y.M.C.A., Toronto	160
3.	E. Carter, West End Y.M.C.A., Toronto	123

(e) Team:

No record available

NOVICE COMPETITION

(a) All Around Competition:

1.	J. Pryce, Central Y.M.C.A., Toronto	533
2.	N. Foulkes, Central Y.M.C.A., Toronto	527
3.	W.N. Paterson, Westmount Y.M.C.A., Montreal	517

(b) Horizontal Bar:

1.	W.N. Paterson, Westmount Y.M.C.A., Montreal	141
2.	Geo. Kindness, Central Y.M.C.A., Toronto	130
3.	J. Pryce, Central Y.M.C.A., Toronto	125

(c) Parallel Bars:

1.	N. Foulkes, Central Y.M.C.A., Toronto	146
2.	J. Pryce, Central Y.M.C.A., Toronto	145
3.	W.N. Paterson, Westmount Y.M.C.A., Montreal	131

(d) Side Horse:

1.	N. Foulkes, Central Y.M.C.A., Toronto	148
2.	J. Pryce, Central Y.M.C.A., Toronto	146
3.	F.G. Hicken, Toronto	139

(e) Tumbling:

1.	Horace Kennett, West End Y.M.C.A., Toronto	160
2.	E. Carter, West End Y.M.C.A., Toronto	123
3.	C. Carter, West End Y.M.C.A., Toronto	119

FOURTH CANADIAN GYMNASTIC CHAMPIONSHIPS

C.N.E., TORONTO

SEPTEMBER 11, 1926

OPEN COMPETITION

(a) All Around:

1. J. Pryce, Central Y.M.C.A., Toronto
2. N. Foulkes, Central Y.M.C.A., Toronto
3. H. Kennett, West End Y.M.C.A., Toronto

(b) Horizontal Bar:

1. Don Clarke, Hamilton Y.M.C.A., Hamilton
2. G. Pogue, Toronto
3. R.F. Gunn, U.T.S., Toronto

(c) Parallel Bars:

1. J. Pryce, Central Y.M.C.A., Toronto
2. N. Foulkes, Central Y.M.C.A., Toronto
3. Geo. Kindness, Central Y.M.C.A., Toronto

(d) Side Horse:

1. J. Pryce, Central Y.M.C.A., Toronto
2. F. Hicken, Toronto
3. N. Foulkes, Central Y.M.C.A., Toronto

(e) Tumbling:

1. A. Cheetham, West End Y.M.C.A., Toronto
2. H. Kenneth, Toronto
3. W. Kays, Toronto

NOVICE COMPETITION

(a) Horizontal Bar:

1. G. Pogue, Central Y.M.C.A., Toronto
2. R.F. Gunn, U.T.S., Toronto
3. J. Greer, Toronto

(b) Parallel Bars: Points

1. R.F. Gunn, U.T.A., Toronto
2. F. Hicken, Toronto
3. G. Pogue, Central Y.M.C.A., Toronto

(c) Side Horse:

1. G. Pogue, Toronto
2. H. Kennett, Toronto
3. R.F. Gunn, U.T.S., Toronto

(d) Tumbling:

1. W. Kays, Toronto
2. W. Kwicien, Toronto
3. J. Taylor, Toronto

Team Champions:

Central Y.M.C.A., Toronto, Ontario

J. Pryce	626
N. Foulkes	615
G. Kindness	587
	1828

FIFTH CANADIAN GYMNASTIC CHAMPIONSHIPS

C.N.E., TORONTO

SEPTEMBER 3, 1927

OPEN COMPETITION:

(a) All Around:

1.	I.W. Mix, Toronto	316
2.	G. Pogue, Central Y.M.C.A., Toronto	290
3.	H. Kennett, West End Y.M.C.A., Toronto	284

(b) Horizontal Bar:

1.	G. Pogue, Central Y.M.C.A., Toronto	70
2.	I.W. Mix, Toronto	69 1/3
3.	E. Jones	63 1/3

(c) Parallel Bars:

1.	I.W. Mix , Toronto	76 5/6
2.	G. Pogue, Central Y.M.C.A., Toronto	72 1/3
3.	J.W. Foulkes, Central Y.M.C.A., Toronto	70

(d) Side Horse:

1.	I.W. Mix , Toronto	91 1/6
2.	H. Kennett, West End Y.M.C.A., Toronto	85 5/6
3.	J.W. Foulkes, Central Y.M.C.A., Toronto	84 2/3

(e) Tumbling:

1.	A. J. Chittem, West End Y.M.C.A., Toronto	85 1/3
2.	H. Kennett, West End Y.M.C.A., Toronto	81 1/2
3.	I.W. Mix , Toronto	78 5/6

JUNIOR COMPETITION:

(a) All Around:

1.	H. Harris, Renfrew C.I.	294 2/3
2.	B. Carnell	294
3.	R. Neil	259 1/3

CANADIAN GYMNASTIC CHAMPIONSHIPS

C.N.E., TORONTO

SEPTEMBER 3, 1927

(b) Horizontal Bar:

1.	B. Carnell	68 1/3
2.	H. Harris, Renfrew C.I.	62 2/3
3.	R. Neil	61 2/3

(c) Parallel Bars:

1.	B. Carnell	68 1/3
2.	H. Harris, Renfrew C.I.	62
3.	T. G. Canning	58

(d) Side Horse:

1.	H. Harris, Renfrew C.I.	84 1/3
2.	B. Carnell	79
3.	S. Thompson	73 1/3

(e) Tumbling:

1.	H. Harris, Renfrew C.I.	85 2/3
2.	B. Carnell	78 1/3
3.	T.G. Canning	73

NOVICE COMPETITION

(a) All Around:

1.	D. Ivey, Central Y.M.C.A., Toronto	260
2.	A. Mundy	78
3.	T.J. Kwicien, Toronto	67

(b) Horizontal Bar:

1.	D. Ivey, Central Y.M.C.A., Toronto	52 1/6

(c) Parallel Bars:

1.	D. Ivey, Central Y.M.C.A., Toronto	65 1/3

(d) Side Horse:

1.	D. Ivey, Central Y.M.C.A., Toronto	74 1/2

(e) Tumbling:

1.	A. Mundy, Central Y.M.C.A., Toronto	78 1/3
2.	D. Ivey, Central Y.M.C.A., Toronto	68
3.	T.H. Kwicien, Toronto	67 1/6

SIXTH CANADIAN GYMNASTIC CHAMPIONSHIPS

C.N.E., TORONTO

SEPTEMBER 1, 1928

SENIOR COMPETITION

(a) All Around: (15 competitors)

1.	D.R. Gunn, University of Toronto, Toronto	566 1/3
2.	J.N. Foulkes, Central Y.M.C.A., Toronto	501 1/3
3.	H.W. Harris, Renfrew C.I., Renfrew	492

(b) Horizontal Bar:

1.	G. Pogue, Central Y.M.C.A., Toronto	151
2.	D.R. Gunn, University of Toronto, Toronto	146 1/3
3.	F. Kramer, Central Y.M.C.A., Toronto	133 1/3

(c) Parallel Bars:

1.	G. Pogue, Central Y.M.C.A., Toronto	143 1/3
2.	F. Kramer, Central Y.M.C.A., Toronto	141
3.	J.N. Foulkes, Central Y.M.C.A., Toronto	129

(d) Side Horse:

1.	D.R. Gunn, University of Toronto, Toronto	151
2.	F. Kramer, Central Y.M.C.A., Toronto	137 2/3
3.	H.W. Harris, Renfrew, C.I., Renfrew	137 1/2

(e) Tumbling:

1.	A. Chitten, West End Y.M.C.A., Toronto	153 2/3
2.	T. Jackson, Hamilton Y.M.C.A., Toronto	150 2/3
3.	R. Kwicien, Toronto	144 2/3

JUNIOR COMPETITION

(a) All Around: (4 competitors)

1.	A.D. Wade, Renfrew C.I.	256
2.	J.R. Stewart, Renfrew, C.I.	245
3.	A. Mundy, Central Y.M.C.A., Toronto	241

(b) Horizontal Bar:

1.	A.D. Wade, Renfrew C.I.	61 2/3
2.	J.R. Stewart, Renfrew C.I.	56 1/3
3.	F. Gorman, Renfrew C.I.	51 2/3

(c) Parallel Bars:

1.	A. Mundy, Central Y.M.C.A., Toronto	67
2.	A.D. Wade, Renfrew C.I.	61 1/3
3.	J.R. Stewart, Renfrew C.I.	54

(d) Side Horse:

1.	J.R. Stewart, Renfrew C.I.	66 2/3
2.	A.D. Wade, Renfrew C.I.	66 1/3
3.	F. Gorman, Renfrew C.I.	63

(e) Tumbling:

1.	A. Mundy, Central Y.M.C.A., Toronto	77 1/3
2.	J.R. Stewart, Renfrew C.I.	67 2/3
3.	A.D. Wade, Renfrew C.I.	66 2/3

SEVENTH CANADIAN GYMNASTIC CHAMPIONSHIPS

C.N.E., TORONTO

AUGUST 31, 1929

SENIOR COMPETITION

(a) All Around: (10 competitors)

1.	G. Pogue, unattached, Toronto	595 2/3
2.	J. Pryce, Central Y.M.C.A., Toronto	548 2/3
3.	W. Haplik, Hamilton Y.M.C.A., Hamilton	547 1/3

(b) Horizontal Bar:

1.	G. Pogue, Unattached, Toronto	171 2/3
2.	A. Seagers, Hamilton Y.M.C.A., Hamilton	145
3.	J. Pryce, Central Y.M.C.A., Toronto	139 2/3

(c) Parallel Bars:

1.	W. Haplik, Hamilton, Y.M.C.A., Hamilton	165 1/3
2.	J. Pogue, unattached, Toronto	159
3.	J. Pryce, Central Y.M.C.A., Toronto	151

(d) Side Horse:

1.	J. Pryce, Central Y.M.C.A., Toronto	161 1/3
2.	W. Haplik, Hamilton Y.M.C.A., Hamilton	150
3.	D. Ivey, Central Y.M.C.A., Toronto	143 1/3

(e) Tumbling:

1.	T. Jackson, Hamilton Y.M.C.A., Hamilton	178 1/3
2.	G. Pogue, unattached, Toronto	122 2/3
3.	D. Ivey, Central Y.M.C.A., Toronto	111 2/3

(f) Team Championship:

1.	Central Y.M.C.A., Toronto, Ontario	
	J. Pryce	548 2/3
	J.W. Foulkes	494 2/3
	D. Ivey	535 2/3
		1579

TAB GYMM

C.M.E., TORONTO

AUGUST 31, 1929

a) All Around: (10 competitors)

unattached, Toronto
ce, Central Y.M.C.A., Toronto
plik, Hamilton Y.M.C.A., Hamilton

orizo

1. G. Popue, Unattached, Toronto
. Seagers, Hamilton Y.M.C.A., Hamilton
3. J. Pryce, Central Y.M.C.A., Toronto

Parallel Bars:

W. Haplik, Hamilton, Y.M.C.A., Hamilton
G. Popue, unattached, Toronto
J. Pryce, Central Y.M.C.A., Toronto

. J. Pryce, Central Y.M.C.A., Toronto
2. W. Haplik, Hamilton Y.M.C.A., Hamilton
D. Ivey, Central Y.M.C.A., Toronto

. T. Jackson, Hamilton Y.M.C.A., Hamilton
G. Popue, unattache. Toronto
D. Ivey, Central Y.M.C.A., Toronto

Team Championship:

Central Y.M.C.A., Toronto, Ontario
J. Pryce
J.W. Foulkes
D. Ivey

JUNIOR COMPETITION

(a) All around: (5 competitors)

1.	G. Williams, Hamilton Y.M.C.A., Hamilton	282 1/3
2.	E. Orlick, Hamilton Y.M.C.A., Hamilton	267 2/3
3.	J. McCleod, Central Y.M.C.A., Toronto	260

(b) Horizontal Bar:

1.	E. Orlick, Hamilton Y.M.C.A., Hamilton	75 1/3
2.	J. McCleod, Central Y.M.C.A., Toronto	74 1/3
3.	G. Williams, Hamilton Y.M.C.A., Hamilton	65 2/3

(c) Parallel Bars:

1.	G. Williams, Hamilton Y.M.C.A., Hamilton	74
2.	J. McCleod, Central Y.M.C.A., Toronto	64 1/3
3.	E. Orlick, Hamilton Y.M.C.A., Hamilton	54 2/3

(d) Side Horse:

1.	E. Orlick, Hamilton Y.M.C.A., Hamilton	72 2/3
2.	J. McCleod, Central Y.M.C.A., Toronto	72 2/3
3.	G. Williams, Hamilton Y.M.C.A., Hamilton	71 1/3

(e) Tumbling:

1.	G. Williams, Hamilton Y.M.C.A., Hamilton	70 1/3
2.	E. Orlick, Hamilton Y.M.C.A., Hamilton	65
3.	W. Kwicien, Toronto	59 2/3

Y.M.C.A., Hamilton 293 1/3
.M.C.A., Ham ton 287 2/3
.M.C.A., Toronto 260

Hamilton Y.M.C.A., Ham ton 7[illegible] 1/3
[illegible] Central Y.M.C.A., Toronto 74 1/3
[illegible] Hamilton Y.M.C.A., Hamilton 69 2/3

Parallel Bars:

1. G. Williams, Hami_ton Y.M.C.A., Hamilton 74
2. J. McCleod, Central Y.M.C.A. Toronto 64 1/3
3. E. Orlick, Ham: :on Y.M.C.A., Hamilton 56 2/3

1. E. Orlick, Hamilton Y.M.C.A., Hamilton 72 2/3
2. J. McCleod, Central Y.M.C.A., Toronto 72 2/3
3. G. [illegible]lliams, Ham:lton Y.M.C.A., Hamilton 71 1/3

Tumbling:

[illegible]lliams, Ham:lton Y.M.C.A., Hamilton 7[illegible] 1/3
2. Orlick, Hamilton Y.M.C.A., Hamilton 65
3. [illegible]tolen, Toronto 59 2/

EIGHTH CANADIAN GYMNASTIC COMPETITIONS

C.N.E., TORONTO

AUGUST 30, 1930

SENIOR COMPETITION

(a) All around:

1.	Per Thorsen, Central Y.M.C.A., Winnipeg	629 2/3
2.	K. Riedel, Buffalo Turn-Verein, Buffalo	622 1/3
3.	F. Seiferth, Buffalo Turn-Verein, Buffalo	615 2/3

(b) Horizontal Bar:

1.	F. Seiferth, Buffalo Turn-Verein, Buffalo	172 1/3 (?)
2.	Per Thorsen, Central Y.M.C.A., Winnipeg	171 1/3 (?)
3.	K. Riedel, Buffalo Turn-Verein, Buffalo	167

(c) Parallel Bars:

1.	Per Thorsen, Central Y.M.C.A., Winnipeg	172 1/3
2.	K. Riedel, Buffalo Turn-Verein, Buffalo	166 2/3
3.	F. Roberts, Central Y.M.C.A., Winnipeg	154 2/3

(d) Side Horse:

1.	F. Seiferth, Buffalo Turn-Verein, Buffalo	173 1/3
2.	K. Reidel, Buffalo Turn-Verein, Buffalo	172 1/3
3.	A. Wirz, Central Y.M.C.A., Winnipeg	156 2/3

(e) Tumbling:

1.	T. Jackson, Hamilton Y.M.C.A., Hamilton	180 1/3
2.	W. Kazor, Central Y.M.C.A., Winnipeg	168 1/3
3.	G. Williams, Hamilton Y.M.C.A., Hamilton	147 1/3

(f) Team Championship:

1.	Buffalo Turn-Verein, Buffalo, U.S.A.	
	K. Riedel	622 1/3
	F. Kolb	539
	F. Seiferth	615 2/3
		1777
2.	Central Y.M.C.A., Winnipeg, Manitoba	
	Frank Roberts	567 2/3
	Per Thorsen	629 2/3
	A. Wirz	570 2/3
		1768

3. Hamilton Y.M.C.A., Hamilton, Ontario

G. Williams	572 2/3
W. Naplic	552 2/3
E. Orlick	566 2/3
	1692

JUNIOR COMPETITION

(a) All Around:

1. J.F. Donald, Central Y.M.C.A., Winnipeg	276
2. J. McLeod, Central Y.M.C.A., Toronto	274 2/3
3. J. Brogan, Buffalo Turn-Verein, Buffalo	263

(b) Horizontal Bar:

1. J. McLeod, Central Y.M.C.A., Toronto	72 2/3
2. J.F. Donald, Central Y.M.C.A., Winnipeg	66
3. L. Scher, Hamilton Y.M.C.A., Hamilton	64

(c) Parallel Bars:

1. J.F. Donald, Central Y.M.C.A., Winnipeg	75 2/3
2. J. Brogan, Buffalo Turn-Verein, Buffalo	73 2/3
3. J. McLeod, Central Y.M.C.A., Toronto	71 2/3

(d) Side Horse:

1. J.F. Donald, Central Y.M.C.A., Winnipeg	73 2/3
2. J. Leisk, Hamilton Y.M.C.A., Hamilton	68 2/3
3. J. Brogan, Buffalo Turn-Verein, Buffalo	67 2/3

(e) Tumbling:

1. J. Lusk, Hamilton Y.M.C.A., Hamilton	62 2/3
2. J. McLeod, Central Y.M.C.A., Toronto	62 1/3
3. J.F. Donald, Central Y.M.C.A., Winnipeg	60 2/3

Hamilton, Ontario

Junior Competition

(a) At Around:

1. J.F. Donald, Central Y.M.C.A., Winnipeg
2. J. McLeod, Central Y.M. A., Toronto
3. J. Brogan, Buffalo Turn-Verein, Buffalo

(b) Horizontal Bar:

1. J. McLeod
2. J.F. Donald, Central Y.M.C.A., Winnipeg
3. L. Scher, Hamilton Y.M.C.A., Hamilton

Donald, Central Y.M.C.A., Winnipeg
Brogan, Buffalo Turn-Verein, Buffalo
Scher, Hamilton Y.M.C.A., Hamilton

J. McLeod, Central Y.M.C.A., Toronto
J.F. Donald, Central Y.M.C.A., Winnipeg
L. Lusk, Hamilton Y.M.C.A.,

NINTH CANADIAN GYMNASTIC CHAMPIONSHIPS

C.N.E., TORONTO

SEPTEMBER 4 and 5, 1931

SENIOR COMPETITION

(a) All around: (13 competitors)

1.	P. Thorsen, Central Y.M.C.A., Winnipeg	664
2.	E. Stoissell, Central Y.M.C.A., Montreal	663
3.	E. Orlick, Hamilton Y.M.C.A., Hamilton	625

(b) Horizontal Bar:

1.	E. Stoissell, Central Y.M.C.A., Montreal	187
2.	P. Thorsen, Central Y.M.C.A., Winnipeg	178 2/3
3.	G.H. Lackie, Central Y.M.C.A., Winnipeg	168

(c) Parallel Bars:

1.	E. Stoissell, Central Y.M.C.A., Montreal	165 1/3
2.	P. Thorsen, Central Y.M.C.A., Winnipeg	162 1/3
3.	G.H. Lackie, Central Y.M.C.A., Winnipeg	149 2/3

(d) Side Horse:

1.	E. Stoissell, Central Y.M.C.A., Montreal	169
2.	P. Thorsen, Central Y.M.C.A., Winnipeg	159 1/3
3.	G.H. Lackie, Central Y.M.C.A., Winnipeg	156 1/3

(e) Tumbling:

1.	T. Jackson, Hamilton Y.M.C.A., Hamilton	181 1/3
2.	E. Orlick, Hamilton Y.M.C.A., Hamilton	165 2/3
3.	P. Thorsen, Central Y.M.C.A., Winnipeg	163 2/3

(f) Team Championship:

1.	Central Y.M.C.A., Winnipeg, Manitoba	
	P. Thorsen	664
	G.H. Lackie	604 1/3
	A. Wirz	598
		1857 1/3

JUNIOR COMPETITION

(a) All around: (13 competitors)

1.	L. Mackenzie, Sarnia C.I., Sarnia	311
2.	J.P. Hare, Sarnia C.I., Sarnia	296 1/3
3.	R.C. Vowell, St. Andrew's College Aurora	296

CANADIAN GYMNASTIC CHAMPIONSHIPS

Y.M.C.A., TORONTO

March 4 and 5, 1931

competitors)

	Central Y.M.C.A., Winnipeg	66
	Central Y.M.C.A., Montreal	58½
	Hamilton Y.M.C.A., Hamilton	61½

Horizontal Bar:

E. Stolasell,	Central Y.M.C.A., Montreal	
P. Thorsen,	Central Y.M.C.A., Winnipeg	
G.H. Lackie,	Central Y.M.C.A., Winnipeg	

Parallel Bars:

1. E. Stolasell,	Central Y.M.C.A., Montreal	185
2. P. Thorsen,	Central Y.M.C.A., Winnipeg	162
3. G.H. Lackie,	Central Y.M.C.A., Winnipeg	149

Side Horse:

1. E. Stolasell,	Central Y.M.C.A., Montreal	159
2. P. Thorsen,	Central Y.M.C.A., Winnipeg	139
3. G.H. Lackie,	Central Y.M.C.A., Winnipeg	136

Tumbling:

T. Jackson,	Hamilton Y.M.C.A., Hamilton	181
2. E. Orlick,	Hamilton Y.M.C.A., Hamilton	159
P. Thorsen,	Central Y.M.C.A., Winnipeg	104

Team Championship:

	Central Y.M.C.A., Winnipeg, Manitoba	
P.	Thorsen	66½
H.	Lackie	601
W	z	598

competitors)

	Hamilton Y.M.C.A., Hamilton	312
	Barrie C.I., Barrie	296
	Andrew's College Aurora	296

(b) Horizontal Bar:

1.	R.C. Vowell, St. Andrew's College, Aurora	76 2/3
2.	H. Hardy, Central Y.M.C.A., Toronto	75 2/3
3.	A. Neale, Central Y.M.C.A., Toronto	74 1/3

(c) Parallel Bars:

1.	R.C. Vowell, St. Andrew's College, Aurora	80 2/3
2.	J. Farrar, Delta C.I., Hamilton	79
3.	A. Neale, Central Y.M.C.A., Toronto	78 1/3

(d) Side Horse:

1.	L. Mackenzie, Sarnia C.I., Sarnia	80 2/3
2.	J.P. Hare, Sarnia C.I., Sarnia	74
3.	L. Smith, Sarnia C.I., Sarnia	72

(e) Tumbling:

1.	L. Mackenzie, Sarnia C.I., Sarnia	87
2.	H. Hardy, Central Y.M.C.A., Toronto	80
3.	D. McAlpine, Delta C.I., Hamilton	78 1/3

(f) Team Championships:

1.	Sarnia C.I., Sarnia, Ontario	
	L. Mackenzie	311
	J.P. Hare	296 1/3
	L. Smith	281 1/3
		888 2/3
2.	Delta C.I., Hamilton, Ontario	
	J. Farrar	294 2/3
	H. Nichols	293 2/3
	D. McAlpine	281 1/3
		878 1/3

TENTH CANADIAN GYMNASTIC CHAMPIONSHIPS

C.N.E., TORONTO

SEPTEMBER 2 and 3, 1932

SENIOR COMPETITION

(a) All around:

1.	C. Zwygard, Central Y.M.C.A., Toronto	628
2.	K. Riedel, Buffalo Turn-Verein, Buffalo	555
3.	W. Kazor, Central Y.M.C.A., Winnipeg	514

(b) Horizontal Bar:

1.	C. Zwygard, Central Y.M.C.A., Toronto	184
2.	K. Riedel, Buffalo Turn-Verein, Buffalo	155
3.	F. Sieferth, Buffalo Turn-Verein, Buffalo	148

(c) Parallel Bar:

1.	C. Zwygard, Central Y.M.C.A., Toronto	153
2.	K. Riedel, Buffalo Turn-Verein, Buffalo	147
3.	F. Roberts, Central Y.M.C.A., Winnipeg	134

(d) Side Horse:

1.	K. Riedel, Buffalo Turn-Verein, Buffalo	156
2.	C. Zwygard, Central Y.M.C.A., Toronto	153
3.	J. McLeod, Central Y.M.C.A., Toronto	147

(e) Tumbling:

1.	T. Jackson, Hamilton Y.M.C.A., Hamilton	176
2.	W. Kazor, Central Y.M.C.A., Winnipeg	167
3.	L. Smith, Sarnia C.I., Sarnia	148

(f) Team Championship:

1.	Buffalo Turn-Verein, Buffalo, U.S.A.	
	K. Riedel	555
	F. Sieferth	513
	K. Eberhardt	401
		1469
2.	Central Y.M.C.A., Toronto, Ontario	
	H. Hardy	481
	J. McLeod	473
	L. Hall	435
		1389

3. Central Y.M.C.A., Winnipeg, Manitoba

W. Kazor	514
F. Roberts	453
J. Duff	370
	1337

JUNIOR COMPETITION

(a) All around:

1. L. Mackenzie, Sarnia C.I., Sarnia	277
2. E.S. Macdonald, St. Andrew's College, Aurora	253
3. L. Smith, Sarnia C.I., Sarnia	249

(b) Horizontal Bar:

1. E.S. Macdonald, St. Andrew's College, Aurora	69
2. H.G. Donnelly, St. Andrew's College, Aurora	65
3. P. Pogue, Central Y.M.C.A., Toronto	64

(c) Parallel Bars:

1. L. Mackenzie, Sarnia C.I., Sarnia	73
2. H.G. Donnelly, St. Andrew's College, Aurora	71
3. W.G. Hubbard, Central Y.M.C.A., Toronto	70

(d) Side Horse:

1. L. Mackenzie, Sarnia C.I., Sarnia	77
2. L. Smith, Sarnia C.I., Sarnia	63
3. E.S. Macdonald, St. Andrew's College, Aurora	62

(e) Tumbling:

1. L. Mackenzie, Sarnia C.I., Sarnia	70
2. L. Smith, Sarnia C.I., Sarnia	62
3. D. McGregor, Sarnia C.I., Sarnia	60

(f) Team Championship:

1. Sarnia C.I., Sarnia

L. Mackenzie	277
L. Smith	249
H. Turnbull	222
	748

2. Delta C.I., Hamilton

D. McAlpine	222
R. Murphy	168
R. McCall	155
	545

(a) All around:

1. L. Mackenzie, Sarnia C.I., Sarnia 277
2. E.S. Macdonald, St. Andrew's College, Aurora 253
3. L. Smith, Sarnia C.I., Sarnia 249

(b) Horizontal Bar:

1. E.S. Macdonald, St. Andrew's College, Aurora 69
2. H.G. Donnelly, St. Andrew's College, Aurora 65
3. P. Pogue, Central Y.M.C.A., Toronto 64

(c) Parallel Bars:

1. L. Mackenzie, Sarnia C.I., Sarnia 73
2. H.G. Donnelly, St. Andrew's College, Aurora 71
3. W.G. Hubbard, Central Y.M.C.A., Toronto 70

(d) Side Horse:

1. L. Mackenzie, Sarnia C.I., Sarnia 77
2. L. Smith, Sarnia C.I., Sarnia
E.S. Macdonald, St. Andrew's College, Aurora 62

Macken , Sarni Sarnia 70
2. L. Smith, Sarnia C. ..ia 63
3. D. McGregor, Sarnia C.I., Sarnia 60

3. Sarnia C.I., Sarnia, Ontario

H. Turnbull	191
D. McGillivray	184
H. Tennant	165
	540

ELEVENTH CANADIAN GYMNASTIC CHAMPIONSHIPS

C.N.E., TORONTO

SEPTEMBER 1 and 2, 1933

SENIOR COMPETITION

(a) All around:

1.	C. Zwygard, Owen Sound	476
2.	G.H. Lackie, Central Y.M.C.A., Winnipeg	432
3.	L. Mackenzie, Sarnia C.I., Sarnia	362

(b) Horizontal Bar:

1.	C. Zwygard, Owen Sound	180
2.	G.H. Lackie, Central Y.M.C.A., Winnipeg	147
3.	F. Roberts, Central Y.M.C.A., Winnipeg	107

(c) Parallel Bars:

1.	C. Zwygard, Owen Sound	148
2.	G.H. Lackie, Central Y.M.C.A., Winnipeg	133
3.	F. Roberts, Central Y.M.C.A., Winnipeg	118

(d) Side Horse:

1.	L. Mackenzie, Sarnia C.I., Sarnia	154
2.	G.H. Lackie, Central Y.M.C.A., Winnipeg	152
3.	C. Zwygard, Owen Sound	148

(e) Tumbling: (not included in all around results)

1.	B. Harding, Northern Vocational School Tor.	147
2.	M. Sale, unattached, Toronto	141
3.	L. Smith, Sarnia C.I., Sarnia	137

(f) Team Championship:

1.	Central Y.M.C.A., Winnipeg, Manitoba	
	G.H. Lackie	432
	F. Roberts	335
	J. Duffy	282
		1049
2.	Sarnia C.I., Sarnia, Ontario	
	L. Mackenzie	362
	D. McGregor	326
	L. Smith	315
		1003

JUNIOR COMPETITION

(a) All around:

1.	A. Macdonald, St. Andrew's College, Aurora	257
1.	L. Smith, Sarnia, C.I., Sarnia	257
3.	P. Ham, Central Y.M.C.A., Winnipeg	239

(b) Horizontal Bar:

1.	T. Donnelly, St. Andrew's College, Aurora	72
2.	P. Ham, Central Y.M.C.A., Winnipeg	67
3.	A. Fleming, Trinity College, Port Hope	63

(c) Parallel Bars:

1.	A. Macdonald, St. Andrew's College, Aurora	72
2.	P. Richardson, Danforth Tech, Toronto	67
3.	T. Donnelly, St. Andrew's College, Aurora	60

(d) Side Horse:

1.	A. Macdonald, St. Andrew's College, Aurora	75
2.	L. Smith, Sarnia C.I., Sarnia	59
3.	P. Ham, Central Y.M.C.A., Winnipeg	57

(e) Tumbling:

1.	L. Smith, Sarnia C.I., Sarnia	81
2.	D. McGregor, Sarnia C.I., Sarnia	69
3.	P. Ham, Central Y.M.C.A., Winnipeg	59

(f) Team Championship:

1.	Sarnia C.I., Sarnia, Ontario	
	L. Smith	257
	D. McGregor	230
	J. De Cou	213
		700

TWELFTH CANADIAN GYMNASTIC CHAMPIONSHIPS

C.N.E., TORONTO, ONTARIO

AUGUST 31 and SEPTEMBER 1, 1934

SENIOR MEN

(a) All around: (15 competitors)

1.	Jack McLeod, Central Y.M.C.A., Toronto	452
2.	G.J. Lackie, Y.M.C.A., Winnipeg	405.5
3.	E.S. Macdonald, University of Toronto	401

(b) Pommelled horse:

1.	Jack McLeod, Central Y.M.C.A., Toronto	154
2.	G.H. Lackie, Y.M.C.A., Winnipeg	144
3.	E.S. Macdonald, University of Toronto	133

(c) Horizontal Bars:

1.	Jack McLeod, Central Y.M.C.A., Toronto	150
2.	G.H. Lackie, Y.M.C.A., Winnipeg	143
3.	F. Roberts, Y.M.C.A., Winnipeg	130.5

(d) Parallel Bars:

1.	Jack McLeod, Central Y.M.C.A., Toronto	148
2.	E.S. Macdonald, University of Toronto	129
3.	Les Hall, Central Y.M.C.A., Toronto	122

(e) Team Championship:

1.	Central Y.M.C.A., Toronto, Ontario Jack McLeod Les Hall H. Hardy	1150
2.	Y.M.C.A., Winnipeg, Manitoba	1105.5
3.	Sarnia C.I. and Tech., Sarnia, Ontario	1024.5

(f) Tumbling: (not included in all around)

1.	L. Smith, Sarnia C.I. and Tech., Sarnia	79
2.	M. Sale, Central Y.M.C.A., Toronto	74
3.	W. Hurst, unattached, Toronto	73

GYMNASTIC CHAMPIONSHIPS

TORONTO, ONTARIO

SEPTEMBER 1934

titors)

Jack McLe	Central Y.M.C.A., Toronto	183
J.J. Lack	Y.M C.A , Winnipeg	405.5
F. Macd	ld, University of Toronto	401

ed Tor

ack McLeod,	Central Y.M.C.A., Toronto	14
J.H. Lackie,	Y.M.C.A., Winnipeg	140
R.S. Macdonald,	University of Toronto	133

Jack McLeod,	Central Y.M.C.A Toronto	150
G.H. Lackie,	Y.M.C.A., Winnipeg	143
F. Roberts,	Y.M.C.A., Winnipeg	130.5

arallel Bar

Jack McLeod,	Central Y.M.C.A., Toronto	148
E.S. Macdonald,	University of Toronto	
Les Hall,	Centra: Y.M.C.A., Toronto	122

Team Championship:

1. Central Y M.C.A., Toronto, Ontario
   Jack McLeod
   Les Hall
   H. Hardy

Y.M.C.A., Winnipeg, Manitoba 1105.5

and Tech., Barrie, Ontario 1024.5

Included in all around)

Barrie C.I. and Tech., Barrie		79
entral Y.M.C.A., Toronto		4
Westtached, Toronto		71

JUNIOR MEN

(a) All around: (12 competitors)

1.	E.S. Macdonald, University of Toronto	289.5
2.	L. Smith, Sarnia C.I. and Tech., Sarnia	282.5
3.	D. Simpson, Sarnia C.I. and Tech., Sarnia	267.5

(b) Horizontal Bar:

1.	A. Fleming, Trinity College, Port Hope	73
2.	E.S. Macdonald, University of Toronto	71
3.	V.H. Howland, Trinity College, Port Hope	70

(c) Parallel Bars:

1.	E.S. Macdonald, University of Toronto	79
2.	D. Simpson, Sarnia C.I. and Tech., Sarnia	75.5
3.	J. De Cou, Sarnia C.I. and Tech., Sarnia	72.5

(d) Pommelled Horse:

1.	E.S. Macdonald, University of Toronto	72
2.	L. Smith, Sarnia C.I. and Tech., Sarnia	71
3.	J. De Cou, Sarnia C.I. and Tech., Sarnia	68

(e) Tumbling:

1.	L. Smith, Sarnia C.I. and Tech., Sarnia	79.5
2.	Don MacGregor, Sarnia C.I. and Tech., Sarnia	76
3.	P. Richardson, Danforth Tech., Toronto	68

(f) Team Championship:

1.	Sarnia C.I. and Tech., Sarnia, Ontario L. Smith D. Simpson D. MacGregor	802.5
2.	Trinity College Schools, Port Hope, Ontario	711.5

THIRTEENTH CANADIAN GYMNASTIC CHAMPIONSHIPS

CENTRAL Y.M.C.A., MONTREAL

OCTOBER 23, 1937

SENIOR COMPETITION

(a) All around: (11 competitors)

1.	M. Soble, Windsor	613
2.	M. Keith, Central Y.M.C.A., Toronto	585
3.	J. McLeod, Central Y.M.C.A., Toronto	580.2

(b) Horizontal Bar:

1.	M. Keith, Central Y.M.C.A., Toronto	150
2.	M. Soble, Windsor	136.1
3.	J. McLeod, Central Y.M.C.A., Toronto	129.1

(c) Parallel Bars:

1.	M. Soble, Windsor	164
2.	M. Keith, Central Y.M.C.A., Toronto	162.1
3.	J. McLeod, Central Y.M.C.A., Toronto	154

(d) Side Horse:

1.	J. McLeod, Central Y.M.C.A., Toronto	169
2.	M. Soble, Windsor	156
3.	G. Beal, McGill University, Montreal	122.2

(e) Tumbling:

1.	M. Keith, Central Y.M.C.A., Toronto	157.2
2.	M. Soble, Windsor	156.2
3.	M. Rushwager, Y.M.C.A., Montreal	155

(f) Team Championship:

1.	Central Y.M.C.A., Toronto, Ontario	
	J. McLeod	580.2
	K. Selling	424
	M. Keith	585
		1589.2
2.	Montreal North Br. Y.M.C.A., Montreal Que.	1281.2

[illegible] CANADIAN GYMNASTIC CHAMPIONSHIPS

[illegible] MONTREAL

1937

[illegible] CH COMPETITION

[illegible]

[illegible]. Windsor [illegible] 613
[illegible]. Central Y.M.C.A., Toronto 595
3. McLeod, Central Y.M.C.A., Toronto 580 2

[illegible]

M. Keith, Central Y.M.C.A., Toronto 150
2. M. Sobie, Windsor 136
3. J. McLeod, Central Y.M.C.A., Toronto 129.

(c) Parallel Bars:

M. Sobie, Windsor 164
M. Keith, Central Y.M.C. , Toronto 12.
J. McLeod, Central Y.M.C.A., Toronto 154

[illegible]:

eod, Central Y.M.C.A., Toronto 189
ie, Windsor 156
[illegible] McGill University, Montreal 122.2

[illegible]

. Keith, Central Y.M.C.A., Toronto .2
M. Sobie, Windsor 156.2
M. Jushwager, Y.M.C.A. Montreal 5

[illegible] Team Championship:

Central Y.M.C.A., Toronto, Ontario
J. McLeod 530.2
K. Selling 424
M. Keith 585
1539.2

2. Montreal Lorb. Br. Y.M.C.A., Montreal Que. 1201 2

JUNIOR COMPETITION

(a) All around: (10 competitors)

1.	D. Armstrong, Trinity College, Toronto	260.2
2.	D. Tetu, Glebe Collegiate, Ottawa	255.2
3.	F. Heggtueit, Glebe Collegiate, Ottawa	253.2

(b) Horizontal Bar:

1.	D. Tetu, Glebe Collegiate, Ottawa	71.1
2.	D. Armstrong, Trinity College, Toronto	67
3.	F. Heggtueit, Glebe Collegiate, Ottawa	66.2

(c) Parallel Bars:

1.	D. Armstrong, Trinity College, Toronto	81.2
2.	F. Heggtueit, Glebe Collegiate, Ottawa	78
3.	D. Tetu, Glebe Collegiate, Ottawa	77.1

(d) Side Horse:

1.	F. Heggtueit, Glebe Collegiate, Ottawa	46.1
2.	W. Mood, Trinity College, Toronto	44.2
3.	D. Colye, Central Y.M.C.A., Toronto	42

(e) Tumbling:

1.	D. Armstrong, Trinity College, Toronto	73
2.	D. Tetu, Glebe Collegiate, Ottawa	69
3.	F. Heggtueit, Glebe Collegiate, Ottawa	62.2
3.	S. Sproule, McGill University	62.2

(f) Team Championship:

1.	Glebe Collegiate, Ottawa, Ontario	
	F. Heggtueit	253.2
	D. Chrichton	199.2
	D. Tetu	255.2
		709
2.	Trinity College, Toronto, Ontario	692.1

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3. Armstrong, Trinity College, Toronto 10 2
4. D. Tetu, Glebe Collegiate, Ottawa 253.2
5. P. Heppenett, Glebe Collegiate, Ottawa 253.2

Horizontal Bar:

1. D. Tetu, Glebe Collegiate, Ottawa
2. D. Armstrong, Trinity College, Toronto
3. P. Heppenett, Glebe Collegiate, Ottawa

(c) Parallel Bars:

1. D. Armstrong, Trinity Coll ge, Toronto
2. P. Heppenett, Glebe Collegiate, Ottawa
3. D. Tetu, Glebe Collegiate, O tawa

(d) Side Horse:

1 P. Heppenett, Glebe Collegiate, Ottawa
2 W. Good, Trinity College, Toronto
3. D. Colye, Central Y.M.C.A. Toronto

(e) Rings:

1. D. Armstrong, Trinity College
2. D. Tetu, Glebe Collegiate, Ottawa
3. P. Heppenett, Glebe Collegiate, Ottawa
3 S. Sproule, McGill University 2

Team Championship:

Collegiate, Ottawa, Ontario
Heppenett
Chrichton
Tetu

Ontario 892

FOURTEENTH CANADIAN GYMNASTIC CHAMPIONSHIPS

VANCOUVER, B.C.

APRIL 22, 1939

SENIOR COMPETITION

(a) All around: (22 competitors)

1.	A. Warburton, Pro-Rec "A", Vancouver	293
2.	J. Matte, Pro-Rec "A", Vancouver	257
3.	Earl Holmes, Centre Gym, Vancouver	250 1/3

(b) Parallel Bars:

1.	A. Warburton, Pro-Rec "A", Vancouver	79
2.	Elmer Holmes, Centre Gym, Vancouver	75
3.	Earl Holmes, Centre Gym, Vancouver	71 2/3

(c) Tumbling:

1.	A. Warburton, Pro-Rec "A", Vancouver	84 1/3
2.	G. McCracken, Staton Gym, Vancouver	83 1/3
3.	H. King, Pro-Rec "Athletic", Vancouver	81

(d) High Bar:

1.	J. Matte, Pro-Rec "A", Vancouver	85
2.	Earl Holmes, Centre Gym, Vancouver	67
3.	D. Kerr, Y.M.C.A., Victoria	62 1/3

(e) Rings:

1.	Elmer Holmes, Centre Gym, Vancouver	80
2.	Earl Holmes, Centre Gym, Vancouver	78 1/3
3.	A. Warburton, Pro-Rec "A", Vancouver	73 2/3

(f) Team Championship:

1.	Pro-Rec "A", Vancouver, British Columbia	
	A. Warburton	293
	J. Matte	257
	V. Allard	236 1/3
		786 1/3
2.	Centre Gym, Vancouver, British Columbia	706
3.	Y.M.C.A., Vancouver, British Columbia	562 1/3

FIFTEENTH CANADIAN GYMNASTIC CHAMPIONSHIPS

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

1940

SENIOR COMPETITION

(a) All around:

1. Al Keith, Toronto
2. Art Warburton, Vancouver

No other results available

SIXTEENTH CANADIAN GYMNASTIC CHAMPIONSHIPS

MONTREAL, QUEBEC

NOVEMBER 29, 1947

No results available

SEVENTEENTH CANADIAN GYMNASTIC CHAMPIONSHIPS

UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA

MAY 26, 1951

SENIOR COMPETITION

(a) All around:

1.	Ken Doolan, Kitsilano Pro-Rec	119.1
2.	Ingemar Gustafsson, Vancouver Y.M.C.A.	117.1
3.	Ron Hillier, Kitsilano Pro-Rec	112.7

(b) Long Horse Vault:

1.	Ken Doolan, Kitsilano Pro-Rec	23.5
1.	Ingemar Gustafsson, Vancouver Y.M.C.A.	23.5
3.	Ron Hillier, Kitsilano Pro-Rec	22.3

(c) Floor Exercise:

1.	Ingemar Gustafsson, Vancouver Y.M.C.A.	24.0
2.	Gordon Larkin, Kitsilano Pro-Rec	22.4
3.	Ken Doolan, Kitsilano Pro-Rec	21.0
3.	John Hemingway, Fraser Valley	21.0

(d) High Bar:

1.	Ingemar Gustafsson, Vancouver Y.M.C.A.	25.1
2.	Merv Dovesen, Kiview Club	24.0
3.	Gordon McKay, Victoria Pro-Rec	22.5

(e) Parallel Bars:

1.	Herbie Francis, Fraser Valley	24.4
2.	Ron Hillier, Kitsilano Pro-Rec	24.3
3.	Ken Doolan, Kitsilano Pro-Rec	23.7

(f) Side Horse:

1.	Barrie Morgan, Victoria Pro-Rec	21.4
2.	Sam McCaig, U.B.C.	20.5
3.	Sev Heiberg, U.B.C.	16.9

(g) Rings:

1.	Ken Doolan, Kitsilano Pro-Rec	25.4
2.	Gordon Larkin, Kitsilano Pro-Rec	24.6
3.	John Crossley, Kitsilano Pro-Rec	23.8

(h) Tumbling:

1.	Ken Doolan, Kitsilano Pro-Rec	25.5
2.	Herb Francis, Fraser Valley	22.7
3.	Ron Hillier, Kitsilano Pro-Rec	22.6
3.	Eddie Catalano. Fraser Valley	22.6

(i) Team Championship:

1.	Kitsilano Pro-Rec	342.1
2.	Fraser Valley Centre	281.7
3.	St. Mary's Indians Centre	204.2

JUNIOR COMPETITION

(a) All around:

1.	Don Beck, Kitsilano Pro-Rec	76.1
2.	Sylvester Edmonds, St. Mary's Indians	75.5
3.	Don Francis, Victoria Pro-Rec	64.9

(b) Long Horse Vault:

1.	Don Beck, Kitsilano Pro-Rec	18.7

(c) High Bar:

1.	Sylvester Edmonds, St. Mary's Indians	19.8
2.	Don Francis, Victoria Pro-Rec	13.8

(d) Parallel Bars:

1.	Don Beck, Kitsilano Pro-Rec	21.4
2.	Sylvester Edmonds, St. Mary's Indians	19.8
3.	Don Francis, Victoria Pro-Rec	17.9

(e) Side Horse:

1.	Don Beck, Kitsilano Pro-Rec	18.3

(f) Rings:

1.	Don Beck, Kitsilano Pro-Rec	17.7
2.	Sylvester Edmonds, St. Mary's Indians	16.2
3.	Don Francis, Victoria Pro-Rec	15.5

(g) Tumbling:

1.	Sylvester Edmonds, St. Mary's Indians	19.7
2.	Don Francis, Victoria Pro-Rec	17.7

JUNIOR COMPETITION

(a) All round:

1. Don Beck, Kitsilano Pro-Rec 76.1
2. Sylvester Edmonds, St. Mary's Indians 75.5
3. Don Francis, Victoria Pro-Rec 64.9

(b) Long Horse Vault:

1. Don Beck, Kitsilano Pro-Rec 18.7
Edmonds, St. Mary's Indians 18.8
Victoria Pro-Rec 13.4

(c) Pa

1. Don Beck, Kitsilano Pro-Rec 21
2. Sylvester Edmonds, St. Mary's Indians 19.8
Don Francis, Victoria Pro-Rec 17.9

de Horse:

1. Don Beck, Kitsilano Pro-Rec 1

1. Don Beck, Kitsilano Pro-Rec 7.
2. Sylvester Edmonds, St. Mary's Indians 16.1
3. Don Fra ia, Victoria Pro-Rec 15.5

Edmonds, St. Mary's Indians 19.7
Victoria Pro-Rec 17.7

Kitsilano Pro-Rec 25 5
Fraser Va ley 22 7
Kitsilano Pro-Rec 22 6
Fraser Valley 22.6

Kitsilano Pro-Rec 342.1
Valley Centre 211.7
Mary's Indians Centre 201.2

NOVICE COMPETITION

(a) All around:

1.	Gordon Ellinson, Lady of Lourds	39.4
2.	Sandy Bull, St. Mary's Indians	38.6
3.	John Felix, St. Mary's Indians	37.8

(b) Long Horse Vault:

1.	John Felix, St. Mary's Indians	6.7
2.	Gordon Ellinson, Lady of Lourds	6.3
2.	Sandy Bull, St. Mary's Indians	6.3
2.	Paul Painchaud, Lady of Lourds	6.3

(c) High Bar:

1.	Sandy Bull, St. Mary's Indians	14.7
2.	Dave Peters, St. Mary's Indians	11.6

(d) Parallel Bars:

1.	Sandy Bull, St. Mary's Indians	17.4
2.	Gordon Ellinson, Lady of Lourds	16.0
3.	John Felix, St. Mary's Indians	15.0

(e) Rings:

1.	Dave Peters, St. Mary's Indians	17.4
2.	Sandy Bull, St. Mary's Indians	15.1

(f) Cross-Box Vaulting:

1.	Gordon Ellinson, Lady of Lourds	6.7
2.	Paul Painchaud, Lady of Lourds	6.3
2.	Dave Peters, St. Mary's Indians	6.3

(g) Tumbling:

1.	John Felix, St. Mary's Indians	9.2
2.	Elclid Roberget, Lady of Lourds	8.7
3.	Gordon Ellinson, Lady of Lourds	8.6

(h) Springboard:

1.	Dave Peters, St. Mary's Indians	7.0
2.	Don Felix, St. Mary's Indians	6.9
3.	Gordon Ellinson, Lady of Lourds	6.7
3.	Bill Campbell, St. Mary's Indians	6.7

(i) Team Championship:

1. St. Mary's Indians

NOTE: All individuals competing are from British Columbia

EIGHTEENTH CANADIAN GYMNASTIC CHAMPIONSHIPS

UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, VANCOUVER

JULY 23 and 24, 1954

SENIOR MEN

(a) All around:

1. Ed Gagnier, Windsor
2. Hans Gerbig, Vancouver
3. Dieter Weichert, Vancouver

(b) Long Horse Vault:

1. Hans Gerbig, Vancouver
2. Dieter Weichert, Vancouver
3. Calvin Girard, Windsor

(c) Floor Exercise:

1. Allan Cornwall, Windsor
2. Frank Grmek, Toronto
3. Ed Gagnier, Windsor

(d) High Bar:

1. Ed Gagnier, Windsor
2. P. Phippin, Toronto
3. Hans Berbig, Vancouver

(e) Parallel Bars:

1. Ed. Gagnier, Windsor
2. Frank Grmek, Toronto
3. Hans Gerbig, Vancouver

(f) Still Rings:

1. Ed Gagnier, Windsor
2. Allan Cornwall, Windsor
3. Hans Gerbig, Vancouver

(g) Side Horse:

1. Hans Gerbig, Vancouver
2. Ed Gagnier, Windsor
3. H. Haas, Vancouver

(h) Team Championship:

1. Windsor Gym Club, Windsor, Ontario
2. Vancouver Gym Club, Vancouver, British Columbia

(i) Tumbling: (special event)

1. Allan Cornwall, Windsor
2. Ed Gagnier, Windsor
3. Calvin Girard, Windsor

(j) Trampoline: (special event)

1. R. Elliott, Amarillo, Texas, U.S.A.
2. W. Crow, University of Washington, U.S.A.
3. Allan Cornwall, Windsor

JUNIOR MEN

(a) All around:

1. Lawrence Bray, Windsor
2. Nino Marion, Windsor
3. Al Pawluchyk, Windsor

(b) Long Horse Vault:

1. G. Braconnier, Maillardville, B.C.
2. L. Bray, Windsor
3. Sev Heiberg, Vancouver Y.M.C.A.

(c) Floor Exercise:

1. R. Cartier, Maillardville, B.C.
2. L. Bray, Windsor
3. Sev Heiberg, Vancouver Y.M.C.A.

(d) High Bar:

1. R. Moore, Vancouver Y.M.C.A.
2. L. Bray, Windsor
3. A. Pawluchyk, Windsor

(e) Parallel Bars:

1. Lawrence Bray, Windsor
2. Al Pawluchyk, Windsor
3. Nino Marion, Windsor

(f) Still Rings:

1. Nino Marion, Windsor
2. Lawrence Bray, Windsor
3. Al Pawluchyk, Windsor

(g) Side Horse:

1. Nino Marion, Windsor
2. Sev Heiberg, Vancouver Y.M.C.A.
3. Lawrence Bray, Windsor

(h) Team Championship:

1. Windsor Gym Club, Windsor, Ontario
2. Vancouver Y.M.C.A., Vancouver, British Columbia

(i) Tumbling: (special event)

1. N. Godin, Maillarville, B.C.
2. G. Braconnier, Mailardville, B.C.
3. Al Pawulchyk, Windsor

(j) Trampoline: (special event)

1. Al Pawulchyk, Windsor
2. G. Moen, University of Washington, U.S.A.

NOVICE MEN

(a) All around:

1. Paul Rose, Windsor
2. Donald Dominato, Windsor
3. D. Ruatenberg, Courtenay, B.C.

(b) Long Horse Vault:

1. T. Bailey, Kimberley, B.C.
2. J. Arrowsmith, Maillardville, B.C.
3. M. Ellis, Courtenay, B.C.

(c) Floor Exercise:

1. J. Marchand, Maillardville, B.C.
2. H. Bradley, Courtenay, B.C.
3. M. Ellis, Courtenay, B.C.

(d) High Bar:

1. Paul Rose, Windsor
2. Len Gagnier, Windsor
3. A. Irvine, Vancouver, Y.M.C.A.

(e) Parallel Bars:

1. H. Bradley, Courtenay, B.C.
2. Paul Rose, Windsor
3. M. Parent, Maillardville

(f) Still Rings:

1. Donald Dominato, Windsor
2. Paul Rose, Windsor
3. M. Parent, Maillardville

(g) Side Horse:

1. Paul Rose, Windsor
2. Donald Dominato, Windsor
3. Len Gagnier, Windsor

(h) Team Championship:

1. Windsor Gym Club, Windsor, Ontario
2. Our Lady of Lourdes Gym Club, Maillardville, B.C.

(i) Tumbling: (special event)

1. J. Gagnon, Maillardville
2. J. Marchand, Maillardville
3. P. Painchard, Maillardville

(j) Trampoline: (special event)

1. Donald Dominato, Windsor
2. J. David, University of Washington, U.S.A.

SENIOR WOMEN

(a) All around:

1. Ernestine Russell, Windsor	104.7
2. Margaret Schram, Windsor	88.6
3. V. Braconnier, Maillardville	72.6

(b) Side Horse Vault:

1. Ernestine Russell, Windsor
2. Margaret Schram, Windsor
3. F. Van Nerum, Maillardville

(c) Floor Exercise:

1. Ernestine Russell, Windsor
2. J. Slater, Vancouver Y.M.C.A.
3. F. Van Nerum, Maillardville

(d) Balance Beam:

1. Margaret Schram, Windsor
2. Barbara Mitchell, Windsor
3. Ernestine Russell, Windsor

(e) Team Championship:

1. Windsor Gym Club, Windsor, Ontario
2. Maillardville Gym Club, Maillardville, B.C.

(f) Swinging Rings: (special event)

1. Margaret Schram, Windsor
2. Ernestine Russell, Windsor
3. Donna Dominato, Windsor

(g) Even Parallel Bars: (special event)

1. Ernestine Russell, Windsor
2. Margaret Schram, Windsor
3. Donna Dominato, Windsor

(h) Tumbling: (special event)

1. Ernestine Russell, Windsor
2. V. Braconnier, Maillardville
3. J. Braconnier, Maillardville

NINETEENTH CANADIAN GYMNASTIC CHAMPIONSHIPS

WINDSOR, ONTARIO

JULY 8 and 9, 1955

OPEN MEN

(a) All around:

1.	Art Shurlock	Chicago	3200
2.	Ed Gagnier	Windsor	3195
3.	Hans Gerbig	Vancouver	3129

(b) Long Horse Vault:

1.	Bill Haase	Chicago	535
2.	Hans Gerbig	Vancouver	529
3.	Stewart Sandmark	Toronto	523

(c) Floor Exercise:

1.	Ed Gagnier	Windsor	531
2.	Frank Grmek	Sokol, Toronto	531
3.	Bill Haase	Chicago	527

(d) High Bar:

1.	Art Shurlock	Chicago	540
2.	Hans Gerbig	Vancouver	531
3.	Bill Haase	Chicago	522

(e) Parallel Bars:

1.	Ed Gagnier	Windsor	563
2.	Art Shurlock	Chicago	547
3.	Frank Grmek	Sokol, Toronto	542

(f) Still Rings:

1.	Ed Gagnier	Windsor	551
2.	Art Shurlock	Chicago	537
3.	Frank Grmek	Sokol, Toronto	532

(g) Side Horse:

1.	Ed Gagnier	Windsor	532
2.	Art Shurlock	Chicago	528
3.	Hans Gerbig	Vancouver	510

(h) Team Championship:

1. Vancouver Y.M.C.A., Vancouver, B.C.
2. Windsor Gymnastics Club, Windsor, Ontario
3. Sokol, Toronto, Ontario

(i) Tumbling: (special event)

1.	Bill Haase	Chicago	269
2.	Frank Adams	Ottawa	265
3.	Joe Lewis	Chicago	264

(j) Rope Climbing: (special event)

1.	Ed Gagnier	Windsor	6.2 sec
2.	Frank Grmek	Sokol, Toronto	7.0 sec
3.	Allan Cornwall	Windsor	8.6 sec

(k) Swinging Rings: (special event)

1.	Ed Gagnier	Windsor	270
2.	Allan Cornwall	Windsor	267
3.	Bill Haase	Chicago	264

(l) Trampoline: (special event)

1.	Allan Cornwall	Windsor	275
2.	Frank Adams	Ottawa	273
3.	Joe Lewis	Chicago	259

JUNIOR MEN

(a) All around:

1.	Calvin Girard	Windsor	3010
2.	Nino Marion	Windsor	2927
3.	Paul Rose	Windsor	2819

(b) Long Horse Vault:

1.	Nino Marion	Windsor	493
2.	Calvin Girard	Windsor	488
3.	Paul Rose	Windsor	470

(c) Floor Exercise:

1.	Nino Marion	Windsor	507
2.	Calvin Girard	Windsor	489
3.	James Knowlan	Vancouver	465

(d) High Bar:

1.	Calvin Girard	Windsor	513
2.	James Knowlan	Vancouver	511
3.	Paul Rose	Windsor	474

(e) Parallel Bars:

1.	Nino Marion	Windsor	528
2.	Calvin Girard	Windsor	520
3.	James Knowlan	Vancouver	494

(f) Still Rings:

1.	Nino Marion	Windsor	522
2.	Helmut Bauer	Windsor	518
3.	Calvin Girard	Windsor	513

(g) Side Horse:

1.	Calvin Girard	Windsor	487
2.	Nino Marion	Windsor	472
3.	Paul Rose	Windsor	453

(h) Team Championship:

1. Windsor Gymnastics Club, Windsor, Ontario
2. Vancouver Y.M.C.A., Vancouver, B.C.
3. Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A.

(i) Tumbling: (special event)

1.	Paul Rose	Windsor	225
2.	Nino Marion	Windsor	219
3.	Calvin Girard	Windsor	218

(j) Rope Climbing: (special event)

1.	Paul Rose	Windsor	5.6 sec
2.	Nino Marion	Windsor	7.0 sec
3.	Calvin Girard	Windsor	9.2 sec

(k) Swinging Rings: (special event)

1.	Calvin Girard	Windsor	266
2.	Nino Marion	Windsor	264
3.	Paul Rose	Windsor	225

(l) Trampoline: (special event)

1.	Donald Dominato	Windsor	250
2.	Bernie Newman	Windsor	233
3.	Calvin Girard	Windsor	210

NOVICE MEN

(a) All around:

1.	Len Gagnier	Windsor	2898
2.	Joe Marchand	Coquitlam	2819
3.	Don Dominato	Windsor	2731

(b) Long Horse Vault:

1.	Walter McIntyre	Coquitlam	486
2.	George Lilly	Camp Borden	471
3.	Donald Dominato	Windsor	467

(c) Floor Exercise:

1.	Maurice Maisonville	Windsor	532
2.	Joe Marchand	Coquitlam	516
3.	Don Dominato	Windsor	499

(d) High Bar:

1.	Len Gagnier	Windsor	502
2.	David Lyle	Windsor	461
3.	Joe Marchand	Coquitlam	440

(e) Parallel Bars:

1.	Len Gagnier	Windsor	488
2.	Joe Marchand	Coquitlam	487
3.	Don Dominato	Windsor	460

(f) Still Rings:

1.	Len Gagnier	Windsor	499
2.	Joe Marchand	Coquitlam	472
3.	Walt McIntyre	Coquitlam	458

(g) Side Horse:

1.	Ray Gould	Windsor	497
2.	Len Gagnier	Windsor	469
3.	Rich Lajeunesse	Windsor	462

(h) Team Championship:

1. Windsor, Ontario
2. Coquitlam, British Columbia
3. Camp Borden, Ontario

(i) Tumbling:

1.	Don Dominato	Windsor	254
2.	Maurice Maisonville	Windsor	248
3.	Ken MacDonald	Camp Borden	235

(j) Rope Climbing: (special event)

1.	Don Dominato	Windsor	8.5 sec
2.	Rich Lajeunesse	Windsor	8.9 sec
3.	Len Gagnier	Windsor	9.0 sec

(k) Trampoline: (special event)

1.	David Kyle	Windsor	232
2.	Ron Orlick	Noranda	225
3.	Terrance Orlick	Noranda	210

SENIOR WOMEN

(a) All around:

1.	Ernestine Russell	Windsor	1144
2.	Margaret Schram	Windsor	1062
3.	Beverly Cude	Sokol, Noranda	1029

(b) Side Horse Vault:

1.	Ernestine Russell	Windsor	281
2.	Beverly Cude	Sokol, Noranda	270
3.	Margaret Schram	Windsor	255

(c) Floor Exercise:

1.	Ernestine Russell	Windsor	286
2.	Margaret Schram	Windsor	265
3.	Shirley Maisonville	Windsor	260

(d) Uneven Parallel Bars:

1.	Ernestine Russell	Windsor	288
2.	Margaret Schram	Windsor	272
3.	Donna Dominato	Windsor	259

(e) Balance Beam:

1.	Ernestine Russell	Windsor	288
2.	Margaret Schram	Windsor	270
3.	Tillie Lisowyk	Windsor	259

(f) Team Championship:

1. Windsor Gymnastics Club, Windsor, Ontario
2. Sokol Noranda, Noranda, Quebec

(g) Swinging Rings: (special event)

1.	Margaret Schram	Windsor	266
2.	Ernestine Russell	Windsor	262
3.	Donna Dominato	Windsor	258

(h) Even Parallel Bars: (special event)

1.	Ernestine Russell	Windsor	280
2.	Margaret Schram	Windsor	257
3.	Shirley Maisonville	Windsor	252

(i) Trampoline: (special event)

1.	Ernestine Russell	Windsor	259
2.	Margaret Schram	Windsor	229
3.	Donna Dominato	Windsor	223

(j) Tumbling: (special event)

1.	Ernestine Russell	Windsor	268
2.	Leissa Krol	Windsor	248
3.	Beverly Cude	Sokol, Noranda	234

TWENTIETH CANADIAN GYMNASTIC CHAMPIONSHIPS

AND OLYMPIC TRIALS

TORONTO, ONTARIO

AUGUST 18 and 19, 1956

SENIOR MEN

(a) All around:

1.	Edward Gagnier	W.G.C.	112.65
2.	Nino Marion	W.G.C.	100.20
3.	Calvin Girard	W.G.C.	82.15

(b) Long Horse Vault:

1.	Ed. Gagnier	W.G.C.	18.75
2.	Calvin Girard	W.G.C.	18.50
3.	Nino Marion	W.G.C.	18.10

(c) Floor Exercise:

1.	Ed Gagnier	W.G.C.	18.60
2.	Nino Marion	W.G.C.	17.90
3.	Frank Grmek	S.T.	9.40

(d) High Bar:

1.	Ed. Gagnier	W.G.C.	18.50
2.	Calvin Girard	W.G.C.	16.80
3.	Nino Marion	W.G.C.	14.80

(e) Parallel Bars:

1.	Ed. Gagnier	W.G.C.	18.90
2.	Nino Marion	W.G.C.	17.20
3.	Frank Grmek	S.T.	9.40

(f) Still Rings:

1.	Ed. Gagnier	W.G.C.	19.00
2.	Nino Marion	W.G.C.	17.30
3.	Calvin Girard	W.G.C.	16.65

(g) Side Horse:

1.	Ed. Gagnier	W.G.C.	18.90
2.	Nino Marion	W.G.C.	14.90
3.	Calvin Girard	W.G.C.	14.00

(h) Team Championship:

1. Windsor Gymnastic Club, Windsor, Ontario

JUNIOR MEN

(a) All around:

1.	Stewart Sandmark	S.N.	104.30
2.	Wolfgang Dozauer	W.G.C.	104.15
3.	Paul Rose	W.G.C.	101.95

(b) Long Horse Vault:

1.	Stewart Sandmark	S.N.	18.10
2.	Wolfgang Dozauer	W.G.C.	17.40
2.	Milan Kus	S.T.	17.40

(c) Floor Exercise:

1.	Maurice Maisonville	W.G.C.	18.85
2.	Wolfgang Dozauer	W.G.C.	17.70
3.	Stewart Sandmark	S.N.	17.25

(d) High Bar:

1.	Paul Rose	W.G.C.	17.60
2.	Wolfgang Dozauer	W.G.C.	17.55
3.	Stewart Sandmark	S.N.	17.50

(e) Parallel Bars:

1.	Wolfgang Dozauer	W.G.C.	17.90
2.	Stewart Sandmark	S.N.	17.50
3.	Paul Rose	W.G.C.	16.75

(f) Still Rings:

1.	Wolfgang Dozauer	W.G.C.	18.15
2.	Paul Rose	W.G.C.	17.70
3.	Stewart Sandmark	S.N.	17.10

(g) Side Horse:

1.	Stewart Sandmark	S.N.	16.85
2.	Paul Rose	W.G.C.	16.50
3.	Ray Gould	W.G.C.	16.00

(h) Team Championship:

1. Windsor Gymnastics Club, Windsor, Ontario
2. Sokol Toronto, Toronto, Ontario

(i) Tumbling: (special event)

1.	Ron Orlick	S.N.	8.50
2.	Maurice Maisonville	W.G.C.	8.40
2.	Paul Rose	W.G.C.	8.40

(j) Rope Climbing: (special event)

1.	D. Dominato	W.G.C.	6.3 sec
2.	R. Gould	W.G.C.	9.0 sec
3.	S. Sandmark	S.N.	10.0 sec

SENIOR WOMEN

(a) All around:

1.	Ernestine Russell	W.G.C.	77.80
2.	Margaret Schram	W.G.C.	69.95
3.	Lorraine Auger	S.N.	66.70

(b) Side Horse Vault:

1.	Ernestine Russell	W.G.C.	19.35
2.	Shirley Maisonville	W.G.C.	16.20
3.	Margaret Schram	W.G.C.	15.95

(c) Floor Exercise:

1.	Ernestine Russell	W.G.C.	19.65
2.	Margaret Schram	W.G.C.	17.15
3.	Lorraine Auger	S.N.	17.10

(d) Uneven Bars:

1.	Ernestine Russell	W.G.C.	19.15
2.	Margaret Schram	W.G.C.	18.30
3.	Lorraine Auger	S.N.	16.90

(e) Balance Beam:

1.	Ernestine Russell	W.G.C.	19.65
2.	Margaret Schram	W.G.C.	18.05
3.	Lorraine Auger	S.N.	17.75

(f) Team Championship:

1. Windsor Gymnastics Club, Windsor, Ontario
2. Sokol Noranda, Noranda, Quebec

JUNIOR WOMEN

(a) All Around:

1.	Rosemary Ripley	W.G.C.	72.55
2.	Donna Dominato	W.G.C.	69.10
3.	Tillie Lisowyk	W.G.C.	67.87

(b) Side Horse Vault:

1.	Rosemary Ripley	W.G.C.	18.50
2.	Frances Piquet	S.W.	17.10
3.	Carola Gassert	H.C.	17.00

(c) Floor Exercise:

1.	Rosemary Ripley	W.G.C.	18.35
2.	Jean Burgett	R.H.S.	18.30
3.	Leissa Krol	W.G.C.	18.25

(d) Balance Beam:

1.	Jean Burgett	R.H.S.	17.55
2.	Donna Dominato	W.G.C.	17.45
3.	Rosemary Ripley	W.G.C.	17.20

(e) Uneven Bars:

1.	Rosemary Ripley	W.G.C.	18.50
2.	Donna Dominato	W.G.C.	17.70
3.	Karen Orlick	S.N.	17.25

(f) Even Parallel Bars: (special event)

1.	Donna Dominato	W.G.C.	8.80
2.	Tillie Lisowyk	W.G.C.	8.65
3.	Jean Burgett	R.H.S.	8.50

(g) Tumbling: (special event)

1.	Leissa Krol	W.G.C.	8.05
2.	Rosemary Ripley	W.G.C.	7.85
3.	Jean Burgett	R.H.S.	7.15

Windsor, Ontario
Quebec

W.G.C.
W.G.C.

Horse Vault:

W.G.C.
S.W.
H.C.

Floor Exercise:

W.G.C.
R.G.
W.G.C

(d) Balance Beam:

R R B.
W.G.C.
W.G.C.

(e) Uneven Bars:

W.G.C.
W.G.C.

Parallel Bars: (Special event)

Tumbling

(h) Trampoline: (special event)

1.	Karen Orlick	S.N.	8.60
2.	Sheila Findlay	W.G.C.	7.80
3.	Donna Dominato	W.G.C.	7.60

(i) Team Championship:

1. Windsor Gymnastics Club, Windsor, Ontario
2. Harmonie Club, Toronto, Ontario

NOTE:

W.G.C.	Windsor Gymnastics Club, Windsor
S.N.	Sokol Noranda, Noranda
S.T.	Sokol Toronto, Toronto
H.C.	Harmonie Club, Toronto
R.H.S.	Richmond High School, Vancouver, B.C.
S.W.	Sokol Windsor, Windsor

TWENTY-FIRST CANADIAN GYMNASTIC CHAMPIONSHIPS

TORONTO, ONTARIO

1957

SENIOR MEN

(a) All around: (9 competitors)

1.	Wilhelm Weiler	G.C.H.	335.2
2.	Nino Marion	W.G.C.	307.3
3.	Edward Gagnier	W.G.C.	305.8

(b) Long Horse Vault:

1.	Wilhelm Weiler	G.C.H.	59.4
2.	Edward Gagnier	W.G.C.	58.8
3.	Calvin Girard	W.G.C.	56.7

(c) Floor Exercise:

1.	Wilhelm Weiler	G.C.H.	57.5
2.	Edward Gagnier	W.G.C.	56.3
3.	Maurice Maisonville	W.G.C.	55.4

(d) High Bar:

1.	Wilhelm Weiler	G.C.H.	57.2
2.	Nino Marion	W.G.C.	48.9
3.	Calvin Girard	W.G.C.	45.6

(e) Parallel Bars:

1.	Wilhelm Weiler	G.C.H.	54.5
2.	Nino Marion	W.G.C.	53.9
2.	Wolfgang Dozauer	W.G.C.	53.9

(f) Still Rings:

1.	Edward Gagnier	W.G.C.	56.0
2.	Calvin Girard	W.G.C.	52.0
2.	Wilhelm Weiler	G.C.H.	52.0

(g) Side Horse:

1.	Wilhelm Weiler	G.C.H.	54.6
2.	Calvin Girard	W.G.C.	51.1
3.	Edward Gagnier	W.G.C.	48.1

1957 CANADIAN GYMNASTIC CHAMPIONSHIPS

TORONTO, ONTARIO

1957

SENIOR MEN

(a) Combined: (9 competitors)

1.	William Weiler	G.C.M.	395.3
2.	Nino Marion	W.G.C.	307.3
	Edward Gagnier	W.G.C.	302.0

(b) Long Horse Vault:

1.	William Weiler	G.C.M.	59.0
2.	Edward Gagnier	W.G.C.	58.8
3.	Calvin Girard	W.G.C.	56.7

Floor Exercise:

	William Weiler	G.C.M.	
2.	Edward Gagnier	W.G.C	58.3
3.	Maurice Matsonville	W.G.C.	55.4

High Bar:

1.	William Weiler	G.C	
2.	Nino Marion	W.G	
3.	Calvin Girard	W.G.C.	18.6

Parallel Bars.

1.	William Weiler	G.C.M	31
2.	Nino Marion	W.G.C	29
2.	Wolfgang Dozauer	W.G.C.	29

Still Rings:

	Gagnier	W.G.C.	56.0
	n Girard	W.G.C.	52.8
	m Weiler	G.C.M.	52.0

19.1

(h) Team Championships:

Only one team entered, i.e. the Windsor Gym Club

1.	Windsor Gym Club, Windsor, Ontario	130.0

(i) Tumbling: (special event)

1.	Edward Gagnier	W.G.C.	27.0
2.	Ron Orlick	S.N.	26.5
3.	Wolfgang Dozauer	W.G.C.	24.0

(j) Rope Climbing: (special event)

1.	Nino Marion	W.G.C.	5.5 sec
2.	Paul Rose	W.G.C.	6.0 sec
3.	Wolfgang Dozauer	W.G.C.	7.5 sec

(k) Swinging Rings: (special event)

1.	Nino Marion	W.G.C.	24.6
2.	Edward Gagnier	W.G.C.	24.2
3.	Wolfgang Dozauer	W.G.C.	23.4

(l) Trampoline: (special event)

1.	F. Newman	U. of M.	28.5
2.	Calvin Girard	W.G.C.	15.6
3.	Edward Gagnier	W.G.C.	00.9

JUNIOR MEN

(a) All around: (6 competitors)

1.	Richard Montpetit	E.S.R.	313.6
2.	Paul Rose	W.G.C.	308.9
3.	Jim Hynds	W.G.C.	281.0

(b) Long Horse Vault:

1.	Paul Rose	W.G.C.	55.4
2.	Richard Montpetit	E.S.R.	55.3
3.	John Tutte	W.E.Y.	54.4

(c) Floor Exercise:

1.	Richard Montpetit	E.S.R.	53.8
2.	Paul Rose	W.G.C.	47.8
3.	Jim Hynds	W.G.C.	47.7

(d) High Bar:

1.	Richard Montpetit	E.S.R.	54.0
2.	Paul Rose	W.G.C.	50.7
3.	Jim Hynds	W.G.C.	46.9

(e) Parallel Bars:

1.	Richard Montpetit	E.S.R.	52.3
2.	Paul Rose	W.G.C.	51.4
3.	E. Prasse	S. Y.M.C.A.	45.3

(f) Still Rings:

1.	B. Maksymec	S.T.	50.6
2.	Paul Rose	W.G.C.	50.2
3.	Jim Hynds	W.G.C.	50.0

(g) Side Horse:

1.	Paul Rose	W.G.C.	53.4
2.	Richard Montpetit	W.G.C.	49.7
3.	B. Maksymec	S.T.	41.3

(h) Team Championship:

Only one team entered, i.e. Windsor Gym Club

1.	Windsor Gym Club, Windsor, Ontario	97.5

(i) Tumbling: (special event)

1.	William Skinner	U. of M.	26.2
2.	David Kyle	W.G.C.	23.6
3.	Donald Dominato	W.G.C.	22.7

(j) Swinging Rings: (special event)

1.	Paul Rose	W.G.C.	25.3
2.	E. Praase	S.T.	23.7
3.	Jim Hynds	W.G.C.	20.2

(k) Trampoline: (special event)

1.	David Kyle	W.G.C.	24.0
2.	Jim Hynds	W.G.C.	21.2
3.	Paul Rose	W.G.C.	19.4

Team Championship:

Only one team entered, i.e. Windsor Gym Club

1. Windsor Gym Club, Windsor, Ontario 97.5

Ring: (special event)

NOVICE MEN

(a) All around: (24 competitors)

1.	Gilbert Larose	I.C.C.	148.9
2.	Roger Dion	I.C.C.	138.5
3.	Ron Orlick	S.N.	134.1

(b) Long Horse Vault:

1.	Ron Orlick	S.N.	28.1
2.	Leo Provencher	S.N.	27.3
3.	Bob Perra	W.G.C.	26.9

(c) Floor Exercise:

1.	Gilbert Larose	I.C.C.	25.6
2.	George Rasmussen	W.G.C.	24.5
3.	Roger Dion	I.C.C.	24.3

(d) High Bar:

1.	Gilbert Larose	I.C.C.	27.5
2.	Joe Campbell	W.G.C.	26.1
3.	Bob Perra	W.G.C.	23.8

(e) Parallel Bars:

1.	Gilbert Larose	I.C.C.	24.3
2.	Roger Dion	I.C.C.	22.6
3.	Ron Orlick	S.N.	21.3

(f) Still Rings:

1.	Gilbert Larose	I.C.C.	25.2
2.	Roger Dion	I.C.C.	22.8
3.	Dodd Dixon	L.G.C.	22.1

(g) Side Horse:

1.	Ron Orlick	S.N.	22.5
2.	Joe Campbell	W.G.C.	21.5
3.	Roger Dion	I.C.C.	20.9

(h) Team Championship: (4 teams)

1.	Immaculate Centre of Conception, Montreal, Quebec	73.5
2.	Windsor Gym Club, Windsor, Ontario	66.5
3.	Sokol Noranda, Noranda, Quebec	35.0

(i) Tumbling: (special event)

1.	Gilbert Larose	I.C.C.	24.9
2.	Ray Brown	S.P.Y.C.	22.6
3.	Bob Poirier	I.C.C.	22.2

(j) Rope Climbing: (special event)

1.	Joe Campbell	W.G.C.	7.8 sec
2.	Bob Perra	W.G.C.	9.8 sec
3.	George Rasmussen	W.G.C.	10.2 sec

(k) Swinging Rings: (special event)

1.	Joe Campbell	W.G.C.	22.8
2.	Bob Harris	W.G.C.	21.1
3.	Bob Perra	W.G.C.	17.3

(l) Trampoline: (special event)

1.	Ron Orlick	S.N.	25.5
2.	Bob Harris	W.G.C.	23.0
3.	Bernard Poirier	I.C.C.	22.5

INTERMEDIATE MEN

(a) All around: (2 competitors)

1.	F. Kindler	G.C.H.	129.6
2.	I. Celar	S.T.	115.2

(b) Long Horse Vault:

1.	F. Kindler	G.C.H.	27.0
2.	I. Celar	S.T.	22.4

(c) Floor Exercise:

1.	I. Celar	S.T.	18.7
2.	F. Kindler	G.C.H.	15.9

(d) High Bar:

1.	F. Kindler	G.C.H.	25.5
2.	I. Celar	S.T.	15.7

(e) Parallel Bars:

1.	I. Celar	S.T.	21.8
2.	F. Kindler	G.C.H.	21.0

24 9
22 8
21 7

7 = [illegible]
9 8 [illegible]
10 7 [illegible]

(special event)

W.G.C.
W.G.C.
W.G.C.

Ron Orzlek S.N.
Bob Harris G.C.
Bernard Poirier I.C.C.

3
3

All around: (2 competitors

1. P. Kindler G C M
2. I. Celar S T

Long Horse Vault:

P. Kindler S.C.M.
I. Celar

S.C.M.

Bars:

Celar
Kindler

(f) Still Rings:

1.	F. Kindler	G.C.H.	22.9
2.	I. Celar	S.T.	21.6

(g) Side Horse:

1.	F. Kindler	G.C.H.	17.3
2.	I. Celar	S.T.	15.0

TYRO MEN

(a) All around: (9 competitors)

1.	Richard Skinner	W.G.C.	139.9
2.	Terrace Orlick	S.N.	130.3
3.	Daniel McDonald	S.N.	89.4

(b) Long Horse Vault:

1.	Terrace Orlick	S.N.	23.8
2.	Richard Skinner	W.G.C.	23.6
3.	Rudy Adlaf	S.T.	22.2

(c) Floor Exercise:

1.	Teddy Bland	S.P.Y.C.	26.1
2.	Terrance Orlick	S.N.	24.6
3.	Rudy Adlaf	S.T.	19.7

(d) High Bar:

1.	Richard Skinner	W.G.C.	24.6
2.	Terrace Orlick	S.N.	19.7
3.	Daniel McDonald	S.N.	12.1

(e) Parallel Bars:

1.	Terrace Orlick	S.N.	24.6
2.	Richard Skinner	W.G.C.	23.4
3.	Daniel McDonald	S.N.	17.7

(f) Still Rings:

1.	Richard Skinner	W.G.C.	23.7
2.	Terrace Orlick	S.N.	19.3
3.	Daniel McDonald	S.N.	14.0

All Around: (3 competitors)

1.	Richard Skinner	W.G.C.	139.1
2.	Terrace Orlick	S	139.3
	Daniel McDonald	B.D.	

Bars Result:

	Terrace Orlick	S.M.	25
2.	Richard Skinner	W.G.C.	24
3.	Rudy Adlaf	S.T.	23

(c) Floor Exercise:

1.	Teddy Bland	S. T.C.	
2.	Terrance Orlick	S.M.	24
3.	Rudy Adlaf	S.T.	

Club Bar:

	Richard Skinner	W.G.C.	24
2.	Terrace Orlick	S.M.	
1.	Daniel McDonald	S	

Parallel Bars:

1.	Terrace Orlick	S.M.	24 6
2.	Richard Skinner	W.G.C.	23 4
3	Daniel McDonald	S.M.	17 7

Rings:

	Richard Skinner	23
	Terrace Orlick	19
		11

(g) Side Horse:

1.	Richard Skinner	W.G.C.	24.6
2.	Terrace Orlick	S.N.	18.3
3.	Daniel McDonald	S.N.	12.6

(h) Team Championship:

Only one team entered.

1.	Scarborough Police Youth Club, Scarborough, Ontario	18

(i) Tumbling: (special event)

1.	Terrace Orlick	S.N.	21.7
2.	Teddy Bland	S.P.Y.C.	19.0
3.	Richard Bell	S.P.Y.C.	16.7

(j) Trampoline: (special event)

1.	Terrace Orlick	S.N.	25.7
2.	Richard Skinner	W.G.C.	24.4
3.	Daniel McDonald	S.N.	21.0

SENIOR WOMEN

(a) All around: (5 competitors)

1.	Erestine Russell	W.G.C.	228.7
2.	Rosemary Ripley	W.G.C.	209.2
3.	Margaret Schram	W.G.C.	203.7

(b) Side Horse Vault:

1.	Ernestine Russell	W.G.C.	58.4
2.	Rosemary Ripley	W.G.C.	50.9
3.	Beverley Cude	S.N.	50.8

(c) Floor Exercise:

1.	Ernestine Russell	W.G.C.	57.9
2.	Rosemary Ripley	W.G.C.	53.8
3.	Lorraine Auger	S.N.	51.0

(d) Balance Beam:

1.	Ernestine Russell	W.G.C.	56.0
2.	Rosemary Ripley	W.G.C.	54.0
3.	Beverley Cude	S.N.	51.4

Sportsmanship

by one team entered.

borough Police Youth Club,
Scarborough, Ontario

(special event)

	Terrace Orlick	S.N.
2.	Teddy Bland	S.P.Y.C.
3.	Richard Bell	

(j) Trampoline: (special event)

	Terrace Orlick	S.N.
2.	Richard Skinner	W.G.C.
	Daniel McDonald	i.N.

(5 competitors)

	Ernestine Russell	W.G.C.
2.	Rosemary Ripley	W.G.C.
	Margaret Schram	W.G.C.

ie Vault:

1.	Ernestine Russell	W.G.C.
2.	Rosemary Ripley	W.G.C
3.	Beverley Wade	

Floor Exercise:

1.	Ernestine Russell	W.G.C.
2.	Rosemary Ripley	W.G.C.
3.	Lorraine Auger	S.N.

	G.C.
	C.C.
	N.

(e) Uneven Bars:

1.	Ernestine Russell	W.G.C.	56.4
2.	Margaret Schram	W.G.C.	53.7
3.	Rosemary Ripley	W.G.C.	50.5

(f) Team Competition: (2 teams)

1.	Windsor Gymnstics Club, Windsor, Ontario	77
2.	Sokol Noranda, Noranda, Quebec	28

(g) Tumbling: (special event)

1.	Ernestine Russell	W.G.C.	28.5
2.	Rosemary Ripley	W.G.C.	26.0
3.	Leissa Krol	W.G.C.	24.0

(h) Swinging Rings: (special event)

1.	Margaret Schram	W.G.C.	27.6
2.	Ernestine Russell	W.G.C.	24.0
3.	Rosemary Ripley	W.G.C.	22.5

(i) Even Parallel Bars: (special event)

1.	Ernestine Russell	W.G.C.	37.1
2.	Margaret Schram	W.G.C.	34.6
3.	M. Nutzenberger	G.C.H.	32.5

(j) Trampoline: (special event)

1.	Ernestine Russell	W.G.C.	16.2
2.	Rosemary Ripley	W.G.C.	16.0
2.	Margaret Schram	W.G.C.	16.0

(k) Women's Team Drill: (special event)

1.	German Harmonie Club, Toronto, Ontario	8.5
2.	Sokol Toronto, Toronto, Ontario	7.8

JUNIOR WOMEN

(a) All around: (11 competitors)

1.	Johanna Bouter	S.T.	202.1
2.	Donna Dominato	W.G.C.	198.1
3.	Edith Fidorra	G.C.H.	195.7

56 :
53 7
50 5

...tion: (2 t...

Gymnastics Club, Vindsor
Sokol Noranda, Noranda, Quebec

...mbling: (special event)

1. Ernestine Russell W.G.C.
2. Rosemary Ripley W.G.C.
3. Ieisea Krof W.G.C.

(h) ...n in Rin a: (specia, event)

1. Margaret Sobram W.G.C.
2. Ernestine Russell W.G.C.
3. Rosemary Ripley W.G.C.

(i) Even Parallel Bars: (special event)

1. Ernestine Russell W.G.C.
2. Margaret Sobram W.G.C.
3. ?. Nutzenberger G.C.H

) Trampoline: (special event)

1. Ernestine Russell W.G.C.
2. Rosemary Ripley W.G.C.
2. Margaret Sobram W.G.C.

(k) Women's Team Drill: (special event

1. German Harmonie Club, Toron
2. Sokol Toronto, Toronto, Ont

...round: (1 competitors)

Johanna Bouter B.T. 2
. Dona Jom nato W.G.C. 1 8 1
Edith Fic era 1 1 2

(b) Side Horse Vault:

1.	Johanna Bouter	S.T.	50.7
2.	Donna Dominato	W.G.C.	50.4
3.	Ursula Licklar	G.C.H.	49.2

(c) Floor Exercise:

1.	Leissa Krol	W.G.C.	49.2
2.	Mary Greenwood	W.G.C.	48.7
3.	Donna Dominato	W.G.C.	48.4

(d) Balance Beam:

1.	Johanna Bouter	S.T.	51.8
2.	Leissa Krol	W.G.C.	51.5
3.	Mary Greenwood	W.G.C.	49.1

(e) Uneven Bars:

1.	Edith Fidorra	G.C.H.	53.8
2.	Johanna Bouter	S.T.	53.2
3.	Donna Dominato	W.G.C.	50.3

(f) Team Championship: (3 teams)

1.	Windsor Gymnastic Club, Windsor, Ontario	52
2.	Sokol Toronto, Toronto,Ontario	30
3.	German Harmonie Club, Toronto, Ontario	21

(g) Tumbling: (special event)

1.	Johanna Bouter	S.T.	7.5
2.	Donna Dominato	W.G.C.	7.3
3.	Eileen Jensen	S.T.	7.2

(h) Swinging Rings:

1.	Donna Dominato	W.G.C.	28.5
2.	Johanna Bouter	S.T.	25.5
3.	Leissa Krol	W.G.C.	24.0

(i) Even Parallel Bars: (special event)

1.	Johanna Bouter	S.T.	25.6
2.	Edith Fidorra	G.C.H.	25.4
3.	Mary Greenwood	W.G.C.	23.3

(j) Trampoline: (special event)

1.	Leissa Krol	W.G.C.	24.0
2.	Mary Greenwood	W.G.C.	21.0
3.	Donna Dominato	W.G.C.	18.0

INTERMEDIATE WOMEN

(a) All around: (3 competitors)

1.	M. Nutzenberger	G.C.H.	100.0
2.	D. Pollock	S.N.	94.8
3.	S. Orlick	S.N.	93.9

(b) Side Horse Vault:

1.	M. Nutzenberger	G.C.H.	27.3
2.	D. Pollock	S.N.	24.6
3.	S. Orlick	S.N.	22.5

(c) Floor Exercise:

1.	S. Orlick	S.N.	25.6
2.	M. Nutzenberger	G.C.H.	25.5
3.	D. Pollock	S.N.	23.4

(d) Balance Beam:

1.	S. Orlick	S.N.	23.3
2.	D. Pollock	S.N.	22.8
3.	M. Nutzenberger	G.C.H.	21.0

(e) Uneven Bars:

1.	M. Nutzenberger	G.C.H.	26.2
2.	D. Pollock	S.N.	24.0
3.	S. Orlick	S.N.	22.5

(f) Team Championship:

No teams entered

NOVICE WOMEN

(a) All around: (10 competitors)

1.	Marria Larsen	I.C.C.	111.2
2.	Karen Orlick	S.N.	107.7
3.	Rochelle Falcons	W.G.C.	105.4

(b) Side Horse Vault:

1.	Karen Orlick	S.N.	27.4
2.	Marria Larsen	I.C.C.	26.3
3.	Elsie Tatoui	W.G.C.	23.3

(c) Floor Exercise:

1.	Marria Larsen	I.C.C.	28.1
2.	Rochelle Falcons	W.G.C.	27.2
3.	Karen Orlick	S.N.	26.6

(d) Balance Beam:

1.	Marria Larsen	I.C.C.	28.2
1.	Elsie Tatoui	W.G.C.	28.2
2.	Rochelle Falcons	W.G.C.	27.6

(e) Uneven Bars:

1.	Marria Larsen	I.C.C.	28.6
2.	Karen Orlick	S.N.	28.5
3.	Rochelle Falcons	W.G.C.	27.8

(f) Team Championship: (2 teams)

1.	Windsor Gymnastics Club, Windsor, Ontario	64
2.	Scarborough Police Youth Club, Scarborough, Ontario	12.5

(g) Tumbling: (special event)

1.	Marria Larsen	I.C.C.	23.6
2.	Karen Orlick	S.N.	22.8
3.	Sharon Findley	W.G.C.	20.5

(h) Swinging Rings: (special event)

1.	Rochelle Falcons	W.G.C.	23.7
2.	Sharon Findley	W.G.C.	22.2
3.	Elsie Tatoui	W.G.C.	18.0

(i) Even Parallel Bars: (special event)

1.	Marria Larsen	I.C.C.	23.3
2.	Karen Orlick	S.N.	22.3
3.	Rochelle Falcons	W.G.C.	22.2

(j) Trampoline: (special event)

1.	Marria Larsen	I.C.C.	25.4
2.	Sharon Findley	W.G.C.	24.0
3.	Elsie Tatoui	W.G.C.	23.1

TYRO WOMEN

(a) All around: (16 competitors)

1.	Susan Maki	S.N.	98.8
2.	Monique Cloutier	I.C.C.	94.3
3.	Ethel McPhail	W.G.C.	91.1

(b) Side Horse Vault:

1.	Susan Maki	S.N.	27.2
2.	Judy Stewart	S.P.Y.C.	25.9
3.	Monique Cloutier	W.G.C.	25.0

(c) Floor Exercise:

1.	Monique Cloutier	I.C.C.	25.9
2.	Susan Maki	S.N.	24.5
3.	Sheila Findley	W.G.C.	24.0

(d) Balance Beam:

1.	Susan Maki	S.N.	23.6
2.	Jo-Anne Wippert	S.P.Y.C.	23.2
3.	Judy Stewart	S.P.Y.C.	22.5

(e) Uneven Bars:

1.	Jane Newman	W.G.C.	25.2
2.	Ethel McPhail	W.G.C.	25.1
3.	Susan Maki	S.N.	23.5

(f) Team Championship: (2 teams)

1.	Windsor Gymnastics Club, Windsor, Ontario	56
2.	Scarborough Police Youth Club, Scarborough, Ontario	41

(g) Tumbling: (special event)

1.	Sheila Findley	W.G.C.	21.7
2.	Judy Stewart	S.P.Y.C.	21.6
3.	Ethel McPhail	W.G.C.	20.0

(h) Swinging Rings: (special event)

1.	Jane Newman	W.G.C.	20.6
2.	Ethel McPhail	W.G.C.	17.9
3.	Sheila Findley	W.G.C.	16.2

(i) Even Parallel Bars: (special event)

1.	Monique Cloutier	W.G.C.	23.4
2.	Ethel McPhail	W.G.C.	21.7
3.	Jane Newman	W.G.C.	21.0

(j) Trampoline: (special event)

1.	Sheila Findley	W.G.C.	24.0
2.	Leeanne Newman	W.G.C.	21.8
3.	Jane Newman	W.G.C.	20.4

NOTE:

G.C.H.	German Harmonie Club, Toronto, Ontario
W.G.C.	Windsor Gymnastics Club, Windsor, Ontario
S.N.	Sokol Noranda, Noranda, Quebec
U. of M.	University of Michigan, U.S.A.
É.S.R.	École Secondaire Richard, Quebec
W.E.Y.	West End Y.M.C.A., Toronto, Ontario
S.Y.M.C.A.	Sarnia Y.M.C.A., Sarnia, Ontario
S.T.	Sokol Toronto, Toronto, Ontario
I.C.C.	Immaculate Conception Centre, Quebec
S.P.Y.C.	Scarborough Police Youth Club, Scarborough, Ontario

TWENTY-SECOND CANADIAN GYMNASTIC CHAMPIONSHIPS

VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA

AUGUST 14, 15 and 16, 1958

SENIOR MEN

(a) All around: (9 competitors)

1.	Wilhelm Weiler	G.H.C.

(b) Long Horse Vault:

1.	Wilhelm Weiler	G.H.C.	36.1
2.	Ken McDonald	Canadian Army	33.0
3.	Richard Montpetit	I.C.C.	32.8

(c) Floor Exercise:

1.	Wilhelm Weiler	G.H.C.	36.1
2.	Wolfgang Dozauer	W.G.C.	33.9
3.	Ken McDonald	Canadian Army	33.5

(d) High Bar:

1.	Wilhelm Weiler	G.H.C.	35.2
2.	Dieter Weichert	U.T.	34.2
3.	Calvin Girard	W.G.C.	34.1

(e) Parallel Bars:

1.	Wilhelm Weiler	G.H.C.	35.1
2.	Calvin Girard	W.G.C.	34.6
3.	Hans Gerbig	U.T.	33.0

(f) Side Horse:

1.	Dieter Weichert	U.T.	35.9
2.	Wilhelm Weiler	G.H.C.	34.4
3.	Hans Gerbig	U.T.	34.3

(g) Still Rings:

1.	M. Tracey	S.C.G.C.	37.6
2.	M. Gilden	S.C.G.C.	36.7
3.	R. Caro	S.C.G.C.	35.9

(h) Team Championship:

1. University Turners, Vancouver, British Columbia

TH-SECOND CANADIAN - YMMASTIC HAMPTONSHIPS

VANCOUVER, BR TISH COLUMBIA

^UGUST 14, 15 and 16, 1958

petitors)

Wilhelm Weiler	G.M.C.	36.1
Ken McDona	Canadian Army	33.0
Richard Montpetit	I.C.C.	32.8

r Exercise:

. Wilhelm Weiler	G.M.C.	36.1
2. Wolfgang Dozauer	W.G.C.	33.9
3. Ken McDonald	Canadian Army	33.5

(d) High Bar:

1. Wilhelm Weiler	G.M.C.	35.2
2. eter Weichert	U.T.	34.2
3. Calvin Girard	W.G.C.	34.1

.a) Parallel Bars

1. Wilhelm Weile	G.M.C.	35.1
2. Calvin Girard	W.G.C.	34.6
3. Hans Gerbig		33.0

ide Horse:

Dieter Weichert	U.T.	35
Wilhelm Weiler		34
Hans Gerbig		

	37.5
	36.7
	35.9

British Columbia

JUNIOR MEN

(a) All around:

1. T. Hildebrand — Highland G.C., Seattle

(b) Long Horse Vault:

1. R. Stansfield — Lachute H.S., Lachute

(c) Floor Exercise:

1. M. Coleman — North Hollywood, California

(d) High Bar:

1. D. McLarty — S.C.G.C., Los Angeles

(e) Parallel Bars:

1. Gilbert Larose — I.C.C., Quebec
1. Jim Hynds — W.G.C., Windsor

(f) Side Horse:

1. T. Hildebrand — Highline G.C., Seattle

(g) Still Rings:

1. D. McLarty — S.C.G.C., Los Angeles

(h) Team Championship:

1. Southern California Gym Club, Los Angeles, California

(i) Tumbling: (special event)

1. R. Paley — C.L.C.C., Coquitlam

(j) Trampoline: (special event)

1. N. Godin — C.L.C.C., Coquitlam

NOVICE MEN

(a) All around: (7 competeitors)

1.	D. Sandy	S.A.A.A.	38.10
2.	R. Cairns	Lachute H.S.	34.80
3.	B. Kay	Richmond	32.05

Highland G.C., Seattle

Lacruse M.S., Lacrue

North wood, California

S.C.G.C., Los A es

Larose I.C.C., Quebec
W.G.C., Windsor

Side Horse:

1. T. Hildebrand Highline G.C. Seattle

(g) Still Rings:

1. D. McLarty S.C.G.C., Los Angeles

(h) Team championship:

1. Southern California Gym Club,
Los Angeles, California

(i) Tumbling: (special event)

C.A.C.G., Connilam

(special event

G.E.G.C., Connilam

ICE

(b) Long Horse Vault:

1.	O. Oleksiuk	Richmond	8.00
2.	B. Kay	Richmond	7.60
3.	B. Jones	Richmond	7.30

(c) Floor Exercise:

1.	B. Jones	Richmond	9.00
2.	O. Oleksiuk	Richmond	8.35
3.	D. Sandy	S.A.A.A.	8.00

(d) High Bar:

1.	D. Sandy	S.A.A.A.	4.75
2.	B. Kay	Richmond	3.90

(e) Parallel Bars:

1.	R. Cairns	Lachute H.S.	6.75
2.	D. Sandy	S.A.A.A.	6.10
3.	Barry Brooker	S.A.A.A.	5.20

(f) Side Horse:

1.	R. Cairns	Lachute H.S.	6.50
2.	Barry Brooker	S.A.A.A.	5.90
3.	G. Gruise	Lachute H.S.	4.20

(g) Still Rings:

1.	B. Jones	Richmond	9.00
2.	O. Oleksiuk	Richmond	8.35
3.	D. Sandy	S.A.A.A.	8.00

(h) Team Championship:

1.	Richmond, British Columbia	56
2.	Scarborough Amateur Athletic Association, Toronto, Ontario	51
3.	Lachute, Quebec	44

(i) Trampoline: (special event)

1.	S. Woodward	Highline G.C.	13.3
2.	S. Rehnstrom	Highline G.C.	11.6
3.	N. Ryan	Sunset	11.5

SENIOR WOMEN

(a) All around: (6 competitors)

1.	Ernestine Russell	W.G.C.	152.70

2.	Rosemary Ripley	W.G.C.	136.90
3.	Margaret Schram	W.G.C.	122.80

(b) Side Horse Vault:

1.	Ernestine Russell	W.G.C.	38.5
2.	Rosemary Ripley	W.G.C.	34.9
3.	Margaret Schram	W.G.C.	30.7

(c) Floor Exercise:

1.	Ernestine Russell	W.G.C.	38.8
2.	Jean Burgett	Richmond	35.9
3.	Rosemary Ripley	W.G.C.	35.4

(d) Balance Beam:

1.	Ernestine Russell	W.G.C.	38.0
2.	Rosemary Ripley	W.G.C.	33.7
3.	Jean Burgett	Richmond	32.5

(e) Uneven Bars:

1.	Ernestine Russell	W.G.C.	37.4
2.	Rosemary Ripley	W.G.C.	32.9
3.	Margaret Schram	W.G.C.	32.0

(f) Team Competition:

1. Windsor Gymnastics Club, Windsor, Ontario

(g) Tumbling: (special event)

1.	Ernestine Russell	W.G.C.	17.0
2.	Rosemary Ripley	W.G.C.	14.8
3.	Margaret Schram	W.G.C.	10.2

(h) Even Parallels: (special event)

1.	Ernestine Russell	W.G.C.	19.0
2.	Margaret Schram	W.G.C.	16.4
3.	Rosemary Ripley	W.G.C.	15.9

JUNIOR WOMEN

(a) All around: (5 competitors)

1.	Marie Claire Larsen	I.C.C.	34.95
2.	Leissa Krol	W.G.C.	33.40
3.	Jane Newman	W.G.C.	27.65

(b) Side Horse Vault:

1.	Marie Claire Larsen	I.C.C.	9.40
2.	Leissa Krol	W.G.C.	9.05
3.	D. Conboy	C.L.C.C.	8.65

(c) Floor Exercise:

1.	Marie Claire Larsen	I.C.C.	8.85
2.	Leissa Krol	W.G.C.	8.50
3.	D. Conboy	C.L.C.C.	7.80

(d) Balance Beam:

1.	Leissa Krol	W.G.C.	8.35
2.	Marie Claire Larsen	I.C.C.	7.70
3.	Jane Newman	W.G.C.	7.30

(e) Uneven Bars:

1.	Marie Claire Larsen	I.C.C.	9.00
2.	Leissa Krol	W.G.C.	7.50
2.	Jane Newman	W.G.C.	7.50

(f) Tumbling: (special event)

1.	Marie Claire Larsen	I.C.C.	6.8
2.	D. Conboy	C.L.C.C.	6.0
3.	Jane Newman	W.G.C.	4.0

(g) Even Parallel Bars: (special event)

1.	Marie Claire Larsen	I.C.C.	8.35
2.	Leissa Krol	W.G.C.	7.05
3.	Jane Newman	W.G.C.	4.00

(h) Trampoline: (special event)

1.	Leeann Newman	W.G.C.	5.0
2.	Jane Newman	W.G.C.	4.6
3.	Marie Claire Larsen	I.C.C.	4.3

NOVICE WOMEN

(a) All around: (11 competitors)

1.	Nicol Nadon	I.C.C.	30.65
2.	L. Duvernay	I.C.C.	30.35
3.	Monique Cloutier	I.C.C.	30.15

(b) Side Horse Vault:

1.	Nicol Nadon	I.C.C.	8.15
1.	M. Miles	Delbrook	8.15
2.	Louise Parker	Delbrook	7.85

(c) Floor Exercise:

1.	K. Hruschak	Richmond	8.80
2.	M. Miles	Delbrook	7.95
3.	R. Ferges	Deauville	7.65

(d) Balance Beam:

1.	K. Hruschak	Richmond	7.65
2.	Monique Cloutier	I.C.C.	7.60
2.	L. Duvernay	I.C.C.	7.60

(e) Uneven Bars:

1.	Monique Cloutier	I.C.C.	8.25
1.	L. Duvernay	I.C.C.	8.25
2.	Nicol Nadon	I.C.C.	8.20

(f) Team Results:

1.	Immaculate Conception Centre, Montreal, Quebec	55
2.	Delbrook, British Columbia	23
3.	Richmond, British Columbia	17

(g) Tumbling: (special event)

1.	H. Hruschak	Richmond	15.4
2.	M. Miles	Delbrook	14.8
3.	Monique Cloutier	I.C.C.	12.7

(h) Even Parallel Bars: (special event)

1.	Monique Cloutier	I.C.C.	14.0
2.	J. Lundberg	Seattle,Y.M.C.A.	12.8
3.	C. Byfield	Delbrook	12.5

(i) Trampoline: (special event)

1.	H. Hruschak	Richmond	11.0
2.	R. Ferges	Deauville	8.8
3.	Nicol Nadon	I.C.C.	8.2

NOTE:

I.C.C. Immaculate Conception Centre, Quebec

	I.C.C.	0.15
	Delbrook	3.15
	Delbrook	7.85
	Richmond	8.30
	Delbrook	7.95
	Beauville	.65

) Balance Beam:

1. K. Bruschak	Richmond	7.55
2. Monique Cloutier	I.C.C.	7.60
2. L. Duverney	I.C.C.	7.60

e) Uneven Bars:

1. Monique Cloutier	I.C.C.	8.25
1. L. Duverney	I.C.C.	8.25
2. Nicol Madon	I.C.C.	8.20

(f) Team Results:

1. Immaculate Conception Centre, Montreal, Quebec		53
2. Delbrook, British Columbia		23
3. Richmond, British Columbia		17

(g) Tumbling: (special event)

Bruschak	Richmond	15.
Miles	Delbrook	14.8
Monique Cloutier	I.C.C.	12.7

Uneven Parallel Bars (special event)

Monique Cloutier	I.C.C.	
1. Lundberg	Sentella Y.M.C.A.	12.8
C. Byfield	Delbrook	7.5

Vaulting: (special event

	Richmond	11.0
	Beauville	5.0
	I.C.C.	8.2

W.G.C.	Windsor Gymnastic Club, Windsor, Ontario
Delbrook G.C.	Delbrook Gymnastic Club, British Columbia
C.L.C.C.	Como Lake Coquitlam Club, British Columbia
S.C.G.C.	Southern California Gym Club, Los Angeles, California
G.H.C.	German Harmonie Club, Toronto, Ontario
U.T.	University Turners, Vancouver, British Columbia
H.G.C.	Highline Gym Club, Seattle, Washington
Lachute H.S.	Lachute High School, Lachute, Quebec
S.A.A.A.	Scarborough Amateur Athletic Association, Scarborough, Ontario

TWENTY-THIRD CANADIAN GYMNASTIC CHAMPIONSHIP

WINDSOR, ONTARIO

July 11, 1959

SENIOR MEN

(a) All around: (17 competitors)

1.	Richard Kihn	Toronto	1139.0
2.	Richard Montpetit	Montreal	1132.5
3.	Wilhelm Weiler	Camp Borden	1120.0

(b) Long Horse Vault:

1.	Wilhelm Weiler	Camp Borden	195.0
2.	Richard Kihn	Toronto	193.5
3.	Richard Montpetit	Montreal	190.5

(c) Floor Exercise:

1.	Wilhelm Weiler	Camp Borden	193.5
2.	Richard Kihn	Toronto	191.0
3.	Richard Montpetit	Montreal	188.0

(d) High Bar:

1.	Richard Kihn	Toronto	193.0
2.	Calvin Girard	Windsor	191.0
3.	Richard Montpetit	Montreal	186.5

(e) Parallel Bars:

1.	Richard Kihn	Toronto	187.5
2.	Calvin Girard	Windsor	185.0
3.	Richard Montpetit	Montreal	182.5

(f) Side Horse:

1.	Richard Montpetit	Montreal	193.0
2.	Richard Kihn	Toronto	188.5
3.	Wilhelm Weiler	Camp Borden	187.5

(g) Rings:

1.	Nino Marion	Windsor	188.5
2.	Wilhelm Weiler	Camp Borden	186.5
3.	Richard Kihn	Toronto	185.5

(h) Team Championship:

1.	German Harmonie Club, Toronto, Ontario	40.0

2.	Canadian Army, Camp Borden, Ontario		32.0
3.	Windsor Gymnastic Club, Windsor, Ontario		31.5

(i) Tumbling: (special event)

1.	Neil Godin	New Westminster, B.C.	92.5
2.	Al Stall	Dayton, Ohio	89.5
3.	Ken Sakamato	unattached	80.0

(j) Trampoline: (special event)

1.	Frank Newman	Toronto	91.5
2.	Neil Godin	New Westminster, B.C.	79.0
3.	Al Stall	Dayton, Ohio	79.0

JUNIOR MEN

(a) All around: (12 competitors)

1.	Jim Hynds	W.G.C.	50.95
2.	Gilbert Larose	I.C.C.	50.55
3.	Bob Harris	W.G.C.	49.55

(b) Long Horse Vault:

1.	Bob Harris	W.G.C.	9.60
2.	Jim Hynds	W.G.C.	9.50
3.	Gilbert Larose	I.C.C.	9.45

(c) Floor Exercise:

1.	Ben Higgins	Lachine H.S.	8.60
2.	Gilbert Larose	I.C.C.	8.25
3.	Bob Harris	W.G.C	7.80

(d) High Bar:

1.	Jim Hynds	W.G.C.	8.85
2.	Gilbert Larose	I.C.C.	8.60
2.	Bernard Poirier	I.C.C.	8.60

(e) Parallel Bars:

1.	Jim Hynds	W.G.C.	9.05
2.	Rodd Dixon	Lachine H.S.	8.55
3.	Gilbert Larose	I.C.C.	8.30

(f) Side Horse:

1.	Bob Harris	W.G.C.	7.40
2.	Jim Hynds	W.G.C.	7.25
3.	Gilbert Larose	I.C.C.	7.00

1. Jim Hynds W.G.C.
3. Bob Harris W.G.C.

Long Horse Vault:

1. Bob Harris W.G.C.
2. Jim Hynds W.G.C.
3. Gilbert Larose I.C.C.

(c) Floor Exercise:

1. Ben Higgins Lachine A.A.
2. Gilbert Larose I.C.C.
3. Bob Harris W.G.C

(d) High Bar:

1. Jim Hynds W.G.C.
2. Gilbert Larose I.C.C.
3. Bernard Poirier I.C.C.

(g) Rings:

1.	Gilbert Larose	I.C.C.	8.95
2.	Jim Hynds	W.G.C.	8.85
3.	Dodd Dixon	Lachine H.S.	8.75

(h) Team Championship:

1. Windsor Gymnastics Club, Windsor, Ontario
2. Centré Immaculate Conception, Montreal, Quebec
3. Lachine High School, Lachine, Quebec

(i) Tumbling: (special event)

1.	Gilberta Larose	Montreal	83.5
2.	Bernard Poirier	Montreal	79.0
3.	Bob Harris	Windsor	77.5

(j) Trampoline: (special event)

1.	Bob Harris	Windsor	78.5
2.	Gilbert Larose	Montreal	76.5
2.	Bernard Poirier	Montreal	76.5

INTERMEDIATE MEN

(a) All around: (13 competitors)

1.	Al Stall	Dayton, Ohio	544.0
2.	Paul Rose	W.G.C.	493.5
3.	Ken Sakamoto	unattached	492.5

(b) Long Horse Vault:

1.	Al Stall	Dayton, Ohio	95.5
2.	Roger Dion	Limoilou G.C.	95.0
3.	R. Partridge	Camp Borden	92.5

(c) Floor Exercise:

1.	Roger Dion	Limoilou G.C.	93.0
2.	Al Stall	Dayton, Ohio	88.0
3.	Ken Sakamoto	unattached	87.5

(d) High Bar:

1.	Al Stall	Dayton, Ohio	95.0
2.	Ken Sakamoto	unattached	87.5
3.	Paul Rose	W.G.C.	80.0

(e) Parallel Bars:

1.	Al Stall	Dayton, Ohio	88.5
2.	Paul Rose	W.G.C.	84.0
2.	Ken Sakamoto	unattached	84.0

(f) Side Horse:

1.	Al Stall	Dayton, Ohio	88.5
2.	Paul Rose	W.G.C.	84.5
3.	Raymond Zacharuk	G.H.C.	79.0

(g) Rings:

1.	Al Stall	Dayton, Ohio	88.5
2.	Raymond Zacharuk	W.G.C.	85.0
3.	Ken Sakamoto	unattached	82.0

(h) Team Championship:

1. Windsor Gymnastics Club, Windsor, Ontario

SENIOR WOMEN

(a) All around: (15 competitors)

1.	Ernestine Russell	W.G.C.	1167.5
2.	Marie Larsen	Montreal	1147.0
3.	Rosemary Ripley	W.G.C.	1103.0

(b) Side Horse Vault:

1.	Ernestine Russell	W.G.C.	195.5
2.	Marie Larsen	Montreal	193.0
3.	Louise Parker	Vancouver	188.5

(c) Floor Exercise:

1.	Ernestine Russell	W.G.C.	196.5
2.	Marie Larsen	Montreal	192.5
3.	Karen Hruschak	Vancouver	189.0

(d) Balance Beam:

1.	Ernestine Russell	W.G.C.	191.5
2.	Marie Larsen	Montreal	189.5
3.	Margaret Schram	W.G.C.	186.0

(e) Uneven Bars:

1.	Ernestine Russell	W.G.C.	192.0

2.	Margaret Schram	W.G.C.	189.0
3.	Marie Larsen	Montreal	188.0

(f) Team Championship:

1.	Windsor Gymnastic Club, Windsor, Ontario	63.0
2.	Immaculate Conception Centre, Quebec	24.0
3.	Delbrook, Vancouver, British Columbia	15.0

(g) Tumbling: (special event)

1.	Ernestine Russell	Windsor	88.0
2.	Marie Larsen	Montreal	83.0
3.	Karen Hruschak	Vancouver	81.0

JUNIOR WOMEN

(a) All around: (15 competitors)

1.	Leissa Krol	W.G.C.	36.60
2.	Gail Daley	St. Mary's G.C.	32.50
3.	Monique Cloutier	I.C.C	33.90

(b) Side Horse Vault:

1.	Leissa Krol	W.G.C.	9.55
2.	Nicol Nadon	I.C.C.	8.85
3.	Jane Newman	W.G.C.	8.75

(c) Floor Exercise:

1.	Leissa Krol	W.G.C.	9.05
1.	Judy Stewart	S.A.A.	9.05
2.	Nicol Nadon	I.C.C.	8.75

(d) Balance Beam:

1.	Leissa Krol	W.G.C.	9.35
2.	Monique Cloutier	I.C.C.	8.60
3.	Lee Ann Newman	W.G.C.	8.30

(e) Uneven Bars:

1.	Nicol Nadon	I.C.C.	9.05
2.	Leissa Krol	W.G.C.	8.65
2.	Joyce Willimott	W.G.C.	8.65

(f) Team Championship:

1.	Windsor Gymnastics Club, Windsor, Ontario	47.5
2.	Immaculate Conception Centre, Quebec	38.50
3.	St. Mary's, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	15.00

(g) Tumbling: (special event)

1.	Leissa Krol	Windsor	79.5
2.	Joyce Willimott	Windsor	73.0
3.	Nicol Nadon	Montreal	72.0

(h) Trampoline: (special event)

1.	Leissa Krol	Windsor	85.0
2.	Lee Ann Newman	Windsor	80.0
3.	Jane Newman	Windsor	79.0

INTERMEDIATE WOMEN

(a) All around:

1.	Rochelle Falkins	W.G.C.	

(b) Side Horse Vault:

1.	Donna Dominato	W.G.C.	85.5
2.	Rochelle Falkins	W.G.C.	76.0
3.	Lynn Willimott	W.G.C.	74.0

(c) Floor Exercise:

1.	Rochelle Falkins	W.G.C.	84.5
2.	Donna Dominato	W.G.C.	74.5
3.	Lynn Willimott	W.G.C.	72.0

(d) Balance Beam:

1.	Rochelle Falkins	W.G.C.	86.0
2.	Donna Dominato	W.G.C.	84.0
3.	Lynn Willimott	W.G.C.	72.0

(e) Uneven Bars:

1.	Rochelle Falkins	W.G.C.	85.0
2.	Donna Dominato	W.G.C.	83.5
3.	Lynn Willimott	W.G.C.	71.5

(f) Team Championship:

1.	Windsor Gymnastics Club, Windsor, Ontario	80.0

NOTE:

W.G.C.	Windsor Gymnastics Club, Windsor, Ontario
I.C.C.	Immaculate Conception Centre, Quebec
S.A.A.	Scarborough Athlectic Association, Toronto Ontario
G.H.C.	German Harmonie Club, Toronto, Ontario

TWENTY-FOURTH CANADIAN GYMNASTIC CHAMPIONSHIPS

TORONTO, ONTARIO

1960

SENIOR MEN

(a) All around:

1.	Wilhelm Weiller	A.S.P.T.	114.00
2.	Edward Gagnier	W.G.C.	108.95
3.	Nino Marion	W.G.C.	103.65

(b) Team Championship:

1.	Windsor Gymnastics Club, Windsor, Ontario	427.40
2.	A.S.P.T. Gym Team, Camp Borden, Ontario	401.50

JUNIOR MEN

(a) All around: (17 competitors)

1.	Dodd Dixon	Lachine G.C.	48.20
2.	Barry Brooker	S.A.A.A.	46.30
3.	Lea Prouvencher	S.N.	42.30

(b) Long Horse Vault:

1.	Lea Prouvencher	S.N.	9.2
2.	Barry Brooker	S.A.A.A.	9.1
2.	Dave Sandy	S.A.A.A.	9.1

(c) Floor Exercise:

1.	Philip Voas	Buffalo Turners	7.65
2.	Dave Sandy	S.A.A.A.	7.60
3.	Darryl Maddock	S.P.Y.C.	7.55

(d) High Bar:

1.	Dodd Dixon	Lachine G.C.	7.70
2.	Barry Brooker	S.A.A.A.	7.30
3.	Ernest Smith	Lachine G.C.	6.85

(e) Parallel Bars:

1.	Dodd Dixon	Lachine G.C.	8.90
2.	Barry Brooker	S.A.A.A.	8.20
3.	Ernest Smith	Lachine G.C.	7.60

(f) Side Horse:

1.	Dodd Dixon	Lachine G.C.	7.45
2.	Barry Brooker	S.A.A.A.	6.80
3.	Scott Rowell	Lachine G.C.	6.45

(g) Rings:

1.	Dodd Dixon	Lachine G.C.	8.70
2.	Robert Delisele	Limoilou G.C.	7.95
3.	Barry Brooker	S.A.A.A.	7.75

(h) Team Championship:

1.	Lachine Gym Club, Quebec	177.40
2.	Scarborough Amatuer Athletic Association, Toronto, Ontario	173.90
3.	Richmond, British Columbia	141.80

SENIOR WOMEN

(a) All around: (10 competitors)

1.	Doris Fuchs	unattached, U.S.A.	70.91
2.	Theresa Montefusco	F.A.C., U.S.A.	70.31
3.	Ernestine Russell-Carter	W.G.C.	70.18

(b) Side Horse Vault:

1.	Ernestine Russell-Carter	W.G.C.	17.83
2.	Judy Kleauser	F.A.C., U.S.A.	17.06
3.	Theresa Montefusco	F.A.C., U.S.A.	17.03

(c) Floor Exercise:

1.	Theresa Montefusco	F.A.C., U.S.A.	18.33
2.	Ernestine Russell-Carter	W.G.C.	18.23
3.	Sharon Phelps	F.A.C., U.S.A.	17.99

(d) Balance Beam:

1.	Theresa Montefusco	F.A.C., U.S.A.	17.99
2.	Judy Kleauser	F.A.C., U.S.A.	17.96
3.	Sharon Phelps	F.A.C., U.S.A.	17.56

(e) Uneven Bars:

1.	Doris Fuchs	unattached, U.S.A.	18.73

1. Lachine Gym Club, Quebec 177.40
2. Scarborough Amateur Athletic Association, Toronto, Ontario
3. Richmond, British Columbia

2.	Ernestine Russell-Carter	W.G.C.	17.53
3.	Sharon Phelps	F.A.C., U.S.A.	17.23

JUNIOR WOMEN

(a) All around: (17 competitors)

1.	Sandy Rothenburger	Buffalo Turners, U.S.A.	35.59
2.	Leissa Krol	W.G.C.	34.29
3.	Susan McDonnell	S.A.A.A.	32.62

(b) Side Horse Vault:

1.	Sandy Rothenburger	Buffalo Turners, U.S.A.	8.80
2.	Leissa Krol	W.G.C.	8.73
3.	Gail Daley	St. Mary's G.C.	8.66

(c) Floor Exercise:

1.	Leissa Krol	W.G.C.	9.03
2.	Sandy Rothenburger	Buffalo Turners, U.S.A.	8.83
3.	Susan McDonnell	S.A.A.A.	8.80

(d) Balance Beam:

1.	Sandy Rothenburger	Buffalo Turners, U.S.A.	8.90
2.	Dianne Masse	P.N.	8.33
3.	Suzanne Gauvin	I.C.C.	8.06

(e) Uneven Bars:

1.	Sandy Rothenburger	Buffalo Turners, U.S.A.	9.06
2.	Gail Daley	St. Mary's G.C.	8.96
3.	Leissa Krol	W.G.C.	8.93

(f) Team Championship:

1.	Windsor Gymnastics Club, Windsor, Ontario	131.22
2.	Palestre Nationale, Quebec	129.85
3.	St. Mary's Gym Club, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	129.63

NOTE:

A.S.P.T.	Army School of Physcial Training Gym Club, Camp Borden
F.A.C.	Flint Acrolympian Club, U.S.A.
I.C.C.	Immaculate Conception Centre, Quebec
P.N.	Palestre Nationale, Quebec

(17 competitors)

1.	Sandy Rothenburger	Buffalo Tunnera, U.S.A. 35.59
2.	Leissa Krol	W.G.C. 34.29
3.	Susan McDonnell	S.A.A.A. 32.62

(c) Floor Exercise:

1.	Leissa Krol	W.G.C. 9.03
2.	Sandy Rothenburger	Buffalo Tunnels, U.S.A. 8.83
3.	Susan McDonnell	S.A.A.A. 8.80

Balance Beam:

1.	Sandy Rothenburger	Buff: U.S.A. 8.91
2.	Dianne Masse	P.N. 8.32
3.	Suzanne Gauvin	I

(e) Uneven Bars:

1	Sandy Rothenburger	Buffalo Tunnels, U.
2.	Gail Daley	St. Mary's G.C. .91
3.	Leissa Krol	W.G.C. 8.93

(f) Team Championship:

[illegible] Gymnastics Club, Windsor, Ontario 12 4
[illegible]aleetre Nationale, Quebec 12[illegible] 15
[illegible]t. Mary's Gym Club, Saskatoon, 29.63
Sas[illegible]atchewan

NOTE:

T. Army School of Physical Training Gym Club,
Camp Borden
Flint Acrolympian Club, U.S.A.
Immaculate Conception Centre, Quebec
Palestre Nationale, Quebec

S.A.A.A.	Scarborough Amateur Athletic Association, Toronto, Ontario
S.P.Y.C.	Scarborough Youth Police Club, Toronto, Ontario
W.G.C.	Windsor Gymnastic Club, Windsor, Ontario
S.N.	Sokol Noranda, Noranda, Quebec
Buffalo Turners	Buffalo Turners, Buffalo, U.S.A.

TWENTY-FIFTH CANADIAN GYMNASTIC CHAMPIONSHIPS

SASKATOON, SASKATCHEWAN

July 7 and 8, 1961

SENIOR MEN

(a) All around: (12 competitors)

1.	Richard Kihn	G.H.C.	107.85
2.	Erich Rieger	Calgary Y.M.C.A.	104.60
3.	Bill Vennels	U.B.C.	102.55

(b) Long Horse Vault:

1.	Erich Rieger	Calgary Y.M.C.A.	18.45
2.	Bill Vennels	U.B.S.	18.25
3.	Gordon Gannon	Calgary Y.M.C.A.	18.05

(c) Floor Exercise:

1.	Erich Rieger	Calgary Y.M.C.A.	17.90
2.	Richard Kihn	G.H.C.	17.85
3.	Bill Vennels	U.B.C.	17.35

(d) High Bar:

1.	Richard Kihn	G.H.C.	17.50
2.	Erich Rieger	Calgary Y.M.C.A.	16.90
3.	Calvin Girard	G.H.C.	16.30

(e) Parallel Bars:

1.	Richard Kihn	G.H.C.	18.35
2.	Bill Vennels	U.B.C.	17.90
3.	Erich Rieger	Calgary Y.M.C.A.	17.50

(f) Side Horse:

1.	Richard Kihn	G.H.C.	18.25
2.	Calvin Girard	G.H.C.	17.25
3.	Bill Vennels	U.B.C.	16.90

(g) Still Rings:

1.	Richard Kihn	G.H.C.	18.00
2.	Gilbert Larose	I.C.C.	17.60
3.	Erich Rieger	Calgary Y.M.C.A.	17.15

(h) Team Championship:

1.	German Harmonie Club, Toronto, Ontario	207.65
2.	Calgary Y.M.C.A., Calgary, Alberta	192.95

JUNIOR MEN

(a) All around: (17 competitors)

1.	George Kovac	T.P.C.	50.20
2.	Yvan Boisclair	Ste. Agathe, Quebec	49.95
3.	John Mason	Toronto Y.M.C.A.	48.65

(b) Long Horse Vault:

1.	Keith Russell	Delbrook G.C.	9.05
2.	John Mason	Toronto Y.M.C.A.	8.85
3.	George Kovac	T.P.C.	8.80

(c) Floor Exercise:

1.	John Mason	Toronto Y.M.C.A.	9.05
2.	Andre Simard	I.C.C.	8.95
3.	Yvan Boisclair	Ste. Agathe, Quebec	8.85

(d) High Bar:

1.	George Kovac	T.P.C.	8.90
1.	Ernest Smith	R.C.N.	8.90
2.	André Simard	I.C.C.	8.50

(e) Parallel Bars:

1.	George Kovac	T.P.C.	8.00
1.	John Mason	Toronto Y.M.C.A.	8.00
2.	Yvan Boisclair	Ste. Agathe, Quebec	7.90

(f) Side Horse:

1.	John Mason	Toronto Y.M.C.A.	8.05
2.	Yvan Boisclair	Ste. Agathe, Quebec	7.90
3.	George Kovac	T.P.C.	7.75

(g) Still Rings:

1.	Yvon Lesaux	Ste. Agathe, Quebec	8.55
2.	Yvan Boisclair	Ste. Agathe, Quebec	8.20
3.	James Arnold	Ste. C.	8.05

(h) Team Championship:

1.	Ste. Agathe and Immaculate Conception Centre, Quebec	99.25
2.	Toronto Police Club and Toronto Y.M.C.A., Toronto, Ontario	98.85
3.	Ste. C.	92.55

All around (17 competitors)

1.	George Kovac	T.A.C.	30.20
2.	Yvan Boisclair	Ste. Agathe, Quebec	45.95
3	John Mason	Toronto Y.M.C.A.	48.65

and Horse Vault:

1.	Keith Russell	Delbrook S.C.	0.85
2.	John Mason	Toronto Y.M.C.A.	3.85
3.	George Kovac	T.A.C.	8 80

(c) Floor Exercise

1.	John Mason	Toronto Y.M.C.A.
2.	Andre Simard	I.C.C.
3.	Yvan Boisclair	Ste Agathe, Quebec

1.	George Kovac	T.A.C.
1.	Ernest Smith	R.C.M.
2.	Andre Simard	

(e) Parallel Bars:

1.	George Kova
1.	John Mason
2.	Yvan Boisclair

(f) Side Horse:

1.	John Mason		
2.	Yvan Boisclair	Ste Agathe,	7.90
3.	George Kovac		

(g) Still Rings:

1.	Yvon Leroux	Ste. Agathe, Quebec	8.55
2.	Yvan Boisclair	Ste. Agathe, Quebec	8.20
3.	James Arnold	Ste.	8.05

(h) Team Championship :

1.	Ste. Agathe and Imm	ate Concentration 39.25
	Centre, Quebec	
1.	Toronto Police Club and Toronto Y.M.C.	43.85

72.55

SENIOR WOMEN

(a) All around: (7 competitors)

1.	Dale McClememts	Seattle Y.M.C.A.	67.60
2.	Maureen McDonald	St. Mary's	65.00
3.	Louise Parker	Delbrook G.C.	63.42

(b) Side Horse Vault:

1.	Dale McClements	Seattle Y.M.C.A.	17.43
2.	Maureen McDonald	St. Mary's	17.30
3.	Louise Parker	Delbrook G.C.	16.93

(c) Floor Exercise:

1.	Dale McClements	Seattle Y.M.C.A.	17.63
2.	Maureen McDonald	St. Mary's	17.00
3.	Marie Claire Larsen	I.C.C.	16.00

(d) Balance Beam:

1.	Dale McClememts	Seattle Y.M.C.A.	16.04
2.	Maureen McDonald	St. Mary's	15.30
3.	Coleen Worden	Delbrook G.C.	14.53

(e) Uneven Bars:

1.	Dale McClements	Seattle Y.M.C.A.	16.50
2.	Louise Parker	Delbrook G.C.	16.43
3.	Maureen McDonald	St. Mary's	15.40

(f) Team Championship: (1 team)

1.	Delbrook Gym Club, Vancouver, British Columbia	119.75

JUNIOR WOMEN

(a) All around: (16 competitors)

1.	Gail Daley	St. Mary's	33.56
2.	Suzanne Gauvin	I.C.C.	31.77
3.	Glenna Sebestyen	St. Mary's	30.60

(b) Side Horse Vault:

1.	Gail Daley	St. Mary's	8.77
2.	Suzanne Gauvin	I.C.C.	8.40
3.	Patti Sebestyen	St. Mary's	7.63

(c) Floor Exercise:

1.	Gail Daley	St. Mary's	8.66
2.	Suzanne Gauvin	I.C.C.	8.30
3.	Glenna Sebestyen	St. Mary's	8.00
3.	Irene Haworth	Stn. Y.W.C.A.	8.00

(d) Balance Beam:

1.	Gail Daley	St. Mary's	7.43
2.	Glenna Sebestyen	St. Mary's	7.40
3.	Irene Haworth	Stn. Y.W.C.A.	7.27

(e) Uneven Bars:

1.	Gail Daley	St. Mary's	8.70
2.	Suzanne Gauvin	I.C.C.	8.10
3.	Glenna Sebestyen	St. Mary's	7.70

(f) Team Championship: (8 teams)

1.	St. Mary's, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	64.29
2.	Ste. Adele and Immaculate Conception Centre, Quebec	57.28
3.	Scarborough Amateur Athletic Association, Toronto, Ontario	54.32

NOTE:

G.H.C.	German Harmonie Club, Toronto, Ontario
U.B.C.	University of British Columbia, Vancouver, British Columbia
T.P.C.	Toronto Police Club, Toronto, Ontario
R.C.N.	Royal Canadian Navy
I.C.C.	Immaculate Conception Centre, Quebec
Stn. Y.M.C.A.	Saskatoon Y.M.C.A., Saskatoon, Saskatchewan

TWENTY-SIXTH CANADIAN GYMNASTIC CHAMPIONSHIPS

MONTREAL, QUEBEC

June 22 and 23, 1962

SENIOR MEN

(a) All around: (4 competitors)

1.	Wilhelm Weiller	O.G.A.	111.60
2.	Richard Montpetit	A.G.Q.	110.95
3.	Gilbert Larose	I.C.C., A.G.Q.	110.00

(b) Long Horse Vault:

1.	Wilhelm Weiller	O.G.A.	19.00
2.	Richard Montpetit	A.G.Q.	18.55
3.	Roger Dion	L.C., A.G.Q.	18.45

(c) Floor Exercise:

1.	Wilhelm Weiler	O.G.A.	18.75
2.	Richard Montpetit	A.G.Q.	18.40
3.	Gilbert Larose	I.C.C., A.G.Q.	18.35

(d) High Bar:

1.	Wilhelm Weiller	O.G.A.	18.60
2.	Roger Dion	L.C., A.G.Q.	18.00
2.	Richard Montpetit	A.G.Q.	18.00

(e) Parallel Bars:

1.	Gilbert Larose	I.C.C., A.G.Q.	18.80
2.	Wilhelm Weiler	O.G.A.	18.75
2.	Richard Montpetit	A.G.Q.	18.75

(f) Side Horse:

1.	Richard Montpetit	A.G.Q.	18.80
2.	Wilhelm Weiler	O.G.A.	18.45
3.	Gilbert Larose	I.C.C., A.G.Q.	17.95

(g) Rings:

1.	Gilbert Larose	I.C.C., A.G.Q.	18.80
2.	Richard Montpetit	A.G.Q.	18.45
3.	Wilhelm Weiler	O.G.A.	18.05

JUNIOR MEN

(a) All around: (9 competitors)

1.	André Simard	L.C.C., A.G.Q.	50.50
2.	Yvon Lesaux	Ste. Ag., A.G.Q.	49.75
3.	Yvan Boisclair	Ste. Ag., A.G.Q.	48.75

(b) Long Horse Vault:

1.	Yvon Lesaux	Ste. Ag., A.G.Q.	9.20
2.	André Simard	I.C.C., A.G.Q.	9.05
3.	Rolland Brière	Ste. Ag., A.G.Q.	8.80

(c) Floor Exercise:

1.	André Simard	I.C.C., A.G.Q.	8.45
2.	Ronald Simard	I.C.C., A.G.Q.	8.10
3.	Yvan Lesaux	Ste. Ag., A.G.Q.	8.05
3.	John Salmela	Verdun H.S.	8.05

(d) High Bars:

1.	Yvan Boisclair	Ste. Ag., A.G.Q.	8.00
2.	Andre Simard	I.C.C., A.G.Q.	7.90
3.	Ronald Simard	Ste. Ag., A.G.Q.	7.05
3.	Sidney Jensen	Verdun H.S.	7.05

(e) Parallel Bars:

1.	André Simard	I.C.C., A.G.Q.	8.70
2.	Yvon Lesaux	Ste. Ag., A.G.Q.	8.35
3.	Yvan Boisclair	Ste. Ag., A.G.Q.	8.05

(f) Side Horse:

1.	Yvon Lesaux	Ste. Ag., A.G.Q.	8.15
2.	Norman Gillespie	Ste. Ag., A.G.Q.	7.85
3.	André Simard	I.C.C., A.G.Q.	7.75

(g) Rings:

1.	Yvan Boisclair	Ste. Ag., A.G.Q.	9.20
2.	Yvon Lesaux	Ste. Ag., A.G.Q.	9.00
3.	André Simard	I.C.C., A.G.Q.	8.65

(c) Floor Exercise

1.	Andre Simard	I.C.C., A.G.C.
2.	Ronald Simard	I.C.C., A.G.C.
3.	Yvon Lessaux	Ste. Ag., A.G.C.
3.	Jn Salmela	Verdun H.S.

High Bars:

1.	Yvan Boisclair	Ste. Ag., A.G.C.
2.	Andre Simard	I.C.C., A.G.C.
3.	Ronald Simard	Ste. Ag., A.G.C.
3.	Sidney Jensen	Verdun H.S.

Parallel Bars:

	Andre Simard	I.C.C., A.G.C.
	Yvon Lessaux	Ste. Ag., A.G.C.
	Yvan Boisclair	Ste. Ag., A.G.C.

	Jn Lessaux	Ste. Ag., A.G.C.
	Gilles Gillespie	Ste. Ag., A.G.C.
	Andre Simard	I.C.C., A.G.C.

	Yvan Boisclair	A.G.C.
	Yvon Lessaux	Ag., A.G.C.
	Andre Simard	C., A.G.C.

(h) Team Championship:

1.	Association de Gymnastique du Quebec	149.00
	Rolland Brière 42.75 (6)	
	Yvan Boisclair 48.75 (3)	
	Norman Gillespie 43.90 (5)	
	Yvon Lesaux 49.75 (2)	
	André Simard 50.50 (1)	
	Ronald Simard 44.30 (4)	
2.	Verdun High School, Quebec	80.35
	Sidney Jensen 41.50 (7)	
	John Salmela 38.85 (8)	

SENIOR WOMEN

(a) All around: (10 competitors)

1.	Gail Daley	S.G.A.	72.598
2.	Susan McDonnell	S.A.A.A.	68.031
3.	Leissa Krol	unattached, Windsor	67.064

(b) Side Horse Vault:

1.	Gail Daley	S.G.A.	18.366
2.	Susan McDonnell	S.A.A.A.	17.499
3.	Maureen McDonald	S.G.A.	17.066

(c) Floor Exercise:

1.	Leissa Krol	unattached, Windsor	18.733
2.	Gail Daley	S.G.A.	18.366
3.	Maureen McDonald	S.G.A.	17.466

(d) Balance Beam:

1.	Gail Daley	S.G.A.	17.266
2.	Leissa Krol	unattached, Windsor	17.032
3.	Lynne Wozniak	B.C.G.A.	16.249

(e) Uneven Bars:

1.	Gail Daley	S.G.A.	18.600
2.	Susan McDonnell	S.A.A.A.	17.400
3.	Maureen McDonald	S.G.A.	16.233

(f) Team Championship: (3 teams)

1.	Saskatchewan Gymnastic Association		200.193
	Gail Daley	72.598 (1)	
	Bonnie Dertell	54.764 (8)	
	Irene Haworth	61.431 (6)	
	Maureen McDonald	66.164 (4)	
2.	Scarborough Amateur Atheletic Assoc.		108.528
	Toronto, Ontario		
	Susan McDonnell	68.032 (2)	
	Sharon Young	40.497 (10)	
3.	British Columbia Gymnastic Association		107.728
	Eva Marie Hayde	45.831 (9)	
	Lynne Wozniak	61.897 (5)	

JUNIOR WOMEN

(a) All around: (22 competitors)

1.	Glenna Sebestyen	S.G.A.	33.499
2.	Elsbeth Austin	S.A.A.A.	32.766
3.	Linda Waller	A.G.C.	32.699

(b) Side Horse Vault:

1.	Elsbeth Austin	S.A.A.A.	9.400
2.	Linda Waller	A.G.Q.	9.100
3.	Suzanne Gauvin	A.G.Q.	8.566

(c) Floor Exercise:

1.	Glenna Sebestyen	S.G.A.	9.200
2.	Linda Waller	A.G.Q.	9.066
3.	Joyce Tanac Seattle,	Y.M.C.A., U.S.A.	8.500

(d) Balance Beam:

1.	Diane Masse	P.N.	8.166
2.	Suzanne Gauvin	A.G.Q.	8.100
3.	Glenna Sebestyen	S.G.A.	8.000
3.	Lise Gosselin	A.G.Q.	8.000

Championship: (3 teams)

Saskatchewan Gymnastic Association

	72.598 (1)
	54.764 (8)
n North	61.431 (5)
en McDonald	56.164 (4)

Harborough Amateur Athletic Assoc.
Toronto, Ontario
Sean O'Donnell	58.032 (2)
Sharon Young	40.497 (10)

British Columbia Gymnastic Association
Eva Marie Hayde	45.831 (9)
Lynne Wozniak	61.897 (3)

(a) All around: (22 competitors)

Glenna Sebastyen	S.G.A.
Elabeth Austin	S.A.A.A.
Linda Waller	A.G.C.

(b) Side Horse Vault:

1. Elabeth Austin	S.A.A.A.
2. Linda Waller	A.G.C.
3. Suzanne Gauvin	A.G.L.

(c) Floor Exercises:

1. Glenna Sebastyen S.G.A.
2. Linda Waller A.G.C.
3. Joyce Tanac Seattle, Y.M.C.A., U.S.A.

(e) Uneven Bars:

1.	Glenna Sebestyen	S.G.A.	9.166
2.	Patti Sebestyen	S.G.A.	8.566
3.	Susanne Cloutier	A.G.Q.	8.166

(f) Team Championship: (6 teams)

1.	Association de Gymnastique du Quebec		96.197
	Suzanne Cloutier	30.866 (7)	
	Suzanne Gauvin	32.532 (4)	
	Lise Gosselin	30.966 (6)	
	Andrée Landry	30.332 (13)	
	Linda Waller	32.699 (3)	
2.	Saskatchewan Gymnastic Association		96.031
	Kathy McDonald	29.931 (14)	
	Glenna Sebestyen	33.499 (1)	
	Patti Sebestyen	32.166 (5)	
3.	Palestre Nationale, Quebec		92.329
	Joyalyne Auger	30.832 (8T)	
	Lise Beaudet	30.832 (8T)	
	Dianne Masse	30.665 (10)	
	Ginette Menard	28.665 (15)	

NOTE:

O.G.A.	Ontario Gymnastic Association
A.G.Q.	Association de Gymnastique du Quebec
L.C.	Limoilou Club, Quebec
I.C.C.	Immaculate Conception Centre, Quebec
Ste.Ag.	Ste. Agathe, Quebec
S.A.A.A.	Scarborough Amateur Athletic Association
S.G.A.	Saskatchewan Gymnastic Association
P.N.	Palestre Nationale, Quebec

Relationship: (is same)

TWENTY-SEVENTH CANADIAN GYMNASTICS CHAMPIONSHIP

TORONTO, ONTARIO

JULY 5 and 6, 1963

SENIOR MEN

(a) All around: (4 competitors)

1.	Richard Kihn	S.T.	99.10
2.	Calvin Girard	G.H.C.	96.45
3.	Barry Brooker	G.H.C.	91.40

(b) Long Horse Vault:

1.	Richard Kihn	S.T.	17.50
1.	Richard Kinsman	R.C.A.F.	17.50
3.	Calvin Girard	G.H.C.	17.35

(c) Floor Exercise:

1.	Richard Kinsman	R.C.A.F.	16.40
2.	Richard Kihn	S.T.	15.85
3.	Calvin Girard	G.H.C.	14.45

(d) High Bar:

1.	Calvin Girard	G.H.C.	15.80
2.	Barry Brooker	G.H.C.	13.70
3.	Richard Kihn	S.T.	12.25

(e) Parallel Bars:

1.	Richard Kihn	S.T.	17.80
2.	Barry Brooker	G.H.C.	17.35
3.	Calvin Girard	G.H.C.	17.15

(f) Rings:

1.	Richard Kihn	S.T.	17.80
2.	Barry Brooker	G.H.C.	15.75
3.	Calvin Girard	G.H.C.	15.20

(g) Side Horse:

1.	Richard Kihn	S.T.	17.90
2.	Calvin Girard	G.H.C.	16.50
3.	Barry Brooker	G.H.C.	14.05

(c) Floor Exercise:

1.	Richard Kinney	R.C.A.F.
2.	Richard Kinney	T.
3.	Calvin Girard	G.H.C.

(d) Uneven Bars:

1.	Calvin Girard	G.H.C.
2.	Barry Brooker	G.H.C.
3.	Richard Kinney	S.T.

Parallel Bars:

1.	Richard Kinney	S.T.
2.	Barry Brooker	G.H.C.
3.	Calvin Girard	

(h) Team Championship:

None declared.

JUNIOR MEN

(a) All around: (15 competitors)

1.	A. Pawlak	S.T.	52.30
2.	A. Simand	I.C.	51.95
3.	J. Mason	S.T.	49.70

(b) Long Horse Vault:

1.	A. Pawlak	S.T.	8.95
1.	J. Mason	S.T.	8.95
3.	B. McVey	S.B.C.	8.80

(c) Floor Exercise:

1.	A. Pawlak	S.T.	9.00
2.	A. Simard	I.C.C.	8.85
3.	J. Mason	S.T.	8.50

(d) High Bar:

1.	J. Mason	S.T.	9.20
2.	R. Aure	S.C.G.C.	9.15
3.	A. Simard	I.C.C.	9.00

(e) Parallel Bars:

1.	A. Pawlak	S.T.	9.00
2.	A. Simard	I.C.C.	8.65
3.	J. Mason	S.T.	8.30

(f) Rings:

1.	A. Simard	I.C.C.	8.85
2.	A. Pawlak	S.T.	8.60
3.	J. Arnold	S.C.G.C.	8.55

(g) Side Horse:

1.	A. Pawlak	S.T.	8.00
2.	A. Simard	I.C.C.	7.95
3.	J. Mason	S.T.	7.50

(h) Team Championship:

1.	Sokol Toronto, Toronto, Ontario	147.85
2.	St. Clair Gym Team, U.S.A.	139.20
3.	Quebec Gymnastics Assoc., Quebec	137.95

SENIOR WOMEN

(a) All around: (9 competitors)

1.	Gail Daley	M.G.C,	74.90
2.	Susan McDonnell	unattached	74.15
3.	Maureen McDonald	U. of S.	70.75

(b) Side Horse Vault:

1.	Gail Daley	M.G.C.	18.75
1.	Susan McDonnell	unattached	18.75
3.	Maureen McDonald	U. of S.	18.40

(c) Floor Exercise:

1.	Susan McDonnell	unattached	18.80
2.	Gail Daley	M.G.A.	18.60
2.	B.A. Moonial	S.S.	18.60

(d) Uneven Bars:

1.	B.A. Moonial	S.S.	18.90
2.	Gail Daley	M.G.C.	18.70
3.	Susan McDonnell	unattached	18.40

(e) Balance Beam:

1.	Gail Daley	M.G.S.	18.85
2.	Susan McDonnell	unattached	18.20
3.	B.A. Moonial	S.S.	18.00

(f) Team Championship:

None declared.

JUNIOR WOMEN

(a) All around: (19 competitors)

1.	Patti Sebestyen	M.G.C.	35.90
2.	Glenna Sebestyen	M.G.C.	35.55
3.	Marilyn Minaker	S.B.C.	32.95

(b) Side Horse Vault:

1.	Patti Sebestyen	M.G.C.	9.05
2.	Marilyn Minaker	S.B.C.	8.95
3.	K. Gleason	Buffalo	8.85

(c) Floor Exercise:

1.	Glenna Sebestyen	M.G.C.	9.25
2.	K. Gleason	Buffalo	9.15
3.	Marilyn Minaker	S.B.C.	9.10

(d) Uneven Bars:

1.	K. Gleason	Buffalo	9.00
2.	Patti Sebestyen	M.G.C.	8.95
2.	Glenna Sebestyen	M.G.C.	8.95

(e) Balance Beam:

1.	Patti Sebestyen	M.G.C.	9.00
2.	Glenna Sebestyen	M.G.C.	8.75
3.	L. Campbell	S.B.C.	8.50

(f) Team Championship:

1.	Marian Gym Club, Saskatoon, Sask.	105.05
2.	Palestre Nationale, Montreal, P.Q.	93.85
3.	Scarborough Boys Club, Scarborough, Ont.	90.20

NOTE:

S.T. Sokol Toronto, Toronto, Ontario
G.H.C. German Harmonie Club, Toronto, Ontario
R.C.A.F. Royal Canadian Air Force
I.C. Immaculate Conception Centre, Montreal, Quebec
S.B.C. Scarborough Boy's Club, Scarborough, Ontario
S.C.G.C. St. Clair Gym Club, U.S.A.
M.G.C. Marian Gymnastic Club, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
U. of S. University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask.
S. S. Slovak Sokol, McKeesport, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

TWENTY-EIGHTH CANADIAN GYMNASTIC CHAMPIONSHIPS

VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA

JULY 10 and 11, 1964

SENIOR MEN

(a) All around: (13 competitors)

1.	Richard Kihn	Toronto, Ontario	108.65
2.	Gilbert Larose	Montreal, Quebec	107.35
3.	Wilhelm Weiller	Canadian Army	104.30

(b) Long Horse Vault:

1.	Wilhelm Weiler	Canadian Army	19.25
2.	Gunther Bohrman	Seattle	18.60
2.	Roger Dion	Montreal, Quebec	18.60

(c) Floor Exercise:

1.	Wilhelm Weiler	Canadian Army	18.10
2.	Roger Dion	Montreal, Quebec	17.75
3.	Gunther Bohrman	Seattle	17.60

(d) High Bar:

1.	Gilbert Larose	Montreal, Quebec	18.30
1.	Richard Kihn	Toronto, Ontario	18.30
3.	Wilhelm Weiler	Canadian Army	18.00

(e) Parallel Bars:

1.	Richard Kihn	Toronto, Ontario	18.85
2.	Gilbert Larose	Montreal, Quebec	18.00
3.	Kurt Eggerschwiler	Toronto, Ontario	17.15

(f) Rings:

1.	Gilbert Larose	Montreal, Quebec	18.20
2.	Richard Kihn	Toronto, Ontario	18.15
3.	Yvan Boisclair	Ste. Agathe, Quebec	17.25

(g) Side Horse:

1.	Richard Kihn	Toronto, Ontario	17.90
2.	Gilbert Larose	Montreal, Quebec	16.75
3.	Roger Dion	Montreal, Quebec	16.61

JUNIOR MEN

(a) All around: (16 competitors)

1.	Alick Pawlak	Toronto, Ontario	105.00
2.	R. Bothel		102.20
3.	Gary Balcombe	Saskatoon, Sask.	100.00

(b) Long Horse Vault:

1.	R. Bothel		18.25
2.	Gary Balcombe	Saskatoon, Sask.	17.95
2.	Alick Pawlak	Toronto, Ontario	17.95

(c) Floor Exercise:

1.	Gary Balcombe	Saskatoon, Sask	17.80
1.	Bill Robinson	Winnipeg, Manitoba	17.80
3.	Larry Holtsman	Saskatoon, Sask.	17.50

(d) Rings:

1.	R. Bothel		17.85
2.	Alick Pawlak	Toronto, Ontario	17.30
3.	Bill Robinson	Winnipeg, Manitoba	17.10

SENIOR WOMEN

(a) All around: (17 competitors)

1.	Gail Dalwy	Saskatoon, Sask.	71.961
2.	Dale McClements	Seattle, U.S.A.	71.464
3.	Avis Tieber	Seattle, U.S.A.	70.100

(b) Side Horse Vault:

1.	Avis Tieber	Seattle, U.S.A.	18.600
2.	Gail Daley	Saskatoon, Sask.	18.534
3.	Susan Cloutier	Quebec	18.100

(c) Floor Exercise:

1.	Dale McClements	Seattle, U.S.A.	18.233
2.	Avis Tieber	Seattle, U.S.A.	17.400
3.	Susan McDonnell	Toronto, Ontario	17.234

(d) Balance Beam:

1.	Gail Daley	Saskatoon, Sask.	18.000
2.	Irene Haworth	Saskatoon, Sask.	17.333
3.	Dale McClements	Seattle, U.S.A.	17.100

(e) Uneven Bars:

1.	Gail Daley	Saskatoon, Sask.	18.266
2.	Susan McDonnell	Toronto, Ontario	18.167
3.	Dale McClements	Seattle, U.S.A.	18.100

JUNIOR WOMEN

(a) All around: (27 competitors)

1.	Glenna Sebestyen	Saskatoon, Sask.	67.466
2.	Joyce Tanac	Seattle, U.S.A.	66.834
3.	Gaye Anderson	Seattle, U.S.A.	66.200

(b) Side Horse Vault:

1.	Glenna Sebestyen	Saskatoon, Sask.	17.034
2.	Joyce Tanac	Seattle, U.S.A.	16.700
3.	Gaye Anderson	Seattle, U.S.A.	15.900

(c) Floor Exercise:

1.	Joyce Tanac	Seattle, U.S.A.	17.134
2.	Glenna Sebestyen	Saskatoon, Sask.	16.567
3.	Gaye Anderson	Seattle, U.S.A.	16.034

(d) Balance Beam:

1.	Gaye Anderson	Seattle, U.S.A.	16.700
2.	Joyce Tanac	Seattle, U.S.A.	16.300
3.	Glenna Sebestyen	Saskatoon, Sask.	16.167

(e) Uneven Bars:

1.	Glenna Sebestyen	Saskatoon, Sask.	17.700
2.	Gaye Anderson	Seattle, U.S.A.	17.566
3.	Marilyn Minaker	Toronto, Ontario	17.166

TWENTY-NINETH CANADIAN GYMNASTIC CHAMPIONSHIPS

SASKATOON, SASKATCHEWAN

JULY 2 and 3, 1965

SENIOR MEN

(a) All around: (14 competitors)

1.	Gilbert Larose	Quebec	55.85
2.	Wilhelm Weiler	B.C.	54.70
3.	Roger Dion	Quebec	52.10

(b) Long Horse Vault:

1.	Roger Dion	Quebec	9.65
1.	Wilhelm Weiler	B.C.	9.65
3.	Gilbert Larose	Quebec	9.60

(c) Floor Exercise:

1.	Gilbert Larose	Quebec	9.10
1.	Wilhelm Weiler	B.C.	9.10
3.	Richard Kinsman	Ontario	8.85

(d) High Bar:

1.	Gilbert Larose	Quebec	9.50
1.	Wilhelm Weiler	B.C.	9.50
3.	Kurt Eggerschwiler	Ontario	9.00

(e) Parallel Bars:

1.	Gilbert Larose	Quebec	9.35
2.	Roger Dion	Quebec	9.20
3.	Wilhelm Weiler	B.C.	9.05

(f) Rings:

1.	Gilbert Larose	Quebec	9.25
2.	Wilhelm Weiler	B.C.	8.90
3.	Kurt Eggerschwiler	Ontario	8.85

(g) Side Horse:

1.	Gilbert Larose	Quebec	9.05
2.	Wilhelm Weiler	B.C.	8.50
3.	Roger Dion	Quebec	8.25

(h) Team Championship: (provincial basis)

1. Quebec -	G. Larose	55.85
	R. Dion	52.10
	A. Simard	51.15
		159.10

JUNIOR MEN

(a) All around: (17 competitors)

1.	Syd Jensen	Quebec	105.50
2.	L. Holtsman	Saskatchewan	99.90
3.	Gary Balcombe	Saskatchewan	98.00

(b) Long Horse Vault:

1.	S. Jensen	Quebec	17.60
2.	G. Balcombe	Saskatchewan	16.80
3.	D. Smith	Saskatchewan	16.60

(c) Floor Exercise:

1.	G. Balcombe	Saskatchewan	17.05
2.	L. Holtsman	Saskatchewan	16.95
3.	S. Jensen	Quebec	16.75

(d) High Bar:

1.	S. Jensen	Quebec	18.85
2.	L. Holtsman	Saskatchewan	17.15
3.	G. Balcombe	Saskatchewan	17.05

(e) Parallel Bars:

1.	S. Jensen	Quebec	18.25
2.	L. Holtsman	Saskatchewan	17.55
3.	G. Balcombe	Saskatchewan	16.45

(f) Rings:

1.	S. Jensen	Quebec	18.00
2.	G. Balcombe	Saskatchewan	17.15
3.	N. Jone	B.C.	17.10

(g) Side Horse:

1.	S. Jensen	Saskatchewan	16.05
2.	L. Holtsman	Saskatchewan	15.55
3.	C. Peters	Washington	15.15

(a) All-around: (1) competent performer

Sid Jensen	Quebec	105.50
Holtsman	Saskatchewan	99.90
Balcombe	Saskatchewan	98.00

Long Horse Vault:

B. Jensen	Quebec	17.60
2. G. Balcombe	Saskatchewan	16.45
3. D Smith	Saskatchewan	16.05

Floor Exercise:

1. G. Balcombe	Saskatchewan	9 5
2. Holtsman	Saskatchewan	15 3
3. S. Jensen	Quebec	15 3

(d) High Bar:

1 S. Jensen	Quebec	
2. L. Holtsman	Saskatchewan	
3. Balcombe	Saskatchewan	17.0

(e) Par Le

1. S	Quebec	
	Saskatchewan	17.35
	Saskatchewan	

	Quebec	13
be	Saskatchewan	
	B.C.	17.15

	Saskatchewan	19.05
	Saskatchewan	5.3
	Washington	5.15

(h) Team Championship: (Provincial Basis)

1. Saskatchewan -	L. Holtsman	99.90
	G. Balcombe	98.00
	T. Sedgewick	85.95
		283.85

SENIOR WOMEN

(a) All around: (16 competitors)

1.	Gail Daley	Saskatchewan	37.199
2.	Irene Haworth	Saskatchewan	35.166
3.	Susan McDonnell	Ontario	34.998

(b) Side Horse Vault:

1.	Gail Daley	Saskatchewan	9.306
2.	Susan McDonnell	Ontario	9.133
3.	Maureen McDonald	Saskatchewan	8.633

(c) Floor Exercise:

1.	Susan McDonnell	Ontario	9.233
2.	Gail Daley	Saskatchewan	9.100
3.	Irene Haworth	Saskatchewan	9.033

(d) Uneven Bars:

1.	Gail Daley	Saskatchewan	9.333
2.	Irene Haworth	Saskatchewan	8.933
3.	Susan Cloutier	Quebec	8.800

(e) Balance Beam:

1.	Gail Daley	Saskatchewan	9.466
2.	Irene Haworth	Saskatchewan	8.800
3.	Dianne Masse	Quebec	8.233

(f) Team Championship: (provincial Basis)

1. Saskatchewan -	Gail Daley	37.199
	Irene Haworth	35.166
	Maureen McDonald	29.798
		102.163

(b) Side Horse Vault

1.	Gail Daley	9.306
2.	Susan McDonnell	9.123
3.	Maureen McDonald	8.623

(c) Floor Exercise:

1.	Susan McDonnell	9.233
2.	Gail Daley	9.100
3.	Irene Haworth	9.033

(d) Uneven Bars:

	Gail Daley	
	Irene Haworth	
	Susan Cloutier	8.800

(e) Balance Beam

1.	Gail Daley	8.466
2.	Irene Haworth	8.800
	Diane Masse	8.233

Team Championship: (provincial Basis)

	- Gail Daley	37.133
	Irene Haworth	35.166
	Maureen McDonald	29.733
		102.166

2. Quebec - Susan Cloutier		32.599
Lise Beaudet		30.133
Dianne Masse		30.032
		92.764

JUNIOR WOMEN

(a) All around: (27 competitors)

1. G. Sebestyen	Saskatchewan	69.030
2. J. Tanac	Washington	67.464
3. G. Anderson	Washington	65.364

(b) Side Horse Vault:

1. G. Sebestyen	Saskatchewan	17.499
2. G. Tanac	Washington	17.466
3. G. Anderson	Washington	16.199

(c) Floor Exercise:

1. J. Tanac	Washington	17.499
2. J. Henderson	Washington	16.966
3. G. Sebestyen	Saskatchewan	16.866

(d) Uneven Bars:

1. G. Sebestyen	Saskatchewan	17.999
2. G. Anderson	Washington	17.832
3. J. Tanac	Washington	16.933

(e) Balance Beam:

1. J. Henderson	Washington	16.899
2. G. Sebestyen	Saskatchewan	16.666
3. M. Minaker	Ontario	16.299

(f) Team Championship: (Provincial Basis)

1. Saskatchewan - G. Sebestyen		69.030
P. Sebestyen		60.594
J. Mayhew		56.564
		186.188
2. Ontario - M. Minaker		64.630
B. Thompson		56.265
T. McDonnell		46.064
		166.959

(d) Uneven Bars:

1.	J. Tanac	Washington	1
2.	G. Henderson	Washington	1
3.	G. Sebesteyen	Saskatchewan	1

(d) Uneven Bars:

1.	J. Tanac	Washington	17.733
2.	G. Henderson	Washington	17.466
3.	G. Sebesteyen	Saskatchewan	16.133

(d) Uneven Bars:

1.	G. Sebesteyen	Saskatchewan	17
2	G. Anderson	Washington	17
3	J. Tanac	Washington	16

(d) Uneven Bars:

1.	G. Sebesteyen	Saskatchewan	17.733
2	G. Anderson	Washington	17.466
3	J. Tanac	Washington	16.133

THIRTIETH CANADIAN GYMNASTIC CHAMPIONSHIPS

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

JULY 8 and 9, 1966

SENIOR MEN

(a) All around: (11 competitors)

1.	Wilhelm Weiler	Vedder Crossing, B.C.	108.30
2.	Andre Simard	Rosemont, Quebec	106.05
3.	Rick Kinsman	R.C.A.F., Ontario	103.35

(b) Long Horse Vault:

1.	André Simard	Rosemont, Quebec	18.90
2.	Bill Robinson	Brandon, Winnipeg	18.85
3.	Roger Dion	Quebec City, Quebec	18.80

(c) Floor Exercise:

1.	Wilhelm Weiler	Vedder Crossing, B.C.	17.90
2.	Rick Kinsman	R.C.A.F., Ontario	17.25
3.	Bill Robinson	Brandon, Winnipeg	17.10

(d) High Bar:

1.	Wilhelm Weiler	Vedder Crossing, B.C.	18.60
2.	Rick Kinsman	R.C.A.F., Ontario	17.25
3.	André Simard	Rosemont, Quebec	16.80

(e) Parallel Bars:

1.	Wilhelm Weiler	Vedder Crossing, B.C.	18.55
2.	Rick Kinsman	R.C.A.F., Ontario	17.95
3.	Barry Brooker	Scarborough, Ontario	17.80

(f) Side Horse:

1.	André Simard	Rosemont, Quebec	17.35
2.	Wilhelm Weiler	Vedder Crossing, B.C.	17.00
3.	Rick Kinsman	R.C.A.F., Ontario	16.85

(g) Rings:

1.	André Simard	Rosemont, Quebec	18.25
2.	Roger Dion	Quebec City, Quebec	17.75
3.	Wilhelm Weiler	Vedder Crossing, B.C.	17.60
3.	Barry Brooker	Scarborough, Ontario	17.60

1. Around (11 competitors)

Wilhelm Weiler	Vedder Crossing, B.C.	17
Rick Kinsman	R.C.A.F., Ontario	17
Andre Simard	Rosemont, Quebec	17

(h) Team Championship: (Provincial Basis)

1.	Ontario -		297.90
	Rick Kinsman	103.35	
	Barry Brooker	99.90	
	Kurt Eggerschwiler	95.15	
2.	British Columbia -		281.82
	Wilhelm Weiler	108.30	
	Gordon Gannon	92.52	
	Bill Mackie	81.00	

JUNIOR MEN

(a) All around: (24 competitors)

1.	Sidney Jensen	Lasalle, Quebec	105.85
2.	Gary Balcombe	Saskatoon, Sask.	102.90
3.	Steve Mitruk	Hamilton, Ontario	101.85

(b) Long Horse Vault:

1.	Gary Balcombe	Saskatoon, Sask.	18.05
2.	Fred Rodney	Verdeen, Quebec	17.90
3.	Sidney Jensen	Lasalle, Quebec	17.50

(c) Floor Exercise:

1.	Gary Balcombe	Saskatoon, Sask.	17.30
2.	Steve Mitruk	Hamilton, Ontario	17.25
3.	Sidney Jensen	Lasalle, Quebec	17.10

(d) High Bar:

1.	Sidney Jensen	Lasalle,Quebec	17.65
2.	Gary Balcombe	Saskatoon, Sask.	17.15
3.	Stebe Mitiuk	Hamilton, Ontario	17.15

(e) Parallel Bars:

1.	Sidney Jensen	Lasalle, Quebec	18.75
2.	Gary Balcombe	Saskatoon, Sask.	18.05
3.	Steve Mitruk	Hamilton, Ontario	17.60

(f) Side Horse:

1.	Sidney Jensen	Lasalle, Quebec	17.60
2.	Tom Kinsman	Peterboro, Ontario	16.50
3.	Steve Mitruk	Hamilton, Ontario	16.15

			103.35
		Barry Brockes	95.30
		Kurt Eggerschwiler	95.15
		Columbia -	293.85
		Wil elm Weiler	108.30
		Gordon Gannon	92.55
		Bill Mackie	81.00

Around: (24 competitors)

	Sidney Tensen	Lasalle, Quebec	103.85
2.	Gary Balcombe	Saskatoon, Sask.	102.90
3.	Steve Mitruk	Hamilton, Ontario	101.85

Horse Vault:

Gary Balcombe	Saskatoon, Sask.	18.05
Fred Rodney	Verdeen, Quebec	17.90
Sidney Tensen	Lasalle, Quebec	17.

(c) Floor Exercise:

1.	Gary Balcombe	Saskatoon, Sask.	17.30
2.	Steve Mitruk	Hamilton, Ontario	17.25
	Sidney Tensen	Lasalle, Quebec	17.1

Sidney Tensen	Lasalle,Quebec	
Gary Balcombe	Saskatoon, Sask.	17.15
Steve Mitruk	Hamilton, Ontario	17.15

Horse:

Tensen	Lasalle, Quebec	18 75
Balcombe	Saskatoon, Sask.	18.05
Mitruk	Hamilton, Ontario	17.60

	Lasalle, Quebec	17 60
	Peterboro, Ontario	16 50
	Hamilton, Ontario	16 15

(g) Rings:

1.	Maurice Williams	Berkeley, California	17.70
2.	Sidney Jensen	Lasalle, Quebec	17.25
3.	Gary Balcombe	Saskatoon, Sask.	16.95

(h) Team Championship: (Provincial Basis)

1.	Quebec		300.25
	Sidney Jensen	105.85	
	Fred Rodney	99.10	
	Mike Provencher	95.30	
2.	Saskatchewan		285.95
	Gary Balcombe	102.90	
	Tim Sedgewick	94.30	
	Mike Boyd	88.75	
3.	Ontario		285.00
	Steve Mitruk	101.85	
	Tim Kinsman	97.20	
	Donald Veno	85.95	

SENIOR WOMEN

(a) All around: (17 competitors)

1.	Donna Schaenzer	S. Illinois	70.068
2.	Irene Haworth	Saskatoon, Sask.	69.600
3.	Marcia Hunter	New Orleans, Louisiana	67.899

(b) Side Horse Vault:

1.	Donna Schaenzer	S. Illinois	17.367
2.	Emily Stevens	New Orleans, Louisiana	17.267
3.	Elsbeth Austin	Agincourt, Ontario	16.633

(c) Floor Exercise:

1.	Donna Schaenzer	S. Illinois	18.167
2.	Irene Haworth	Saskatoon, Sask.	18.067
3.	Marilyn Minaker	Scarboro, Ontario	17.367

(d) Balance Beam:

1.	Marilyn Minaker	Scarboro, Ontario	17.100
2.	Donna Schaenzer	S. Illinois	17.067
3.	Marcia Hunter	New Orleans, Louisiana	16.900

(e) Uneven Bars:

1.	Marcia Hunter	New Orleans, Louisiana	18.133
2.	Irene Haworth	Saskatoon, Sask.	17.700
3.	Donna Schaenzer	S. Illinois	17.467

(f) Team Championship: (Provincial Basis)

1.	Quebec		188.533
	Suzanne Cloutier	64.299	
	Suzanne Gauvin	62.000	
	Dianne Masse	62.239	

JUNIOR WOMEN

(a) All around: (25 competitors)

1.	Glenna Sebestyen	Saskatoon, Sask.	67.900
2.	Teresa McDonnell	Scarboro, Ontario	64.532
3.	Barbara Thompson	Toronto, Ontario	64.468

(b) Side Horse Vault:

1.	Glenna Sebestyen	Saskatoon, Sask.	17.533
2.	Susan Buchanan	Ottawa, Ontario	16.634
3.	Marie St. Jean	Montreal, Quebec	16.633

(c) Floor Exercise:

1.	Teresa McDonnell	Scarboro, Ontario	17.100
1.	Glenna Sebestyen	Saskatoon, Sask.	17.100
3.	Jennifer Diachun	Scarboro, Ontario	16.466

(d) Balance Beam:

1.	Teresa McDonnell	Scarboro, Ontario	15.833
2.	Glenna Sebestyen	Saskatoon, Sask.	15.367
2.	Barbara Thompson	Toronto, Ontario	15.367

(e) Uneven Bars:

1.	Glenna Sebestyen	Saskatoon, Sask.	17.900
2.	Barbara Thompson	Toronto, Ontario	16.667
2.	Jennifer Diachun	Scarboro, Ontario	16.667

(f) Team Championship: (Provincial Basis)

1.	Ontario		191.633
	Teresa McDonnell	64.532	
	Barbara Thompson	64.468	
	Jennifer Diachun	62.633	

2.	Saskatchewan		183.366
	Glenna Sebestyen	67.900	
	Patti Sebestyen	59.233	
	Juliette Mayhew	56.233	
3.	Quebec		169.002
	Marie St. Jean	58.801	
	Michelle Turcatte	56.667	
	Ann Murray	53.534	

THIRTY-FIRST CANADIAN "CENTENNIAL" GYMNASTIC CHAMPIONSHIP

CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION, TORONTO, ONTARIO

AUGUST 18 and 19, 1967

SENIOR "A" MEN

(a) All around: (8 competitors)

1.	Roger Dion	Q.G.A., Quebec	106.20
2.	Rick Kinsman	C.A.F., Ontario	105.10
3.	Sidney Jensen	P.N., Quebec	100.45

(b) Long Horse Vault:

1.	Rick Kinsman	C.A.F., Ontario	18.30
2.	Roger Dion	Q.G.A., Quebec	18.12
3.	Sidney Jensen	P.N., Quebec	17.87
3.	B. Krudwig	H.G.C., Ontario	17.87

(c) Floor Exercise:

1.	Roger Dion	Q.G.A., Quebec	17.82
2.	Sidney Jensen	P.N., Quebec	17.80
3.	Bill Mackie	B.C.G.A., B.C.	17.60

(d) High Bar:

1.	Roger Dion	Q.G.A., Quebec	18.12
2.	Rick Kinsman	C.A.F., Ontario	17.90
3.	Sidney Jensen	P.N., Quebec	16.77

(e) Parallel Bars:

1.	Rick Kinsman	C.A.F., Ontario	18.17
2.	Roger Dion	Q.G.A., Quebec	17.87
3.	Sidney Jensen	P.N., Quebec	17.22

(f) Rings:

1.	Sidney Jensen	P.N., Quebec	18.07
2.	Bill Robinson	C.A.F., B.C.	17.40
3.	Rick Kinsman	C.A.F., Ontario	17.32

(c) Floor Exercise:

1. Roger Dion	Q.G.A., Quebec	17.82
2. Sidney Jensen	P.N., Quebec	[illegible]
Bill Mackie	B.C.G.A., B.C.	17.[illegible]

High Bar:

1. Roger Dion	Q.G.A., Quebec	[illegible]
2. Rick Kinsman	C.A.F., Ontario	17.90
Sidney Jensen	P.N., Quebec	16.77

Parallel Bars:

Rick Kinsman	C.A.F., Ontario	17
Roger Dion	Q.G.A., Quebec	
Sidney Jense	bec	22

	bec	18.07
	C.	17.40
	ntario	17.33

(g) Side Horse:

1.	Roger Dion	Q.G.A., Quebec	17.37
2.	Rick Kinsman	C.A.G., Ontario	15.58
3.	Sidney Jensen	P.N., Quebec	15.20

SENIOR "B" MEN: (optionals only)

(a) All around: (6 competitors)

1.	Jim Hoyle	Nova Scotia	47.70
2.	D. Arnold	unattached, Michigan, U.S.A.	47.40
3.	H. Luthie	unattached, Ontario	46.20

(b) Long Horse Vault:

1.	D. Arnold	unattached, Michigan, U.S.A.	8.85
2.	H. Luthie	unattached, Ontario	8.80
3.	B. Gabric		8.70

(c) Floor Exercise:

1.	J. Hoyle	Nova Scotia	7.45
2.	D. Arnold	unattached, Michigan, U.S.A.	7.30
2.	H. Luthie	unattached, Ontario	7.30

(d) High Bar:

1.	H. Luthie	unattached, Ontario	8.60
2.	J. Hoyle	Nova Scotia	8.30
3.	D. Arnold	unattached, Michigan, U.S.A.	7.80

(e) Parallel Bars:

1.	J. Hoyle	Nova Scotia	8.20
2.	D. Arnold	unattached, Michigan, U.S.A.	7.85
3.	O. Pederson		7.15

(f) Rings:

1.	J. Hoyle	Nova Scotia	8.05
2.	D. Arnold	unattached, Michigan, U.S.A.	7.85
3.	H. Luthie	unattached, Ontario	7.70

(c) Floor Exercise:

1.	Boyle	Nova Scotia 7.85
2.	D. Arnold	unattached, Michigan, U.S.A.
2.	H. Luthie	unattached, Ontario 7.70

(d) High Bar:

	H. Luthie	unattached, Ontario 8.60
	J. Boyle	Nova Scotia 8.10
	D. Arnold	unattached, Michigan

Nova Scotia
unattached, Michigan,
U.S.A.

Nova Scotia 8.05
unattached, Michigan
U.S.A.
unattached, Ontario .70

(g) Side Horse:

1.	D. Arnold	unattached, Michigan, U.S.A.	7.75
1.	H. Luthie	unattached, Ontario	7.75
3.	J. Hoyle	Nova Scotia	7.20

JUNIOR MEN

(a) All around: (24 competitors)

1.	Ron Hunter	B.C.G.A., B.C.	98.90
2.	Brian McVey	H.G.C., Ontario	94.95
3.	Darryl Howe	V.Y.M.C.A., B.C.	94.55

(b) Long Horse Vault:

1.	Brian McVey	H.G.C., Ontario	17.55
2.	Darryl Howe	V.Y.M.C.A., B.C.	17.20
3.	Stephen Rand	H.G.C., Ontario	17.15

(c) Floor Exercise:

1.	Tim Sedgewick	M.G.C., Saskatchewan	16.80
2.	Brian McVey	H.G.C., Ontario	16.25
3.	Ron Hunter	B.C.G.A., B.C.	16.00

(d) High Bar:

1.	Ron Hunter	B.C.G.A., B.C.	16.50
2.	Peter Rogers	N.H.S., Ottawa, Ontario	15.85
3.	Brian McVey	H.G.C., Ontario	15.80

(e) Parallel Bars:

1.	Ron Hunter	B.C.G.A., B.C.	16.50
2.	Darryl Howe	V.Y.M.C.A., B.C.	15.95
3.	Brian Gramchuk	B.Y.M.C.A., Manitoba	15.20

(f) Rings:

1.	Darryl Howe	V.Y.M.C.A., B.C.	17.75
2.	Ron Hunter	B.C.G.A., B.C.	17.30
3.	Mike Blades	V.Y.M.C.A., B.C.	17.05

(g) Side Horse:

1.	Ron Hunter	B.C.G.A., B.C.	16.25
2.	Brian McVey	H.G.C., Ontario	14.75
3.	Aldo de Giovanni	H.G.C., Ontario	13.65

(a) Trampoline:

1.	D. Arnold	unattached, Michigan, U.S.A.	7.75
2.	H. Luthie	unattached, Ontario	7.35
3.	Joyle	Nova Scotia	7.20

(b) Long Horse Vault:

1.	Brian McVey	H.G.C. Ontario	55
2.	Darryl Howe	V.Y.M.C.A., B.C.	17.20
3.	Stephen Rand	H.G.C., Ontario	1. 5

Floor Exercise:

1.	Tim Sedgewick	M.G.C., Saskatchewan	16.30
2.	Brian McVey	H.G.C , Ontario	16.25
3.	Ron Hunter	B.C.G.A., B.C.	16.0

(d) High Bar:

1.	Ron Hunter	B.C.G , B.C	6.3
2.	Peter Rogers	N.S.G., Ottawa, Ont.	
3.	Brian McVey	H.G.-., Ontari	

(e) Parallel Bars:

1.	Ron Hunter	B.C.G.A., B.C	6.3
2.	Darryl Howe	V.Y.M.C.A., B	
3.	Brian Gramchuk	B.Y.M.C.A., "	.20

	ryl Howe	V.Y.M.C.A., B.C	17 75
	Hunter	B.C.G.A., B.C.	17.3
	s Blades	V.Y.M.C.A., B.C.	17 5

		B.C.G.A., B.C	16.25
		H.G.C., Ontar	14.75
		H.G.C., Cat..	13.65

SENIOR "A" WOMEN

(a) All around:

1.	Susan McDonnell	S.R.W.G.C., Ontario	70.27
2.	Sandra Hartley	F.G.C., B.C.	69.17
3.	Glenna Sebestyen	M.G.C., Saskatchewan	68.09

(b) Side Horse Vault:

1.	Susan McDonnell	S.R.W.G.C., Ontario	17.89
2.	Glenna Sebestyen	M.G.C., Saskatchewan	17.36
3.	Sandra Hartley	F.G.C., B.C.	17.26

(c) Floor Exercise:

1.	Susan McDonnell	S.R.W.G.C., Ontario	17.83
2.	Sandra Hartley	F.G.C., B.C.	17.36
3.	Glenna Sebestyen	M.G.C., Saskatchewan	17.06

(d) Balance Beam:

1.	Sandra Hartley	F.G.C., B.C.	17.52
2.	Susan McDonnell	S.R.W.G.C., Ontario	17.14
3.	Glenna Sebestyen	M.G.C., Saskatchewan	17.03

(e) Uneven Bars:

1.	Susan McDonnell	S.R.W.G.C., Ontario	18.46
2.	Sandra Hartley	F.G.C., B.C.	17.79
3.	Glenna Sebestyen	M.G.C., Saskatchewan	17.11

SENIOR "B" WOMEN: (optional only)

(a) All around: (5 competitors)

1.	Patti Sebestyen	M.G.C., Saskatchewan	29.95
2.	Judith Down	Univ. of Manitoba	25.09
3.	Maureen Fitzpatrick	Unattached, Manitoba	23.73

(b) Side Horse Vault:

1.	Patti Sebestyen	M.G.C., Saskatchewan	7.93
2.	Maureen Fitzpatrick	unattached, Manitoba	7.80
3.	Judith Down	Univ. of Manitoba	5.00

S.R.W.G.C., Ontario
F.G.C., B.C.
M.G.C., Saskatchewan

S.R.W.G.C., Ontario
M.G.C., Saskatchewan
F.G.C., B.C.

S.R.W.G.C., Ontario
F.G.C., B.C.
M.G.C., Saskatchewan

F.G.C., B.C.
S.R.W.G.C., Ontario
M.G.C., Saskatchewan

(s) Uneven Bars:

1. Susan McDonnell S.R.W.G.C., Ontario
2. Sandra Hartley F.G.C. B.C.
3. Glenna Sobestyen M.G.C., Saskatchewan

"B" WOMEN: (optional only)

(5 competitors)

M.G.C., Saskatchewan
Univ. of Manitoba

M.G.C., Saskatchewan
Univ. of Manitoba

(c) Floor Exercise:

1.	Patti Sebestyen	M.G.C., Saskatchewan	7.66
2.	Judith Down	Univ. of Manitoba	7.46
3.	Maureen Fitzpatrick	unattached, Manitoba	7.23

(d) Balance Beam:

1.	Patti Sebestyen	M.G.C., Saskatchewan	7.10
2.	A. Murray	Unattached	6.90
3.	Judith Down	Univ. of Manitoba	6.70

(e) Uneven Bars:

1.	Patti Sebestyen	M.G.C., Saskatchewan	7.26
2.	Judith Down	Univ. of Manitoba	5.93
3.	Maureen Fitzpatrick	unattached, Manitoba	3.40

JUNIOR WOMEN

(a) All around: (26 competitors)

1.	Jennifer Diachun	S.R.W.G.C., Ontario	69.04
2.	Teresa McDonnell	S.R.W.G.C., Ontario	67.47
3.	Nicheline Turcotte	I.C.C., Quebec	64.47

(b) Floor Exercise:

1.	Jennifer Diachun	S.R.W.G.C., Ontario	17.65
2.	Teresa McDonnell	S.R.W.G.C., Ontario	17.63
3.	Nancy McDonnell	S.R.W.G.C., Ontario	16.93

(c) Side Horse Vault:

1.	Jennifer Diachun	S.R.W.G.C., Ontario	17.36
2.	Susan Buchanan	O.G.C., Ontario	17.03
3.	Teresa McDonnell	S.R.W.G.C., Ontario	16.21

(d) Balance Beam:

1.	Teresa McDonnell	S.R.W.G.C., Ontario	17.82
2.	Janet Terry	B.C.G.A., B.C.	17.07
3.	Nancy McDonnell	S.R.W.G.C., Ontario	17.02

(e) Uneven Bars:

1.	Jennifer Diachun	S.R.W.G.C., Ontario	17.50
2.	Marie St. Jean	I.C.G.C., Quebec	16.58
3.	Anita Walecke	M.G.C., Saskatchewan	16.48

NOTE:

Q.G.A.	Quebec Gymnastics Association
C.A.F.	Canadian Armed Forces
P.N.	Palstre Nationale, Quebec
G.H.C.	German Harmonie Club, Toronto, Ontario
V.Y.M.C.	Victoria Y.M.C.A., Victoria, B.C.
O.G.C.	Ottawa Gymnastics Club, Ottawa, Ontario
B.Y.M.C.A.	Brandon Y.M.C.A., Brandon, Manitoba
N.H.S.	Nepean High School, Ottawa, Ontario
M.G.C.	Marian Gymnastics Club, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
S.R.W.G.C.	Scarborough Rotary Winstonette Gymnastics Club, Toronto, Ontario
F.G.C.	Flicka Gymnastics Club, Vancouver, B.C.
I.C.C.	Immaculate Conception Gymnastics Club, Quebec
B.C.G.A.	British Columbia Gymnastics Association

THIRTY - SECOND CANADIAN GYMNASTIC CHAMPIONSHIPS

QUEBEC CITY, QUEBEC

JULY 7, 1968

SENIOR MEN

(a) All around: (15 competitors)

1.	Gilbert Larose	Quebec	108.65
2.	Sidney Jensen	Quebec	105.15
3.	Roger Dion	Quebec	104.80

(b) Long Horse Vault:

1.	Gordon Gannon	British Columbia	18.22
2.	Gilbert Larose	Quebec	18.17
3.	Roger Dion	Quebec	18.07

(c) Floor Exercise:

1.	Gilbert Larose	Quebec	18.55
2.	Sidney Jensen	Quebec	18.02
3.	Gordon Gannon	British Columbia	17.87

(d) High Bar:

1.	Sidney Jensen	Quebec	17.95
2.	Gilbert Larose	Quebec	16.95
3.	Roger Dion	Quebec	16.07

(e) Parallel Bars:

1.	Gilbert Larose	Quebec	18.37
2.	Roger Dion	Quebec	17.32
3.	Sidney Jensen	Quebec	17.27

(f) Side Horse:

1.	Gilbert Larose	Quebec	17.40
2.	Roger Dion	Quebec	16.92
3.	Sidney Jensen	Quebec	16.87

(g) Rings:

1.	Sidney Jensen	Quebec	18.15
2.	Gilbert Larose	Quebec	18.10
3.	Barry Brooker	Ontario	16.60

(h) Team Championship:

1. Quebec

JUNIOR MEN

(a) All around: (30 competitors)

1.	Rick Johnson	British Columbia	96.10
2.	D. Howe	British Columbia	95.35
3.	G. Brière	Quebec	94.95

(b) Team Championship: (4 teams)

1.	Quebec G. Brière J.P. Bouchard J. Thibodeau R. Bigras	283.30
2.	British Columbia	283.20
3.	Ontario	277.85

SENIOR WOMEN

(a) All around: (11 competitors)

1.	Sandra Hartley	British Columbia	72.20
2.	Jennifer Diachun	Ontario	70.20
3.	Suzanne Cloutier	Quebec	67.25

(b) Side Horse Vault:

1.	Micheline Turcotte	Quebec	18.15
2.	Sandra Hartley	British Columbia	17.85
3.	Jennifer Diachun	Ontario	17.77

(c) Floor Exercise:

1.	Jennifer Diachun	Ontario	18.22
2.	Sandra Hartley	British Columbia	18.17
3.	Teresa McDonnell	Ontario	17.42

(d) Balance Beam:

1.	Sandra Hartley	British Columbia	18.17
2.	Jennifer Diachun	Ontario	17.64
3.	Teresa McDonnell	Ontario	17.35

(e) Uneven Bars:

1.	Sandra Hartley	British Columbia	18.75
2.	Suzanne Cloutier	Quebec	17.60
3.	Jennifer Diachun	Ontario	17.37

(f) Team Championship:

1. Ontario
2. Quebec
3. British Columbia

JUNIOR WOMEN

(a) All around: (32 competitors)

1.	Janet Terry	British Columbia	65.75
2.	Nancy McDonnell	Ontario	63.70
3.	Susan Buchanan	Ontario	61.85

(b) Team Championship:

1. Ontario 187.35
   Nancy McDonnell
   Susan Buchanan
   Lynn Walker
   Marie Love

2. British Columbia 187.10

3. Quebec 177.55

THIRTY-THIRD CANADIAN GYMNASTIC CHAMPIONSHIPS

VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA

JULY, 1969

SENIOR MEN

(a) All around: (11 competitors)

1.	A. Simard	Quebec	99.65
2.	B. Brooker	Ontario	97.20
3.	B. Mackie	B.C.	97.15

(b) Long Horse Vault:

1.	F. Rodney	Quebec	17.65
2.	A. Simard	Quebec	17.57
3.	Y. Boisclair	Quebec	17.45

(c) Floor Exercise:

1.	B. Mackie	B.C.	17.22
2.	A. Simard	Quebec	16.25
3.	S. Mitruk	Ontario	15.95

(d) High Bar:

1.	E. Bauer	Ontario	16.60
2.	B. Mackie	B.C.	16.45
3.	B. Brooker	Ontario	16.40

(e) Parallel Bars:

1.	B. Mackie	B.C.	16.77
2.	A. Simard	Quebec	16.70
3.	B. Brooker	Ontario	16.02

(f) Rings:

1.	A. Simard	Quebec	16.90
2.	B. Brooker	Ontario	16.77
3.	B. Mackie	B.C.	16.72

(g) Side Horse:

1.	S. Mitruk	Ontario	17.05
2.	E. Bauer	Ontario	16.67
3.	Y. Boisclair	Quebec	15.85

		Quebec	99.85
		Ontario	97.20
		B.C.	7.15

7.	Rodney	Quebec	17.85
8.	Simard [illegible]	Quebec	7.15
9.	Boisclair	Quebec	17.85

[illegible]:

	[illegible]ckie	B.C.	17.75
2	A. Simard	Quebec	16.25
3	S. Mitruk	Ontario	15.95

[illegible]:

	[illegible]ner	Ontario	16.60
2.	D. Mackie	B.C.	5.15
3.	B. Brooker	Ontario	14.0

(e) Parallel Bars:

1.	B. Mackie	B.C.	3.75
2.	A. Simard	Quebec	6.7
3.	[illegible] Brooker	Ontario	1.0

	Quebec	30
	Ontario	77
	B.C.	72

	Ontario	17.05
	Ontario	16.65
	Quebec	15.85

(h) Team Championship: (Provincial basis)

1.	Ontario - B. Brooker E. Bauer S. Mitruk	292.35
2.	Quebec	274.30
3.	British Columbia	184.90

JUNIOR MEN

(a) All around: (31 competitors)

1.	J. Bouchard	100.90
2.	T. Sedgewick	96.70
3.	J. Thibodeau	95.85

(b) Long Horse Vault:

1.	P. Leclere	17.35
2.	J. Bouchard	17.20
2.	T. Sedgewick	17.20

(c) Floor Exercise:

1.	J. Bouchard	17.40
2.	R. Bigras	16.75
2.	D. Walstrom	16.75

(d) High Bar:

1.	J. Bouchard	17.45
2.	P. Leclere	17.20
3.	T. Sedgewick	16.65
3.	J. Thibodeau	16.65

(e) Parallel Bars:

1.	J. Bouchard	17.20
2.	R. Johnson	16.90
3.	T. Sedgewick	16.85

(f) Rings:

1.	J. Bouchard	16.90
2.	J. Thibodeau	16.10
3.	R. Bigras	15.50

Sedgewick
Thibodeau

1. P. Locicero
2. J. Bouchard
2. T. Sedgewick

(c) Floor Exercise:

1. J. Bouchard
2. R Bigras
Walstrom

1.
2. Locicero
3. Sedgewick
3. Thibodeau

Parallel Bars:

(g) Side Horse:

1.	B. Meed	16.05
2.	R. Bigras	15.05
3.	C. Vincent	14.90

(h) Team Championship: (Provincial Basis)

1.	Quebec "A"	429.90
2.	Ontario	383.75
3.	Quebec "B"	377.60

SENIOR WOMEN

(a) All around: (11 competitors)

1.	Jennifer Diachun	Ontario	71.85
2.	Sandra Hartley	B.C.	70.15
3.	Teresa McDonnell	Ontario	67.85

(b) Side Horse Vault:

1.	Jennifer Diachun	Ontario	18.450
2.	Sandra Hartley	B.C.	17.825
3.	Glenna Sebestyen	Saskatchewan	17.150

(c) Floor Exercise:

1.	Jennifer Diachun	Ontario	18.325
2.	Sandra Hartley	B.C.	17.925
3.	Teresa McDonnell	Ontario	17.900

(d) Balance Beam:

1.	Jennifer Diachun	Ontario	17.700
2.	Teresa McDonnell	Ontario	16.650
3.	Marie St. Jean	Quebec	16.150

(e) Uneven Bars:

1.	Sandra Hartley	British Columbia	18.150
1.	Jennifer Diachun	Ontario	18.150
3.	Teresa McDonnell	Ontario	17.225

(a) All around: (11 competitors)

1.	Jennifer Diachun	Ontario	71
2.	Sandra Hartley	B.C.	17
3.	Teresa McDonnell	Ontario	17

Side Horse Vault:

1.	Jennifer Diachun	Ontario	18
2.	Sandra Hartley	B.C.	17
3.	Glenna Sebestyen	Saskatchewan	17

Exercise:

1.	Jennifer Diachun	Ontario	18
	Sandra Hartley	B.C.	17
	Teresa McDonnell	Ontario	17

Balance Beam:

1.	Jennifer Diachun	Ontario	
2.	Teresa McDonnell	Ontario	
3.	[illegible] St. Jean	Quebec	

Uneven Bars:

1.	Sandra Hartley	British Colum	
2.	Jennifer Diachun	Ontario	
3.	Teresa McDonnell	Ontario	

(f) Team Championship: (2 teams - Provincial Basis)

1.	British Columbia Sandra Hartley Janet Terry Karen Dean	194.30
2.	Quebec	180.90

JUNIOR WOMEN

(a) All around: (35 competitors)

1.	Nancy McDonnell	Ontario	67.80
2.	Lise Arsenault	Quebec	66.80
3.	Susan Buchanan	Ontario	65.20

(b) Team Championship: (5 teams - Provincial Basis)

1.	Ontario Nancy McDonnell Susan Buchanan Lynn Waller	196.35
2.	Quebec	194.40
3.	Alberta	163.75

APPENDIX B

PRAIRIE PROVINCES Y.M.C.A. LEADERS' CORPS CONFERENCE

PRAIRIE PROVINCES Y.M.C.A. LEADERS'CORPS CONFERENCE

MOOSE JAW, SASKATCHEWAN

MAY 3rd, 1930

(a) All around: (25 competitors)

1.	A. Wirz	Winnipeg "A"	293
2.	G. Lackey	Winnipeg "A"	289 2/3
3.	F. Roberts	Winnipeg "A"	288 1/3

(b) Parallel Bars:

1.	G. Lackey	Winnipeg "A"	297
1.	F. Roberts	Winnipeg "A"	297
3.	A. Wirz	Winnipeg "A"	296

(c) Side Horse:

1.	A. Wirz	Winnipeg "A"	294
2.	G. Lackey	Winnipeg "A"	289
3.	J. Donald	Winnipeg "A"	285

(d) Horizontal Bar:

1.	H. Gutheridge	Moose Jaw	291
2.	A. Wirz	Winnipeg "A"	289
3.	F. Roberts	Winnipeg "A"	288

(e) Team Championship: (6 teams)

1.	Winnipeg "A"		1152 2/3
	A. Wirz	293	
	G. Lackey	289 2/3	
	F. Roberts	288 1/3	
	J. Donald	276 2/3	
2.	Regina		1099 1/3
3.	Winnipeg "B"		1070 1/3

PRAIRIE PROVINCES Y.M.C.A. LEADERS' CORPS CONFERENCE

REGINA, SASKATCHEWAN

MAY 1931

(a) All around: (24 competitors)

1. Per Thorsen — Winnipeg

No record of the individual winners of the various events.

(b) Team Championship: (6 teams)

1. Winnipeg
   - F. Roberts
   - A. Wirz
   - G. Lackey
   - P. Thorsen

PRAIRIE PROVINCES Y.M.C.A. LEADERS' CORPS CONFERENCE

BRANDON, MANITOBA

MAY 7 and 8, 1932

(a) All around: (32 competitors)

1.	A. Wirz	Winnipeg	191 1/2
2.	G. Lackey	Winnipeg	181
3.	F. Roberts	Winnipeg	177

(b) Parallel Bars:

1.	A. Wirz	Winnipeg	48
2.	G. Lackey	Winnipeg	46 1/2
3.	S.H. Gutheridge	Moose Jaw	43 3/4

(c) Side Horse:

1.	A. Wirz	Winnipeg	50
2.	G. Lackey	Winnipeg	44 3/4
3.	T. Kidd	Regina	44

(d) Horizontal Bar:

1.	A. Wirz	Winnipeg	50
2.	F. Roberts	Winnipeg	46 3/4
3.	G. Lackey	Winnipeg	45 1/2

(e) Tumbling:

1.	W. Kazor	Winnipeg	49 1/2
2.	A. Wirz	Winnipeg	48
3.	L. Waller	Regina	45 1/4

(f) Team Championship: (7 teams)

1.	Winnipeg "A" A. Wirz F. Roberts G. Lackey J. Donald	723 1/2
2.	Winnipeg "B"	651
3.	Regina	646 1/2

(g) Team Drill Competition:

1. Brandon
2. Regina

PRAIRIE PROVINCES Y.M.C.A. LEADERS' CORPS CONFERENCE

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

MAY 6 and 7, 1933

(a) All around: (23 competitors)

1.	L. Waller	Regina	1502
2.	G. Lackey	Winnipeg	1484
3.	H. Harris	Regina	1477

(b) Team Championship: (5 teams)

1.	Winnipeg "A"		5745
	G. Lackey	1484	
	J. Donald	1473	
	F. Roberts	1429	
	J. Duff	1359	
2.	Regina		5635
3.	Winnipeg "B"		5317

(c) Team Drill Competition:

1. Brandon Corps
2. Winnipeg Corps
3. Regina Corps

PRAIRIE PROVINCES Y.M.C.A. LEADERS' CORPS CONFERENCE

1934

(a) All around:

1. Jack Donald — Winnipeg

(b) Team Championship:

1. Winnipeg
   - F. Roberts
   - G. Lackey
   - J. Duff
   - J. Donald

PRAIRIE PROVINCES Y.M.C.A. LEADERS' CORPS CONFERENCE

1935

(a) All around:

1. Lewis Waller — Regina

(b) Team Championship:

1. Winnipeg
   - J. Donald
   - J. Duff
   - F. Roberts
   - G. Lackey

PRAIRIE PROVINCES Y.M.C.A. LEADERS' CORPS CONFERENCE

1936

(a) All around:

1. Hubert Gutheridge — Moose Jaw

(b) Team Championship:

1. Winnipeg
   - J. Donald
   - J. Duff
   - P. Hamm
   - W. Striowski

PRAIRIE PROVINCES Y.M.C.A. LEADERS' CORPS CONFERENCE

1937

(a) All around:

1. Ted Kidd — Regina

(b) Team Championship:

1. Regina
   - T. Kidd
   - D. McGregor
   - H. Hargreaves
   - L. Waller

PRAIRIE PROVINCES Y.M.C.A. LEADERS' CORPS CONFERENCE

1938

(a) All around:

1. Ted Kidd — Regina

(b) Team Championship:

1. Calgary
   - K. Waddell
   - M. Zelinsky
   - J. Burt
   - D. Whittle

PRAIRIE PROVINCES Y.M.C.A. LEADERS' CORPS CONFERENCE

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

1939

(a) All around:

1. Ken Waddell — Calgary
2. Doug Whittle — Winnipeg

(b) Side Horse:

1. Les Nervel — Saskatoon

(c) Mats:

1. Russ Saunders — Winnipeg

(d) High Bar:

1. E. Ettinger

(e) Parallel Bars:

1. E. Ettinger

Team Championship:

K. Waddell
M. Zelinsky
D. Burt
D. Whittle

(f) Team Championship:

1. Winnipeg
   H. William
   Doug Whittle
   Ross Saunders
   G. Lunny

(g) Team Drill:

1. Brandon

PRAIRIE PROVINCES Y.M.C.A. LEADERS' CORPS CONFERENCE

1940

(a) All around:

1. no record

(b) Team Championship:

1. Regina
   T. Kidd
   J. Rowe
   S. McClarty
   H. Bee

PRAIRIE PROVINCES Y.M.C.A. LEADERS' CORPS CONFERENCE

EDMONTON, ALBERTA

MAY 16, 1941

(a) All around: (19 competitors)

1.	L. Newell	Saskatoon	713.75
2.	T. Kidd	Regina	708.25
3.	K. Waddell	Calgary	694.50

(b) Parallel Bars:

1.	L. Newell	Saskatoon	185.00
2.	G. Senyk	Saskatoon	184.00
3.	T. Kidd	Regina	178.50

(c) Side Horse:

1.	T. Kidd	Regina	191.50
2.	K. Waddell	Calgary	180.50
3.	L. Newell	Saskatoon	177.50

(d) Horizontal Bar:

1.	D. Thompson	Edmonton	188.00
2.	J. Burt	Calgary	183.00
3.	T. Kidd	Regina	180.50

(e) Tumbling:

1.	L. Newell	Saskatoon	173.75
2.	K. Waddell	Calgary	170.00
2.	J. Burt	Calgary	170.00
3.	D. Thompson	Edmonton	161.25

(f) Team Championship:

1.	Calgary		2641.00
	K. Waddell	694.50	
	J. Burt	693.00	
	H. Baille	631.75	
	J. Murdock	621.75	
2.	Saskatoon		2634.75
	L. Newell	713.75	
	G. Senyk	652.75	
	-. Harvey	634.50	
	-. McEwan	633.75	
3.	Edmonton		2283.50
	T. Chong	636.00	
	-. McRae	555.75	
	-. Woodland	427.50	
	D. Thompson	664.25	

PRAIRIE PROVINCES Y.M.C.A. LEADERS' CORPS CONFERENCE

SASKATOON, SASKATCHEWAN

MAY 23, 1942

(a) All around:

1.	H. Irvine	Calgary
2.	L. Hebenton	Calgary

(b) Parallel Bars:

1.	H. Irvine	Calgary
2.	L. Hebenton	Calgary
3.	J. Harvey	Saskatoon

(c) Side Horse:

1.	H. Irvine	Calgary
2.	G. Johnston	Winnipeg
3.	J. Harvey	Saskatoon

(d) Horizontal Bar:

1.	T. Chong	Edmonton
2.	L. Hebenton	Calgary
3.	G. Johnston	Winnipeg

(e) Tumbling:

1.	L. Hebenton	Calgary
2.	H. Irvine	Calgary
3.	J. Harvey	Saskatoon

(f) Team Championship:

1. Calgary
   L. Hebenton
   H. Irvine

2. Saskatoon

PRAIRIE PROVINCES Y.M.C.A. LEADERS' CORPS CONFERENCE

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

MAY 15th and 16th, 1943

No competitions were held.

Demonstrations were given in calisthenics by Art Warburton and in tumbling by Doug Marslan.

All participants practised on parallel bars, the spring board, side horse, and rings.

3.	R. Nebenten	Calgary
3.	G. Johnston	Winnipeg

1.	L. Nebenton	Calgary
	H. Irvine	Calgary
	J. Harvey	Saskatoon

2. Saskatoon

PRAIRIE PROVINCES Y.M.C.A. LEADERS' CORPS CONFERENCE

1944

The Conference was held, but no records are available.

PRAIRIE PROVINCES Y.M.C.A. LEADERS' CORPS CONFERENCE

BRANDON, MANITOBA

MAY 19, 1945

(a) All around:

1.	K. Johnson	Winnipeg
2.	P. Fletcher	Regina

(b) Side Horse:

1.	K. Johnson	Winnipeg
2.	P. Fletcher	Regina
3.	R. Allen	Winnipeg

(c) Horizontal Bar:

1.	K. Johnson	Winnipeg
2.	D. Wake	Saskatoon
3.	G. Metcalfe	Saskatoon

(d) Tumbling:

1.	K. Johnson	Winnipeg
2.	G. Johnson	Regina
3.	P. Fletcher	Regina

(e) Team Championship:

1. Winnipeg
   - K. Johnson
   - R. Allen
   - B. Miske

2. Regina

No records are available.

PRAIRIE PROVINCES Y.M.C.A. LEADERS' CORPS CONFERENCE

EDMONTON, ALBERTA

MAY 25, 1946

(a) All around:

1.	G. Senyk	Winnipeg	1437
2.	Tom Chong	Edmonton	1395
3.	Bert Stretton	Edmonton	1356

(b) Parallel Bars:

1.	G. Senyk	Winnipeg	509
2.	T. Chong	Edmonton	486
2.	Bert Stretton	Edmonton	486

(c) Rings:

1.	Kirk Whipper	Winnipeg	479
2.	Bert Stretton	Edmonton	470
3.	Tom Chong	Edmonton	468

(d) Tumbling:

1.	G. Senyk	Winnipeg	475
2.	Dennis Brunet	Winnipeg	469
2.	Bert Stretton	Edmonton	469

(e) Team Championship:

1.	Winnipeg		4076
	G. Senyk	1437	
	Jack Houser	1301	
	Dennis Brunet	1338	
2.	Edmonton		4045
	Bob Kemp	1294	
	Bert Stretton	1356	
	Tom Chong	1395	
3.	Winnipeg		3622
	Murray Simpson	1244	
	Bill Chatterley	1112	
	Kirk Whipper	1266	

PRAIRIE PROVINCES Y.M.C.A. LEADERS' CORPS CONFERENCE

SASKATOON, SASKATCHEWAN

MAY 24, 1947

(a) All around:

1.	T. Kidd	Regina	1117
2.	E. Plewes	Brandon	1049
3.	A. Patryluk	Regina	1037

(b) Side Horse:

1.	T. Kidd	Regina	387
2.	-. McKenzie	Calgary	359
3.	N. Slutsky	Edmonton	358

(c) Rings:

1.	B. Hughes	Calgary	360
2.	T. Kidd	Regina	354
3.	-. Bush	Brandon	346

(d) Mats:

1.	T. Kidd	Regina	376
2.	-. McKenzie	Calgary	374
3.	B. Hughes	Calgary	373

(e) Team Championship:

1.	Regina		4034
	T. Kidd	1117	
	A. Patryluk	1037	
	M. Orban	926	
	J. Ritter	954	
2.	Calgary		3969
	McKenzie	1025	
	H. Irvine	992	
	B. Hughes	1036	
	D. Dennis	916	

PRAIRIE PROVINCES Y.M.C.A. LEADERS'CORPS CONFERENCE

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

MAY, 1948

Instead of a gymnastic competition being held, tumbling and apparatus instruction was given and the event was conducted more in the form of a workshop

PRAIRIE PROVINCES Y.M.C.A. LEADERS' CORPS CONFERENCE

REGINA, SASKATCHEWAN

MAY 21, 1949

(a) All around:

1. A. Patryluk	Regina	2012
2. F. White	Regina	1955
3. J. Hodgins	Regina	1795

(b) Side Horse:

1. M. Patryluk	Regina	485
2. M. Orban	Regina	457
3. J. Hodgins	Regina	456

(c) High Bar:

1. M. Patryluk	Regina	518
2. F. White	Regina	516
3. J. Hodgins	Regina	455

(d) Rings:

1. A. Patryluk	Regina	518
2. J. Hodgins	Regina	477
2. F. White	Regina	477

(e) Mats:

1. F. White	Regina	511
2. M. Slutsky	Edmonton	505
3. A. Patryluk	Regina	491

(f) Team Championship:

1.	Regina		7313
		A. Patryluk 2012	
		F. White 1955	
		J. Hodgins 1795	
		M. Orban 1591	
2.	Edmonton		

NOTE: Exercises were marked on a basis of 100 points by three judges. Marks shown are total points given by the judges.

PRAIRIE PROVINCES Y.M.C.A. LEADERS' CORPS CONFERENCE

CALGARY, ALBERTA

MAY 13, 1950

(a) All around: (20 competitors)

1.	Bill Patrick	Calgary	1108
2.	Bob Cuthiel	Calgary	1098
3.	Frank White	Regina	1082

(b) Parallel Bars:

1.	Bill Patrick	Calgary	364
2.	Bob Cuthiel	Calgary	362
3.	Frank White	Regina	360

(c) High Bar:

1.	Frank White	Regina	382
2.	Bill Patrick	Calgary	377
3.	Bob Cuthiel	Calgary	375

(d) Mats:

1.	Bill Patrick	Calgary	367
2.	Bob Cuthiel	Calgary	361
3.	Mo Slutsky	Edmonton	360

(e) Team Championship:

1.	Calgary		3112
	Bill Patrick	1108	
	Bob Cuthiel	1098	
	Pat Dennis	1006	
2.	Edmonton		3105
	Mo Slutsky	1073	
	Sev Heiberg	1037	
	Ken Monro	995	
3.	Regina		1966
	Bob Foley	1042	
	Mike Orban	924	

PRAIRIE PROVINCES Y.M.C.A. LEADERS' CORPS CONFERENCE

MOOSE JAW, SASKATCHEWAN

MAY 5, 1951

(a) All around:

1.	F. White	Regina
2.	A. Patryluk	Regina
3.	T. Ellison	Regina

(b) Parallel Bars:

1.	F. White	Regina
2.	B. Foley	Regina
3.	A. Patryluk	Regina

(c) Side Horse:

1.	F. White	Regina
2.	A. Patryluk	Regina
3.	T. Ellison	Regina

(d) High Bar:

1.	F. White	Regina
2.	A. Patryluk	Regina
3.	B. Peacock	Moose Jaw

(e) Tumbling:

1.	B. Foley	Regina
2.	A. Patryluk	Regina
3.	F. White	Regina

(f) Team Championship:

1. Regina
   - F. White
   - A. Patryluk
   - B. Foley
   - B. Doerksen

2. Moose Jaw

PRAIRIE PROVINCES Y.M.C.A. LEADERS' CORPS CONFERENCE

MOOSE JAW, SASKATCHEWAN

MAY 17, 18 and 19, 1957

(a) All around: (26 competitors)

1.	Bruce Boyer	Regina	2282

(b) Novice Champion:

1.	Keith Henry	Edmonton	2180

(c) Parallel Bars:

1.	Keith Henry	Edmonton	443
2.	Frank White	Regina	425
3.	Bruce Boyer	Regina	417

(d) Side Horse:

1.	Bruce Boyer	Regina	442
2.	Frank White	Regina	429
3.	Joe Gould	Moose Jaw	426

(e) High Bar:

1.	Bill Doerksen	Regina	498
2.	Joe Gould	Moose Jaw	487
3.	Frank White	Regina	480

(f) Rings:

1.	Bruce Boyer	Regina	499
2.	Joe Gould	Moose Jaw	462
3.	Jim Elliott	Moose Jaw	438

(g) Tumbling:

1.	Keith Henry	Edmonton	456
2.	John Livingston	Moose Jaw	449
3.	Frank White	Regina	430

(h) Floor Exercise:

1.	Fred Peel	Edmonton	467
1.	Frank White	Regina	467
2.	Louis LaFebune	Edmonton	456

(i) Team Championship: (6 teams)

1. Regina 6701
   - Frank White
   - Bruce Boyer
   - Bill Doerksen
   - Bob Scott

(j) Drill Team Championship:

1. Regina
2. Moose Jaw
3. Brandon

APPENDIX C

INTERCOLLEGIATE GYMNASTICS CHAMPIONSHIPS

APPENDIX C

INTERCOLLEGIATE GYMNASTICS CHAMPIONSHIPS

INTERCOLLEGIATE GYMNASTICS CHAMPIONSHIPS (x)

(Usually between Toronto and McGill)

CARON TROPHY - TEAM CHAMPIONSHIPS

1920-21	University of Toronto
1921-22	McGill University
1922-23	McGill University
1923-24	University of Toronto
1924-25	McGill University
1925-26	University of Toronto
1926-27	University of Toronto
1927-28	McGill University
1928-29	McGill University
1929-30	McGill University
1930-31	McGill University
1931-32	McGill University
1932-33	University of Toronto
1933-34	University of Toronto
1934-35	University of Toronto
1935-36	University of Toronto
1936-37	University of Toronto
1937-38	University of Toronto
1938-39	University of Toronto
1939-40	University of Toronto
1940-44	War Years
1945-46	University of Toronto
1946-47	University of Toronto
1947-48	University of Toronto
1948-49	McGill University
1949-50	McGill University
1950-51	McGill University
1951-52	University of Toronto
1952-53	University of Toronto
1953-54	No Competition
1954-55	No Competition
1955-56	McGill University
1956-57	McGill University
1957-58	McGill University
1958-59	No Competition
1959-60	University of Toronto
1960-61	No Competition
1961-62	University of Toronto
1962-63	University of Toronto
1963-64	

(x) Supplied through courtesy of Lewis Waller,
Director of Athletics,
University of Toronto
Athletic Association,
Hart House, Toronto, Ontario.

WERRY TROPHY - INDIVIDUAL CHAMPIONSHIP

1921	)No individual trophy was awarded	
1922	)at first but the first five years	
1923	)the individual Championship was	
1924	)won by:	
1925	)Reg. Dehahey, McGill University	
1926	?	
1927	?	
1928	R.DeW. Mackay	McGill
1929	J.A. Williamson	Toronto
1930	R.DeW. Mackay	McGill
1931	Raymond Caron	McGill
1932	R.DeW. Mackay	McGill
1933	J.A. Williamson	Toronto
1934	G.K. Dodd	McGill
1935	E.S. Macdonald	Toronto
1936	J.L. Farrar	Toronto
1937	E.S. Macdonald	Toronto
1938	W.J. Lester	Toronto
1939	E.S. Macdonald	Toronto
1940	L.A. Patterson	Toronto
1941-1945	War Years	
1946	J.E. Laxton	Toronto
1947	J.E. Laxton	Toronto
1948	H.W. Bee	Toronto
1949	J.E. Laxton	Toronto
1950	J.G. Gibson	Toronto
1951	F. Grmek	Toronto
1952	F. Grmek	Toronto
1953	F. Grmek	Toronto
1954	No Competition	
1955	No Competition	
1956	K.G. Marshall	McGill
1957	K.G. Marshall	McGill
1958	K.G. Marshall	McGill
1959	G. Pal	Toronto
1960	G. Pal	Toronto
1961	No Competition	
1962	B.H. Brooker	Toronto
1963	J.P. Whitelaw	Toronto
1964		

FIRST OPEN INVITATIONAL INTERCOLLEGIATE MEN'S GYMNASTIC CHAMPIONSHIPS

UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA, EDMONTON

1967

(a) Team Championships: (4 conferences)

1.	W.C.I.A.A. (Western Conference Intercollegiate Athletic Association)	144.66
2.	O.Q.I.A.A. (Ontario Quebec Intercollegiate Athletic Association)	138.92
3.	M.I.A.A. (Maritime Intercollegiate Athletic Association)	125.96

(b) All Around: (34 competitors)

1.	Rick Danielson	U. of Alberta	45.50
2.	Bill Mackie	U. of British Columbia	45.45
3.	Gilles Brière	U. of Montreal	42.10

(c) Long Horse Vault:

1.	Gilles Brière	U. of Montreal	8.50
2.	Bill Mackie	U. of British Columbia	8.50
3.	P. Elwood	Queen's University	8.15

(d) Floor Exercise:

1.	Bill Mackie	U. of British Columbia	8.35
2.	P. Cooper	U. of Alberta	7.85
3.	J. Salmela	U. of British Columbia	7.55

(e) Horizontal Bar:

1.	Rick Danielson	U. of Alberta	7.60
2.	Bill Mackie	U. of British Columbia	7.30
3.	B. Neck	U. of Western Ontario	6.95

(f) Parallel Bars:

1.	Rick Danielson	U. of Alberta	8.00
2.	Bill Mackie	U. of British Columbia	7.80
3.	Gilles Brière	U. of Montreal	7.05

(g) Side Horse:

1.	Rick Danielson	U. of Alberta	7.40
2.	Rolly Davis	Royal Military College	7.20
3.	Larry Mattews	Queen's University	6.85

(h) Rings:

1.	Digby Sale	U. of Toronto	8.15
2.	Gilles Brière	U. of Montreal	7.85
3.	Jacques Côté	U. of Montreal	7.40

SECOND OPEN INVITATIONAL INTERCOLLEGIATE

MEN'S GYMNASTICS CHAMPIONSHIP

ST. FRANCIS XAVIER UNIVERSITY, ANTIGONISH

FEBRUARY, 1968

(a) Team:

1.	U.B.C.	134.45
2.	Alberta	123.63
3.	McMaster	105.60

(b) All Around:

1.	Bill Mackie	U.B.C.	52.50
2.	Brian Mann	Dalhousie	45.25
3.	Rick Danielson	U. of A.	43.25

(c) Long Horse Vault:

1.	Bill Mackie	U.B.C.	9.20
2.	Bud Brown	St.F.X.	8.80
3.	Brian Mann	Dalhousie	8.55
3.	John Salmela	U.B.C.	8.55

(d) Floor Exercise:

1.	Bill Mackie	U.B.C.	9.05
2.	Brian Mann	Dalhousie	7.35
3.	Francis Tally	U. of A.	7.15

(e) Horizontal Bar:

1.	Bill Mackie	U.B.C.	8.60
2.	Francis Tally	U. of A.	7.60
3.	Brian Mann	Dalhousie	7.05

(f) Parallel Bars:

1.	Bill Mackie	U.B.C.	8.50
2.	Rick Danielson	U. of A.	7.45
3.	Brian Mann	Dalhousie	7.40

(g) Rings:

1.	Bill Mackie	U.B.C.	8.55
2.	Brian Mann	Dalhousie	7.95
3.	Rick Danielson	U. of A.	7.80

(h) Side Horse:

1.	Bill Mackie	U.B.C.	8.60
2.	Rick Danielson	U. of A.	7.80
3.	Brian Mann	Dalhousie	6.95

FIRST CANADIAN NATIONAL COLLEGIATE

WOMEN'S GYMNASTIC CHAMPIONSHIP

ST. FRANCIS XAVIER UNIVERSITY, ANTIGONISH

FEBRUARY, 1968

(a) Team:

1.	Alberta	81.65
2.	St.F.X.-M.S.B.	78.75
3.	U.N.B.	28.65

(b) All Around:

1.	Lyn Peel	U. of A.	30.60
2.	Lynne Pascoe	St.F.X.-M.S.B.	29.75
3.	Nina Wiggins	U.N.B.	28.65

(c) Side Horse Vault:

1.	Lyn Peel	U. of A.	7.00
2.	Lynne Pascoe	St.F.X.-M.S.B.	6.95
3.	Nina Wiggins	U.N.B.	6.90

(d) Floor Exercise:

1.	Lynne Pascoe	St.F.X.-M.S.B.	8.00
2.	Lyn Peel	U. of A.	7.95
3.	Nina Wiggins	U.N.B.	7.70

(e) Balance Beam:

1.	Lyn Peel	U. of A.	8.00
2.	Lynne Pascoe	St.F.X.-M.S.B.	7.70
3.	Kathy Holmes	McGill	7.65

(f) Uneven Parallel Bars:

1.	Lyn Peel	U. of A.	7.65
2.	Susan White	St.F.X.-M.S.B.	7.25
3.	Lynne Pascoe	St.F.X.-M.S.B.	7.1

THIRD OPEN INVITATIONAL INTERCOLLEGIATE MEN'S GYMNASTIC CHAMPIONSHIPS McMASTER UNIVERSITY, HAMILTON 1969

(a) Team Championships: (11 Universities)

1.	University of Alberta	137.85
2.	University of Montreal	126.80
3.	University of Toronto	119.15

(b) All Arounds: (36 competitors)

1.	Rick Danielson	U. of Alberta	47.452
2.	Gerard L'Allier	U. of Montreal	46.200
3.	Don Meikle	U. of Alberta	46.000

(c) Long Horse Vault:

1.	Brian McVey	U. of Toronto	17.995
1.	Wayne King	Ottawa U.	17.995
3.	Gerard L'Allier	U. of Montreal	17.700

(d) Floor Exercise:

1.	Brian McVey	U. of Toronto	16.900
2.	Thomas Kinsman	York U.	16.750
3.	Wayne King	Ottawa U.	16.650

(e) High Bar:

1.	Rick Danielson	U. of Alberta	16.200
2.	Gerard L'Allier	U. of Montreal	15.650
3.	Don Meikle	U. of Alberta	15.600

(f) Parallel Bars:

1.	Rick Danielson	U. of Alberta	15.950
2.	Don Meikle	U. of Alberta	15.600
3.	Gerard L'Allier	U. of Montreal	15.100

St. F.X.-M.S.B.
St. X.-M.S.B.

INVITATIONAL INTERCOLLEGIATES

MEN'S GYMNASTIC CHAMPIONSHIPS

McMASTER UNIVERSITY, HAMILTON

1969

a) Team Championships: (11 Universities)

1. University of Alberta
2. University of Montreal
3. University of Toronto

(b) Sunday: (36 competitors)

1. Rick Danielson U. of Alberta
2. Gerard L'Allier U. of Montreal
3. Don Meikle U. of Alberta

(c) Long Horse Vault:

1. Brian McVey U. of Toronto
1. Wayne King Ottawa U.
3. Gerard L'Allier U. of Montreal

Floor Exercise:

1. Brian McVey U. of Toronto
2. Thomas Kinsman York U.
3. Wayne King Ottawa U.

High Bar:

Rick Danielson U. of Alberta
Gerard L'Allier U. of Montreal
Don Meikle U. of Alberta

Ideal Para:

Gerard L'Allier U. of Montreal

(g) Side Horse:

1.	Don Meikle	U. of Alberta	16.150
2.	Gerard L'Allier	U. of Montreal	15.300
3.	Brian McVey	U. of Toronto	14.100

(h) Rings:

1.	Robert Légaré	U. of Montreal	18.000
2.	Rick Danielson	U. of Alberta	16.500
3.	Don Meikle	U. of Alberta	15.550

SECOND OPEN INVITATIONAL INTERCOLLEGIATE WOMEN'S GYMNASTIC CHAMPIONSHIPS

UNIVERSITY OF McMASTER, HAMILTON

1969

(a) Team Championships: (7 Universities)

1.	University of British Columbia, Vancouver	79.95
2.	York University, Toronto	68.25
3.	University of Western Ontario, London	53.95

(b) All Around: (27 competitors)

1.	Sandra Hartley	U.B.C.	35.10
2.	Barbara Thompson	York U.	32.95
3.	Leslie Bird	U.B.C.	29.70

(c) Side Horse Vault:

1.	Sandra Hartley	U.B.C.

(d) Floor Exercise:

1.	Sandra Hartley	U.B.C.

(e) Balance Beam:

1.	Sandra Hartley	U.B.C.

(f) Uneven Bars:

1.	Barbara Thompson	York U.

SECOND OPEN INVITATIONAL INTERCOLLEGIATE

WOMEN'S GYMNASTIC CHAMPIONSHIPS

ITY OF McMASTER, HAMILTON

1969

Team Championships: (7 Universities)

1.	University of British Columbia, Vancouver	79.95
2.	York University, Toronto	68.25
3.	University of Western Ontario, London	53.95

	U.B.C.	25.10
	York U.	22.35
	U.B.C.	29.70

U.B.C.

U.B.C.

U.B.C.

York

THIRD NATIONAL INTERCOLLEGIATE GYMNASTIC CHAMPIONSHIPS

UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA, EDMONTON

MARCH 6 - 7, 1970

MEN

(a) Team Competition:

1.	Ontario Quebec Athletic Association	224.58
2.	Western Canada Intercollegiate Athletic Association	220.70

(b) All Around: (18 competitors)

1.	Steve Mitruk	McMaster U.	50.85
2.	Barry Brooker	Ottawa U.	48.55
3.	Thomas Kinsman	York U.	47.95

(c) Long Horse Vault:

1.	Steve Mitruk	McMaster U.	18.00
2.	Gary Balcombe	Saskatchewan U.	17.60
3.	Barry Brooker	Ottawa U.	17.47

(d) Floor Exercise:

1.	Steve Mitruk	McMaster U.	17.60
1.	Gary Balcombe	Saskatchewan U.	17.60
3.	Rick Shore	Manitoba U.	16.80

(e) High Bar:

1.	Steve Mitruk	McMaster U.	18.15
2.	Thomas Kinsman	York U.	16.60
3.	Don Meikle	Alberta U.	14.95

(f) Parallel Bars:

1.	Don Meikle	Alberta U.	16.40
2.	Tim Sedgewick	Saskatchewan U.	16.10
3.	Barry Brooker	Ottawa U.	16.00

(g) Side Horse:

1.	Steve Mitruk	McMaster U.	18.05
2.	Don Meikle	Alberta U.	15.95
3.	Barry Brooker	Ottawa U.	14.90

(h) Rings:

1.	Steve Mitruk	McMaster U.	17.65
2.	Barry Brooker	Ottawa U.	16.05
3.	Hartmut Fink	McMaster U.	15.40

THIRD OPEN INVITATIONAL INTERCOLLEGIATE

WOMEN'S GYMNASTIC CHAMPIONSHIPS

UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA, EDMONTON

MARCH 6 - 7, 1970

WOMEN

(a) Team Competition: (10 Universities)

1.	University of British Columbia	81.80
2.	University of Toronto	75.00
3.	University of Alberta	64.90

(b) All Around: (28 competitors)

1.	Sandra Hartley	U.B.C.	35.60
2.	Karen Dean	Van. C.C.	31.40
3.	Liz Swinton	York U.	28.25

(c) Side Horse Vault:

1.	Sandra Hartley	U.B.C.	17.80
2.	Karen Dean	Van. C.C.	16.55
3.	Joanne Baron	Manitoba U.	13.98

(d) Floor Exercise:

1.	Sandra Hartley	U.B.C.	17.90
2.	Marty Kemeny	U. of T.	15.65
3.	Liz Swinton	York U.	15.50

(e) Balance Beam:

1.	Sandra Hartley	U.B.C.	17.80
2.	Karen Dean	Van. C.C.	16.15
3.	Louise Lamothe	McMaster U.	14.95

(f) Uneven Bars:

1.	Sandra Hartley	U.B.C.	18.00
2.	Karen Dean	Van. C.C.	15.80
3.	Batte Shaw	Van. C.C.	14.15

NOTE:

U.B.C. - University of British Columbia
Van. C.C. - Vancouver City College
U. of T. - University of Toronto

GYMNASTIC AWARDS - McGILL UNIVERSITY

1948 - 49:	Dr. F.W. Harvey Cup	Larry Forbes
	Wicksteed Bronze Medal	Don Cochrane
	Wicksteed Silver Medal	Allan Paivo
1949 - 50:	Dr. F.W. Harvey Cup	Nigel Thompson
	Wicksteed Bronze Medal	Larry Forbes
	Wicksteed Silver Medal	Don Cochrane
1950 - 51:	Dr. F. W. Harvey Cup	H. Welsford
	Wicksteed Bronze Medal	N. Thompson
1951 - 52:	Dr. F. W. Harvey Cup	T. Caron
	Wicksteed Bronze Medal	K. Marshall
	Wicksteed Silver Medal	A. Ramsey
1952 - 53:	Dr. F. W. Harvey Cup	F. Tomila
	Wicksteed Bronze Medal	K. Marshall
	Wicksteed Silver Medal	C. Woods
1953 - 54:	Dr. F. W. Harvey Cup	J. Thompson
	Wicksteed Bronze Medal	J. Haseguawa
	Wicksteed Silver Medal	L. Robertson
1954 - 55:	Dr. F. W. Harvey Cup	No competition
	Wicksteed Bronze Medal	No competition
	Wicksteed Silver Medal	No competition
1955 - 56:	Dr. F. W. Harvey Cup	R. Sawchuk
	Wicksteed Bronze Medal	P. Phippen
	Wicksteed Silver Medal	-
1956 - 57:	Dr. F. W. Harvey Cup	D. Terryberry
	Wicksteed Bronze Medal	K. Marshall
	Wicksteed Silver Medal	-
1957 - 58:	Dr. F. W. Harvey Cup	Norm Black
	Wicksteed Bronze Medal	R. Sawchuk
	Wicksteed Silver Medal	K. Marshall
1958 - 59:	Dr. F. W. Harvey Cup	D. Hamilton
	Wicksteed Bronze Medal	Z. Puchinger
	Wicksteed Silver Medal	J. Altshuller

1959 - 60:	Dr. F. W. Harvey Cup	R. Colby
	Wicksteed Bronze Medal	Dave Hamilton
	Wicksteed Silver Medal	E. Schwartz
1960 - 61:	Dr. F. W. Harvey Cup	Bill Eakin
	Wicksteed Bronze Medal	Trevor Ham
	Wicksteed Silver Medal	Ray Simser
1961 - 62:	Dr. F. W. Harvey Cup	Ben Higgins
	Wicksteed Bronze Medal	Vince Basile
	Wicksteed Silver Medal	E. Schwartz
1962 - 63:	No competition	
1963 - 64:		

APPENDIX D

RESULTS OF CANADIAN GYMNASTS AT THE OLYMPIC GAMES

APPENDIX D

RESULTS OF CANADIAN GYMNASTS AT THE OLYMPIC

OLYMPIC GAMES

MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA

1956

MEN

(a) Team Competition: (7 teams)

1.	U.S.S.R.	568.25
2.	Japan	566.40
3.	Finland	555.95
.....		
6.	United States	547.50

(b) All Around: (63 competitors)

1.	Viktor Tchoukarine	U.S.S.R.	114.25
.....			
49.	Edward Gagnier	Canada	104.40

(c) Long Horse Vault:

1.	Helmuth Bantz	Germany	18.85
.....			
43.	Edward Gagnier	Canada	18.05

(d) Floor Exercise:

1.	Valentin Mouratov	U.S.S.R.	19.20
.....			
37.	Edward Gagnier	Canada	18.05

(e) High Bar:

1.	Takashi Ono	Japan	19.60
.....			
55.	Edward Gagnier	Canada	14.55

(f) Parallel Bars:

1.	Victor Tchoukarine	U.S.S.R.	19.20
.....			
48.	Edward Gagnier	Canada	17.65

(g) Side Horse:

1.	Boris Shakline	U.S.S.R.	19.25
.....			
45.	Edward Gagnier	Canada	17.70

(a) Team Comp

1.	U.S.S.R.	569.25
2.		566.40
3.	Finla	555.05
.....		
6.	United States	547 50

(b) All Around: (63 competitors)

1.	Viktor Tchoukarine	U.S.S.R. 118.25
.....		
49.	Edward Gagnier	Canada 104.4

(c) Long Horse Vault:

1.		ter Jny 18.85
		Canada 18.05
		U.S.S.R. 19.20
		Canada 18.05
		19.60
		16 55
		U.S.S.R. 19.20
		17.55
		19.25
		17.70

(h) Rings:

1.	Albert Azarian	U.S.S.R.	19.35
	.....		
42.	Edward Gagnier	Canada	16.85

WOMEN

(a) Team Competition: (9 teams)

1.	U.S.S.R.	444.80
2.	Hungary	443.50
3.	Rumania	438.20
	.....	
9.	United States	413.20

(b) All Around: (65 competitors)

1.	Larisa Latynina	U.S.S.R.	74.93
	.....		
56.	Ernestine Russell	Canada	67.93

(c) Side Horse Vault:

1.	Larisa Latynina	U.S.S.R.	18.83
	.....		
45.	Ernestine Russell	Canada	17.83

(d) Floor Exercise:

1.	Agnes Keleti	Hungary	18.73
	.....		
20.	Ernestine Russell	Canada	18.20

(e) Balance Beam:

1.	Agnes Keleti	Hungary	18.79
	.....		
61.	Ernestine Russell	Canada	16.76

(f) Uneven Bars:

1.	Agnes Keleti	Hungary	18.96
	.....		
61.	Ernestine Russell	Canada	16.13

(c) Side Horse Vault:

OLYMPIC GAMES

ROME, ITALY

1960

MEN

(a) Team Competition: (20 teams)

1.	Japan	575.20
2.	U.S.S.R.	572.70
3.	Italy	559.05
	.....	
5.	United States	555.20

(b) All Around: (130 competitors)

1.	Boris Shaklin	U.S.S.R.	115.95
	.....		
85.	Richard Montpetit	Canada	105.20

WOMEN

(a) Team Competition: (17 teams)

1.	U.S.S.R.	382.32
2.	Czechoslovakia	373.32
3.	Rumania	372.05
	.....	
9.	United States	363.05

(b) All Around: (124 competitors)

1.	Larisa Latynina	U.S.S.R.	77.03
	.....		
76.	Ernestine Russell-Carter	Canada	68.93
120.	Louise Parker	Canada	50.99

OLYMPIC GAMES

TOKYO, JAPAN

1964

MEN

(a) Team Competition: (18 teams)

1.	Japan	577.95
2.	U.S.S.R.	575.45
3.	Germany	565.10
.....		
7.	United States	556.95

(b) All Around: (130 competitors)

1.	Yukio Endo	Japan	115.95
.....			
82.	Richard Kihn	Canada	107.95
86.	Wilhelm Weiler	Canada	107.15
92.	Gilbert Larose	Canada	106.90

(c) Long Horse Vault:

1.	Haruhiro Yamashida	Japan	19.60
.....			
14.	Wilhelm Weiler	Canada	19.20
54.	Gilbert Larose	Canada	18.75
77.	Richard Kihn	Canada	18.65

(d) Floor Exercise:

1.	Franco Menichelli	Italy	19.45
.....			
65.	Richard Kihn	Canada	18.20
76.	Gilbert Larose	Canada	18.00
80.	Wilhelm Weiler	Canada	17.90

(e) High Bar:

1.	Boris Shaklin	U.S.S.R.	19.62
.....			
82.	Gilbert Larose	Canada	17.65
99.	Richard Kihn	Canada	17.25
105.	Wilhelm Weiler	Canada	17.05

TOKYO, JAPAN

JR: (18 teams)

			377.95
			376.45
			165.10
			350.75
		Japan	115.35
5.	Richard Kihn	Canada	10.95
6.	Wilhelm Weiler	Canada	107.15
7.	Gilbert Larose	Canada	106.90
	Horse Vault:		
1.	Haruhiro Yamashita	Japan	19.80
14.	Wilhelm Weiler	Canada	19.20
54.	Gilbert Larose	Canada	18.75
	Richard Kihn	Canada	18.65
	Uneven Bars		
1.	Franco Menichelli	Italy	19.45
		Canada	18.20
		Canada	17.90
		Canada	17.90
		U.S.S.R.	19.85
		Canada	17.65
		Canada	17.25
		Canada	17.05

(f) Parallel Bars:

1.	Yuko Endo	Japan	19.67
	.....		
60.	Richard Kihn	Canada	18.50
60.	Wilhelm Weiler	Canada	18.50
91.	Gilbert Larose	Canada	18.05

(g) Side Horse:

1.	Miroslav Cerar	Yugoslavia	19.52
	.....		
51.	Richard Kihn	Canada	18.25
96.	Wilhelm Weiler	Canada	17.10
104.	Gilbert Larose	Canada	16.65

(h) Rings:

1.	Takuji Hayata	Japan	19.47
	.....		
70.	Gilbert Larose	Canada	17.80
87.	Wilhelm Weiler	Canada	17.40
94.	Richard Kihn	Canada	17.10

WOMEN

(a) Team Competition: (10 teams)

1.	U.S.S.R.	380.89
2.	Czechoslovakia	379.98
3.	Japan	377.88
	.....	
9.	United States	367.32

(b) All Around: (83 competitors)

1.	Vera Caslavska	Czechoslovakia	77.56
	.....		
55.	Gail Daley	Canada	72.46

(c) Side Horse Vault:

1.	Vera Caslavska	Czechoslavakia	19.48
	.....		
42.	Gail Daley	Canada	18.50

Bars

Yuko Endo Canada 18.50
Canada 18.0
Canada 19.05

Yugoslavia 19.52

Richard Ihn Canada 18.25
Wilhelm Weiler Canada 17.10
Gilbert Larose Canada 16.65

Takuji Hayata Japan 19.47
.....
Gilbert Larose Canada 17.30
Ilke Im Weiler Canada 17 "
Richard Kihn Canada 1

10 teams)

1. U.S.S.R.
2. Czechoslovakia
3. Japan
.....
9. United States 387.32

(83 competitors)

Gaalvaka

Canada 19.45

Czechoslovakia 18.48

Canada 18.30

(d) Floor Exercise:

1.	Larisa Latynina	U.S.S.R.	19.59
	.....		
61.	Gail Daley	Canada	17.96

(e) Balance Beam:

1.	Vera Caslavska	Czechoslovakia	19.44
	.....		
59.	Gail Daley	Canada	18.03

(f) Uneven Bars:

1.	Polina Astakhova	U.S.S.R.	19.33
	.....		
58.	Gail Daley	Canada	17.93

OLYMPIC GAMES

MEXICO CITY, MEXICO

1968

MEN

(a) Team Competition: (16 teams)

1.	Japan	575.90
2.	U.S.S.R.	571.10
3.	Germany	557.15
	.....	
7.	U.S.A.	548.90
	.....	
16.	Canada	510.90

(b) All Around: (117 competitors)

1.	Sawao Kato	Japan	115.90
	.....		
65.	Gilbert Larose	Canada	107.25
77.	Sidney Jensen (tie)	Canada	105.60
96.	Stephen Mitruk	Canada	101.40
103.	Roger Dion	Canada	99.45
106.	Barry Brooker	Canada	96.70

(c) Long Horse Vault:

1.	Mikhail Voronine	U.S.S.R.	19.00
	.....		
	Gilbert Larose	Canada	18.30
	Sidney Jensen	Canada	18.20
	Barry Brooker	Canada	17.65
	Roger Dion	Canada	17.60
	Stephen Mitruk	Canada	17.45

(d) Floor Exercise:

1.	Sawao Kato	Japan	19.47
	.....		
	Gilbert Larose	Canada	17.90
	Sidney Jensen	Canada	17.05
	Stephen Mitruk	Canada	15.35
	Barry Brooker	Canada	15.90
	Roger Dion	Canada	15.85

(e) High Bar:

1.	Mikhail Voronine	U.S.S.R.	19.55
1.	Akinori Nakayama	Japan	19.55
	.....		
	Sidney Jensen	Canada	18.00
	Roger Dion	Canada	17.80
	Stephen Mitruk	Canada	17.45
	Gilbert Larose	Canada	17.40
	Barry Brooker	Canada	16.45

(f) Parallel Bars:

1.	Akinori Nakayama	Japan	19.47
	.....		
	Gilbert Larose	Canada	17.40
	Sidney Jensen	Canada	17.40
	Stephen Mitruk	Canada	17.15
	Roger Dion	Canada	16.80
	Barry Brooker	Canada	15.25

(g) Side Horse:

1.	Miroslav Cerar	Yugoslavia	19.32
	.....		
	Gilbert Larose	Canada	17.95
	Stephen Mitruk	Canada	17.50
	Roger Dion	Canada	17.00
	Sidney Jensen	Canada	16.70
	Barry Brooker	Canada	15.00

(h) Rings:

1.	Akinori Nakayama	Japan	19.45
	.....		
	Gilbert Larose	Canada	18.30
	Sidney Jensen	Canada	18.30
	Stephen Mitruk	Canada	16.50
	Barry Brooker	Canada	16.45
	Roger Dion	Canada	14.40

WOMEN

(a) Team Competition: (14 teams)

1.	U.S.S.R.	382.85
2.	Czechoslovakia	382.20
3.	Germany	379.10
	.....	
6.	United States	369.75
	.....	
11.	Canada	343.40

(b) All Around: (101 competitors)

1.	Vera Caslavska	Czechoslovakia	78.25
	.....		
51.	Jennifer Diachun (tie)	Canada	70.45
62.	Sandra Hartley (tie)	Canada	69.75
71.	Teresa McDonnell	Canada	68.20
79.	Marilyn Minaker	Canada	67.60
81.	Suzanne Cloutier	Canada	67.40

APPENDIX E

RESULTS OF CANADIAN GYMNASTS AT THE WORLD GYMNASTIC CHAMPIONSHIPS

WORLD GYMNASTIC CHAMPIONSHIPS

MOSCOW, U.S.S.R.

1958

WOMEN

(a) Team Competition: (13 teams)

1.	U.S.S.R.	381.620
2.	Czechoslovakia	371.855
3.	Rumania	367.020

(b) All around: (88 competitors)

1.	Larisa Latynina	U.S.S.R.	77.467
	.....		
60.	Ernestine Russell	Canada	71.299
	.....		
88	Yuiko Watanake	Japan	35.899

WORLD GYMNASTIC CHAMPIONSHIPS

PRAGUE, CZECHOSLOVAKIA

1962

MEN

(a) Team Competition: (20 teams)

1.	Japan	574.65
2.	U.S.S.R.	573.15
3.	Czechoslovakia	561.50
	.....	
6.	United States	555.25
18.	Canada	504.85

(b) All Around: (132 competitors)

1.	Juri Titov	U.S.S.R.	115.65
	.....		
100.	Richard Montpetit	Canada	106.15
110.	Gilbert Larose	Canada	102.10
113.	Wilhelm Vennels	Canada	101.15
114.	Calvin Girard	Canada	99.95
118.	Roger Dion	Canada	95.20

WOMEN

(a) Team Competition: (17 Teams)

1.	U.S.S.R.	384.988
2.	Czechoslovakia	382.590
3.	Japan	370.523
	.....	
8.	United States	368.352
	.....	
16.	Canada	330.985

(b) All Around: (116 competitors)

1.	Larisa Latynina	U.S.S.R.	78.03
	.....		
91.	Gail Daley	Canada	69.13
100.	Leissa Krol	Canada	66.86
104.	Irene Haworth	Canada	65.03
106.	Maureen McDonald	Canada	64.86
109.	Lynn Wozniak	Canada	63.23
112.	Bonny Dertell	Canada	55.86

(c) Side Horse Vault:

1.	Vera Caslavska	Czechoslovakia	19.64
	.....		
66.	Gail Daley	Canada	18.20
86.	Leissa Krol	Canada	17.83
90.	Maureen McDonald	Canada	17.73
106.	Irene Haworth	Canada	16.93
109.	Lynn Wozniak	Canada	16.29
113.	Bonny Dertell	Canada	13.06

(d) Floor Exercise:

1.	Larisa Latynina	U.S.S.R.	19.71
	.....		
98.	Leissa Krol	Canada	16.99
103.	Gail Daley	Canada	16.66
105.	Irene Haworth	Canada	16.56
106.	Maureen McDonald	Canada	16.26
107.	Lynn Wozniak	Canada	15.79
115.	Bonny Dertell	Canada	14.39

(e) Balance Beam:

1.	Eva Bosakova	Czechoslovakia	19.49
	.....		
93.	Irene Haworth	Canada	16.93
95.	Leissa Krol	Canada	16.76
96.	Gail Daley	Canada	16.76
111.	Lynn Wozniak	Canada	15.56
112.	Bonny Dertell	Canada	15.46
114.	Maureen McDonald	Canada	14.53

(f) Uneven Bars:

1.	Irina Pervuschina	U.S.S.R.	19.56
	.....		
78.	Gail Daley	Canada	17.49
95.	Maureen McDonald	Canada	16.33
104.	Lynn Wozniak	Canada	15.56
106.	Leissa Krol	Canada	15.26
109.	Irene Hawarth	Canada	14.59
113.	Bonny Dertell	Canada	12.93

WORLD GYMNASTIC CHAMPIONSHIPS

DORTMUND, GERMANY

1966

MEN

(a) Team Competition: (21 teams)

1.	Japan	575.15
2.	U.S.S.R.	570.90
	.....	
6.	U.S.A.	550.40
	.....	
18.	Canada	498.75

(b) All Around: (143 competitors)

1.	Voronine	Czechoslovakia	
	.....		
77.	Wilhelm Weiler	Canada	104.75
106.	André Simard	Canada	98.80
110.	Barry Brooker	Canada	98.30
117.	Roger Dion	Canada	96.70
118.	Richard Kinsman	Canada	96.00
128.	Gordon Gannon	Canada	93.35

(c) Long Horse Vault:

1.	Matsuda	Japan	19.50
	.....		
10.	Wilhelm Weiler	Canada	18.55
26.	Roger Dion	Canada	18.50
103.	Gordon Gannon	Canada	17.40
112.	André Simard	Canada	17.30
113.	Richard Kinsman	Canada	17.30
116.	Barry Brooker	Canada	17.25

(d) High Bar:

1.	Endou	Japan	19.60
	.....		
69.	Wilhelm Weiler	Canada	17.65
108.	Richard Kinsman	Canada	16.50
110.	Barry Brooker	Canada	16.45
113.	André Simard	Canada	16.20
123.	Roger Dion	Canada	15.20
130.	Gordon Gannon	Canada	14.30

(e) Parallel Bars:

1.	Diamodiv	Czechoslovakia	19.60
	.....		
66.	Wilhelm Weiler	Canada	17.65
94.	Barry Brooker	Canada	16.85
100.	André Simard	Canada	16.65
115.	Richard Kinsman	Canada	16.10
121.	Roger Dion	Canada	15.60
135.	Gordon Gannon	Canada	14.60

(f) Side Horse:

1.	Cerar	Yugoslavia	19.45
	.....		
93.	Wilhelm Weiler	Canada	16.35
115.	Barry Brooker	Canada	14.80
116.	Roger Dion	Canada	14.65
118.	Richard Kinsman	Canada	14.50
123.	André Simard	Canada	14.15
126.	Gordon Gannon	Canada	13.75

(g) Rings:

1.	Voronine	Czechoslovakia	19.70
	.....		
81.	André Simard	Canada	17.45
83.	Wilhelm Weiler	Canada	17.30
98.	Barry Brooker	Canada	16.85
117.	Gordon Gannon	Canada	15.95
123.	Roger Dion	Canada	15.65
136.	Richard Kinsman	Canada	14.20

WOMEN

(a) Team Competitions: (22 teams)

1.	Czechoslovakia	383.625
2.	U.S.S.R.	383.587
3.	Japan	380.923
.....		
6.	U.S.A.	367.620
.....		
15.	Canada	346.154

(b) All Around: (154 competitors)

1.	Vera Caslavska	Czechoslovakia	78.298
.....			
71.	Sandra Hartley	Canada	70.763
88.	Leslie Bird	Canada	69.432
92.	Suzanne Cloutier	Canada	68.497
117.	Elsbeth Austin	Canada	66.964
139	Marilyn Minaker	Canada	64.896

APPENDIX F

RESULTS OF CANADIAN GYMNASTS AT THE PAN-AMERICAN GAMES

THIRD PAN-AMERICAN GAMES

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

SEPTEMBER 3, 4, 5, 1959

MEN

(a) Team Competition: (5 teams)

1.	United States	564.70
2.	Canada	531.80
3.	Argentina	514.15

(b) All Around: (35 competitors)

1.	Jack Beckner	U.S.A.	114.30
7.	Richard Montpetit	Canada	109.10
8.	Calvin Girard	Canada	106.65
10.	Hans Gerbig	Canada	103.90
11.	Dieter Weichert	Canada	103.85
12.	Nino Marion	Canada	103.60
15.	William Vennels	Canada	100.95

(c) Long Horse Vault:

1.	Jack Beckner	U.S.A.	19.05
2.	Richard Montpetit	Canada	18.47

(d) Floor Exercise:

1.	Abraham Grossfeld	U.S.A.	19.30
6.	Richard Montpetit	Canada	18.00

(e) Parallel Bars:

1.	Jack Beckner	U.S.A.	19.20
6.	Calvin Girard	Canada	17.45

(f) Side Horse:

1.	Gregor Weiss	U.S.A.	18.80
2.	Richard Montpetit	Canada	18.72

(g) Rings:

1.	Abraham Grossfeld (tie)	U.S.A.	19.00
1.	T. Jamile Ashmore (tie)	U.S.A.	19.00
3.	Nino Marion	Canada	18.47
6.	Calvin Girard	Canada	18.00

Special Events:

(i) Rope Climb:

1.	Garvin Smith	U.S.A.	3.0 minutes
2.	Nino Marion	Canada	5.2 minutes
3.	Richard Montpetit	Canada	5.6 minutes

Summary of Medals Won

	Gold	Silver	Bronze
U.S.A.	12	7	9
Canada		4	2
Mexico	1	1	
Argentina			1

WOMEN

(a) Team Competition: (2 teams)

1.	United States	179.93
2.	Canada	175.96

(b) All Around:

1.	Ernestine Russell	Canada	38.46
3.	Marie-Claire Larsen	Canada	36.43
8.	Leissa Krol	Canada	34.06
9.	Rosemary Ripley	Canada	33.69
11.	Margaret Schram	Canada	32.26
12.	Louise Parker	Canada	31.53

(c) Side Horse Vault:

1.	Ernestine Russell	Canada	19.36
3.	Louise Parker	Canada	18.56
5.	Marie-Claire Larsen	Canada	18.43

(d) Floor Exercise:

1.	Theresa Montefusco	U.S.A.	19.10
2.	Ernestine Russell	Canada	18.90
5.	Marie-Claire Larsen	Canada	18.26

(e) Balance Beam:

1.	Ernestine Russell	Canada	19.53
4.	Marie-Claire Larsen	Canada	18.16

(f) Uneven Bars:

1.	Ernestine Russell	Canada	18.53
3.	Marie-Claire Larsen	Canada	18.26
6.	Leissa Krol	Canada	16.30

Summary of Medals Won

	Gold	Silver	Bronze
U.S.A.	2	4	2
Canada	4	2	3

FOURTH PAN-AMERICAN GAMES

SAO PAULO, BRAZIL

1963

MEN

(a) Team Competition: (5 teams)

1.	U.S.A.	568.09
2.	Canada	555.47
3.	Cuba	534.10

(b) All Around: (31 competitors)

1.	Wilhelm Weiler	Canada	115.67
6.	Richard Montpetit	Canada	112.90
9.	Roger Dion	Canada	110.90
12.	Nino Marion	Canada	109.75
16.	Yvan Boisclair	Canada	106.25

(c) Long Horse Vault:

1.	Wilhelm Weiler	Canada	19.52

(d) Floor Exercise:

1.	Wilhelm Weiler	Canada	19.52
6.	Roger Dion	Canada	18.52

(e) High Bar:

1.	Abie Grossfield	U.S.A.	19.57
2.	Wilhelm Weiler	Canada	19.45
4.	Richard Montpetit	Canada	18.95

(f) Parallel Bars:

1.	Don Tonry	U.S.A.	19.37
2.	Wilhelm Weiler	Canada	19.28
4.	Richard Montpetit	Canada	19.10
6.	Roger Dion	Canada	18.95

(g) Side Horse:

1.	Gar O'Quinn	U.S.A.	19.25
2.	Wilhelm Weiler	Canada	19.02
3.	Richard Montpetit	Canada	18.95
6.	Roger Dion	Canada	18.05

(h) Rings:

1.	Jamile Ashmore	U.S.A.	19.60
3.	Wilhelm Weiler	Canada	19.22
5.	Richard Montpetit	Canada	18.50

WOMEN

(a) Team Competition: (5 teams)

1.	United States	383.18
2.	Canada	376.67
3.	Cuba	345.87

(b) All Around: (26 competitors)

1.	Doris Fuchs	U.S.A.	77.21
3.	Gail Daley	Canada	76.60
6.	Irene Haworth (tie)	Canada	75.81
7.	Susan McDonnell	Canada	75.18
8.	Maureen McDonald	Canada	74.87
9.	Leissa Krol	Canada	74.21

(c) Side Horse Vault:

1.	Dale McClements	U.S.A.	19.54
4.	Gail Daley	Canada	19.34

(d) Floor Exercise:

1.	Avis Tieber	U.S.A.	19.43
2.	Susan McDonnell	Canada	19.37

(e) Balance Beam:

1.	Doris Fuchs	U.S.A.	19.46
2.	Irene Haworth	Canada	19.33
3.	Gail Daley	Canada	19.21
5.	Leissa Krol	Canada	18.86

(f) Uneven Bars:

1.	Doris Fuchs	U.S.A.	19.80
4.	Gail Daley	Canada	19.27
6.	Susan McDonnell	Canada	19.06

	____ Trophe	U.S.A.	.21
	Gail Daley	Canada	16.60
~.	Irene Haworth (tie)	Canada	75.82
7.	Susan McDonnell	Canada	75.18
8.	Maureen McDonald	Canada	74.87
9.	Ieisaa Krol	Canada	74.21

de Horse Vault:

1.	Dale McClemente	U.S.A.	1 .34
4	Gail Daley	Canada	19

(d) Flo Exercise:

1.	Avis Tieber	U.S	19 .13
	Susan McDonnell	Canada	19.17

ce Beam:

xis Tucho	U.S.A	19 16
ene Haworth	Canada	19 38
	Canada	19 21
	Canada	5 36

	U.S.A.	19.[illegible]
	Canada	19.17
	Canada	19.65

FIFTH PAN-AMERICAN GAMES

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

1967

MEN

(a) Team Competition: (7 teams)

1.	U.S.A.	548.55
2.	Cuba	536.55
3.	Mexico	529.40
4.	Canada	519.05

(b) All Around: (34 competitors)

1.	Fred Roethlisberger	U.S.A.	110.75
9.	Roger Dion	Canada	106.75
10.	Sidney Jensen	Canada	106.60
11.	Richard Montpetit	Canada	105.50
19.	Richard Kinsman	Canada	101.55
24.	Calvin Girard	Canada	96.05

(c) Long Horse Vault:

1.	J. Rodriguez Mone	Cuba	18.60
3.	Roger Dion (tie)	Canada	18.35
4.	Sidney Jensen	Canada	18.15

(d) Floor Exercise:

1.	H. Ramirez Guerra	Cuba	18.45
6.	Richard Kinsman	Canada	18.05

(e) Parallel Bars:

1.	Richard Loyd	U.S.A.	18.95
4.	Roger Dion	Canada	18.50

(f) Rings:

1.	F. Valles Montanez	Mexico	18.90
3.	Sidney Jensen (tie)	Canada	18.35
4.	Roger Dion	Canada	18.10

WOMEN

(a) Team Competition: (5 teams)

1.	U.S.A.	202.582
2.	Canada	189.130
3.	Cuba	187.916

(b) All Around: (26 competitors)

1.	Linda Metheny	U.S.A.	74.03
7.	Susan McDonnell	Canada	70.28
9.	Sandra Hartley	Canada	68.06
10.	Marilyn Minaker	Canada	66.44
15.	Glenna Sebestyen	Canada	65.11
16.	Suzanne Cloutier	Canada	64.58
18.	Dianne Masse	Canada	62.68

(c) Side Horse Vault:

1.	Linda Metheny	U.S.A.	18.500
5.	Susan McDonnell	Canada	17.749

(d) Uneven Bars:

1.	Susan McDonnell	Canada	18.641

APPENDIX G

RESULTS OF CANADIAN GYMNASTS AT THE NORTH AMERICAN CHAMPIONSHIPS AND THE CUP OF AMERICAS

NORTH AMERICAN GYMNASTIC CHAMPIONSHIP

WEST CHESTER, U.S.A.

MARCH 14 and 15, 1964

MEN

(a) Team Competition: (3 teams)

1.	United Stares	554.15
2.	Canada	519.55
3.	Mexico	262.55

(b) All Around: (15 competitors)

1.	Gregg Weiss	U.S.A.	112.65
6.	Gilbert Larose (tie)	Canada	107.85
6.	Richard Kihn (tie)	Canada	107.85
8.	Wilhelm Weiler	Canada	107.55
10.	Roger Dion	Canada	97.45
12.	Yvan Boisclair	Canada	92.15

(c) Long Horse Vault:

1.	Wilhelm Weiler	Canada	19.325
2.	Gilbert Larose	Canada	18.975

(d) Floor Exercise:

1.	M. Sakamoto	U.S.A.	19.325
2.	Gilbert Larose	Canada	18.350

(e) Parallel Bars:

1.	G. Weiss	U.S.A.	19.650
3.	Richard Kihn	Canada	18.625

(f) Rings:

1.	M. Sakamoto	U.S.A.	19.050
3.	Gilbert Larose	Canada	18.900

WOMEN

(a) Team Competition: (2 team)

1.	United States	441.05
2.	Canada	403.00

(b) All Around: (14 competitors)

1.	Marie Walther	U.S.A.	75.55
6.	Gail Daley	Canada	72.85
8.	Susan McDonnell	Canada	68.15
9.	Irene Haworth	Canada	67.70
10.	Glenna Sebestyen	Canada	66.65
11.	Patti Sebestyen	Canada	64.80
12.	Elsbeth Austin	Canada	62.95

SECOND NORTH AMERICAN GYMNASTIC CHAMPIONSHIP

PHILADELPHIA, U.S.A.

MARCH 13, 1965

MEN

(a) Team Competition:

1.	U.S.A.	164.50
2.	Canada	103.85

(b) All Around: (9 competitors)

1.	Olhi Laiko	Finland	56.25
6.	Roger Dion	Canada	52.45
8.	Nino Marion	Canada	51.40

WOMEN

(a) Team Competition

1.	U.S.A.	112.04
2.	Canada	89.90

(b) All Around: (6 competitors)

1.	Linda Metheny	U.S.A.	37.14
	.....		
4.	Susan McDonnell	Canada	32.95
5.	Lise Beaudet	Canada	29.60
6.	Diane Masse	Canada	27.35

THIRD NORTH AMERICAN GYMNASTIC CHAMPIONSHIPS

MONTREAL, QUEBEC

FEBRUARY 12 and 13, 1966

MEN

(a) Team Competition: (3 teams)

1.	United States	327.40
2.	Canada	320.30
3.	Mexico	309.75

(b) All Around: (15 competitors)

1.	Makato Sakamoto	U.S.A.	113.55
2.	Wilhelm Weiler	Canada	108.95
4.	Gilbert Larose	Canada	106.55
7.	Roger Dion	Canada	103.25
8.	André Simard	Canada	101.55
10.	Barry Brooker	Canada	98.70
15.	James Hoyle	Canada	89.55

(c) Long Horse Vault:

1.	Wilhelm Weiler	Canada	19.025
2.	André Simard	Canada	18.775
4.	Roger Dion	Canada	18.575

(d) Floor Exercise:

1.	Makato Sakamoto	U.S.A.	18.975
3.	Gilbert Larose	Canada	18.375
5.	André Simard	Canada	17.600

(e) High Bar:

1.	Gilbert Larose	Canada	18.950
2.	Wilhelm Weiler	Canada	18.800
6.	Roger Dion	Canada	15.625

(f) Parallel Bars:

1.	Gilbert Larose	Canada	18.550
3.	Roger Dion	Canada	18.150

(g) Side Horse:

1.	Makato Sakamoto	U.S.A.	18.850
6.	Gilbert Larose	Canada	13.40

(h) Rings:

1.	Arno Lascarni	U.S.A.	18.975
4.	André Simard	Canada	17.825
5.	Roger Dion	Canada	17.700

WOMEN

(a) Team Competition: (2 teams)

1.	U.S.A.	214.36
2.	Canada	209.82

(b) All Around: (9 competitors)

1.	Dale McClements	U.S.A.	73.02
2.	Susan McDonnell	Canada	72.14
3.	Gail Daley	Canada	71.38
6.	Irene Haworth	Canada	66.30
7.	Sandra Hartley	Canada	58.29
8.	Diane Masse	Canada	47.11
9.	Leslie Bird	Canada	28.45

(c) Side Horse Vault:

1.	Doris Fuchs-Brause	U.S.A.	18.580
2.	Susan McDonnell	Canada	18.440
3.	Gail Daley	Canada	18.140
5.	Irene Haworth	Canada	17.085
6.	Sandra Hartley	Canada	16.860

(d) Floor Exercise:

1.	Susan McDonnell	Canada	18.415
3.	Gail Daley	Canada	17.710
5.	Irene Haworth	Canada	16.290
6.	Sandra Hartley	Canada	15.366

(e) Balance Beam:

1.	Gail Daley	Canada	18.580
4.	Susan McDonnell	Canada	17.625
5.	Irene Haworth	Canada	17.245
6.	Dianne Masse	Canada	13.025

(f) Uneven Bars:

1.	Susan McDonnell	Canada	18.480
3.	Gail Daley	Canada	18.010
6.	Irene Haworth	Canada	16.880

FOURTH NORTH AMERICAN GYMNASTIC CHAMPIONSHIPS

RIVERSIDE-BROOKFIELD HIGH SCHOOL

APRIL 15, 1967

MEN

(a) Team Competition: (3 teams)

1.	United States	220.40
2.	Mexico	208.65
3.	Canada	186.25

(b) All Around: (19 competitors)

1.	Franco Menichelli	Italy	56.85
12.	Roger Dion	Canada	49.55
14.	Rick Kinsman	Canada	48.35
17.	Bern Krudwig	Canada	45.60
18.	James Hoyle	Canada	42.75

(c) Long Horse Vault:

1.	Franco Menichelli	Italy	19.05
2.	Roger Dion	Canada	18.95
3.	Bern Krudwig	Canada	18.15

	Canada	18.580
	Canada	17.625
	Canada	17.245
	Canada	13.025

Susan McDonnell	Canada	18.190
Gail Daley	Canada	18.010
Irene Haworth	Canada	16.880

WOMEN

(a) Team Competition: (3 teams)

1.	United States	183.935
2.	Canada	173.634
3.	Mexico	145.189

(b) All Around: (25 competitors)

1.	Kathy Gleason	U.S.A.	37.833
3.	Gail Daley (tie)	Canada	36.034
6.	Susan McDonnell	Canada	35.401
10.	Glenna Sebestyen	Canada	33.467
11.	Sandra Hartley	Canada	32.999
12.	Barbara Thompson	Canada	31.567

(c) Side Horse Vault:

1.	Kathy Gleason	U.S.A.	19.017
3.	Susan McDonnell	Canada	18.276

(d) Balance Beam:

1.	Kathy Gleason	U.S.A.	18.900
3.	Gail Daley	Canada	18.400
4.	Diane Masse	Canada	18.100

FIFTH NORTH AMERICAN GYMNASTIC CHAMPIONSHIPS

VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA

FEBRUARY 29th to MARCH 2nd, 1968

MEN

(a) Team Competition: (4 teams)

1.	United States	528.45
2.	Cuba	495.50
3.	Mexico	488.80
4.	Canada	484.35

(b) All Around: (29 competitors)

1.	R. Loyd	U.S.A.	106.20
7.	Gilbert Larose	Canada	102.50
9.	Roger Dion	Canada	102.00
18.	Gordon Gannon	Canada	92.20
20.	Bill Mackie	Canada	89.80
21.	Rick Kinsman	Canada	89.70
29.	Barry Brooker	Canada	88.90

(c) Long Horse Vault:

1.	Gilbert Larose (tie)	Canada	18.050
3.	Roger Dion (tie)	Canada	17.975
5.	Gordon Gannon	Canada	17.775

(d) Parallel Bars:

1.	R. Loyd	U.S.A.	18.200
5.	Gilbert Larose	Canada	17.250
6.	Roger Dion	Canada	17.075

(e) Side Horse:

1.	A. Valles	Mexico	18.175
5.	Roger Dion	Canada	17.200

(f) Rings:

1.	J. Amerine	U.S.A.	18.425
3.	Gilbert Larose	Canada	17.950

WOMEN

(a) Team Competition: (4 teams)

1.	United States	423.25
2.	Canada	392.05
3.	Mexico	365.30
4.	Cuba	263.70

(b) All Around: (23 competitors)

1.	Linda Metheny	U.S.A.	73.35
5.	Sandra Hartley	Canada	69.45
6.	Susan McDonnell	Canada	69.10
9.	Glenna Sebestyen	Canada	67.35
14.	Barbara Thompson	Canada	64.00
21.	Diane Masse	Canada	60.80

(c) Side Horse Vault:

1.	Joyce Tanac (tie)	U.S.A.	18.600
1.	Kathy Gleason (tie)	U.S.A.	18.600
5.	Susan McDonnell	Canada	18.270
6.	Sandra Hartley	Canada	18.150

(d) Floor Exercise:

1.	Linda Metheny	U.S.A.	18.550
2.	Susan McDonnell	Canada	18.300
4.	Sandra Hartley	Canada	18.025

(e) Balance Beam:

1.	Linda Metheny	U.S.A.	18.825
6.	Susan McDonnell	Canada	16.825

(f) Uneven Bars:

1.	Kathy Gleason	U.S.A.	18.375
4.	Sandra Hartley	Canada	17.900

FIRST CUP OF THE AMERICAS

MEXICO CITY, MEXICO

JUNE 12th - 16th, 1969

MEN

(a) Team Competition: (4 teams)

1. United States
2. Cuba
3. Canada
4. Cuba

(b) All Around:

4.	Sidney Jensen	Canada
14.	Yvan Boisclair	Canada
15.	Bill Mackie (tie)	Canada
15.	Steve Mitruk (tie)	Canada
22.	Gordon Gannon	Canada
23.	Fred Rodney	Canada

(c) Floor Exercise:

6.	Sidney Jensen	Canada

(d) High Bar:

3.	Sidney Jensen	Canada

(e) Parallel Bars:

6.	Sidney Jensen	Canada

(f) Side Horse:

6.	Yvan Boisclair	Canada

(g) Rings:

2. Sidney Jensen (tie)	Canada	

WOMEN

(a) Team Competition: (4 teams)

1. United States
2. Canada
3. Cuba
4. Mexico

(b) All Around: (24 competitors)

4. Jennifer Diachun	Canada	35.05
5. Sandra Hartley	Canada	35.00
7. Teresa McDonnell	Canada	34.45
13. Marie St. Jean	Canada	32.57
16. Glenna Sebestyen	Canada	31.30
17. Juliette Mayhew	Canada	30.70

(c) Side Horse Vault:

1. Jennifer Diachun	Canada	18.30
3. Glenna Sebestyen	Canada	17.67
6. Sandra Hartley	Canada	17.22

(d) Floor Exercise:

6. Sandra Hartley	Canada	17.70

(e) Balance Beam:

4. Teresa McDonnell (tie)	Canada	17.45

(f) Uneven Bars:

4. Jennifer Diachun	Canada	17.95
6. Sandra Hartley	Canada	17.05

Sidney Jansen (Le) Canada

...am Competition: teams)

1. United States
2. Canada
Cuba
Mexico

...round: (24 competitors)

	Jennifer Diachun	Canada	35.03
	Sandra Hartley	Canada	35.03
7	Teresa McDonnell	Canada	34.45
13.	Maria St. Jean	Canada	32.57
16.	Glenna Sebestyen	Canada	31 0
17.	Juliette Mayhew	Canada	0 70

(c) Side Horse Vault:

1.	Jennifer Diachun	Canada	18.20
	Glenna Sebestyen	Canada	17.67
6.	Sandra Hartley	Canada	17.22

Canada 17.70

4. Teresa McDonnell (tie) Canada 17.45

...ower Bars:

4.	Jennifer Diachun	Canada	17.95
6.	Sandi Hartley	Canada	17 05

APPENDIX H

NATIONAL GYMNASTICS COMMITTEE AND CANADIAN GYMNASTIC ASSOCIATION EXECUTIVE

NATIONAL GYMNASTIC COMMITTEE

1923:

Chairman:	John DeGruchy,	Toronto, Ontario
Secretary:	Elwood A. Hughes,	Toronto, Ontario
Members:	J.H. Crocker,	Toronto, Ontario
	D.H. Barton,	Toronto, Ontario
	Alan Keith,	Toronto, Ontario
	Dr. Arthur S. Lamb,	Montreal, Quebec
	Geo. H. Catton	Hamilton, Ontario

1924:

Chairman:	Robert Bonney,	Toronto, Ontario

No records available regarding the names of the members of the committee

1925:

Chairman:	F.A.O. Johnston,	Toronto, Ontario
Secretary:	Elwood A. Hughes,	Toronto, Ontario
Members:	J.H. Crocker,	Toronto, Ontario
	D.H. Barton,	Toronto, Ontario
	T.C. Armour,	Toronto, Ontario
	F. Halbus,	Toronto, Ontario
	Dr. Arthur S. Lamb,	Montreal, Quebec
	H. Finlay,	Toronto, Ontario

1926:

Chairman:	O.S. McCutcheon,	Y.M.C.A., Ottawa
Secretary:	J.H. Crocker,	Toronto, Ontario
Members:	F.N. Brooks,	Port Arthur, Ontario
	R.B. Wilson,	Calgary, Alberta
	A.E.H. Coo,	Winnipeg, Manitoba
	Robert Falconer,	Toronto, Ontario

1927:

Chairman:	Robert Bonney,	Toronto, Ontario
Members	J.M. Taylor,	Medicine Hat, Alberta
	H.E. Bleakney,	Moncton, New Brunswick
	J.H. Crocker,	Toronto, Ontario
	G. Williams,	Regina, Saskatchewan

1928:

Chairman:	Robert Bonney,	Toronto, Ontario
Members:	J.H. Crocker,	Toronto, Ontario
	W.A. Aldritt,	Winnipeg, Manitoba
	C.D. Shipley,	Amherst, Nova Scotia
	G. Duncan,	Ottawa, Ontario
	P.G. Majeau	Montreal, Quebec

1929:

Chairman:	Robert Bonney,	Toronto, Ontario
Members:	Cecil Duncan,	Ottawa, Ontario
	George C. Machum,	Montreal, Quebec
	W.A. Aldritt,	Winnipeg, Manitoba
	J.H. Crocker,	Toronto, Ontario
	T. Kavanach,	Montreal, Quebec

1930:

Chairman:	Robert Bonney,	Toronto, Ontario
Members:	Ted Coffey,	Sydney, Nova Scotia
	W.A. Aldritt,	Winnipeg, Manitoba
	E.W. Griffith,	Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
	Edmond Le Beau,	Montreal, Quebec

1931:

Chairman:	Robert Bonney,	Toronto, Ontario
Members:	A.E. Taylor,	Toronto, Ontario
	T.H. Coffey,	Fredericton, New Brunswick
	E.W. Griffiths,	Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
	J.C. McGuaig,	Ottawa, Ontario

1932:

Chairman:	Robert Bonney,	Toronto, Ontario
Members:	A. Jeffard,	Vancouver, British Columbia
	J.C. McGuaig,	Ottawa, Ontario
	E.W. Griffiths,	Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
	T.H. Coffey,	Fredericton, New Brunswick

1933:

Chairman:	Robert Bonney,	Toronto, Ontario
Members:	T.H. Coffey,	Fredericton, New Brunswick
	W.H.W. Hardwick,	Vancouver, British Columbia
	E.D. Otter,	Toronto, Ontario
	R. Wray Youmans,	Winnipeg, Manitoba

1934:

Chairman:	Robert Bonney,	Toronto, Ontario
Members:	R. Wray Youmans,	Winnipeg, Manitoba
	Oscar L. Pearson,	Toronto, Ontario
	C.B. Cheesman,	Cardston, Alberta
	O.T. Anderson,	Winnipeg, Manitoba

1935:

Chairman:	Robert Bonney,	Toronto, Ontario
Members:	J.J. Lunn,	Ottawa, Ontario
	E.D. Otter,	Toronto, Ontario
	E. Strange,	Winnipeg, Manitoba
	Geo. C. Walker,	Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan

1936:

Chairman:	Robert Bonney,	Toronto, Ontario
Members:	C.W. Brooks,	Winnipeg, Manitoba
	Hay Finlay,	Montreal, Quebec
	J.J. Lunn,	Ottawa, Ontario
	George C. Walker,	Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan

1937:

Chairman:	Robert Bonney,	Toronto, Ontario
Members:	Hay Finlay,	Montreal, Quebec
	B. Lister,	Sackville, New Brunswick
	J.J. Lunn,	Ottawa, Ontario
	George Walker,	Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan

1938:

Chairman:	Robert Bonney,	Toronto, Ontario
Members:	Hay Finlay,	Montreal, Quebec
	J.J. Lunn,	Ottawa, Ontario
	E.M. Orlick,	Montreal, Quebec
	George Walker,	Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan

1939:

Chairman:	A. Ramer,	Winnipeg, Manitoba
Members:	Robert Bonney,	Toronto, Ontario
	Jerry Mathisen,	Vancouver, British Columbia
	A.R. Mendizabal,	Sarnia, Ontario
	E.M. Orlick,	Montreal, Quebec
	Reg. T. Rose,	Edmonton, Alberta
	James West,	Saskatoon, Saskatchewan

1940-1945: no meetings held

1947:

Chairman:	Jerry Mathisen,	Vancouver, British Columbia
Members:	S.N. Gutheridge,	Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan
	D. Strain,	Winnipeg, Manitoba
	H. Stevenson,	Fort William, Ontario
	E.M. Orlick,	St. John's, Quebec
	Major G. Mel Brock,	St. Catharines, Ontario
	T.T. Salo,	Toronto, Ontario
	L. Bonnefant,	Ottawa, Ontario

1948:

Chairman:	D. Strain,	Winnipeg, Manitoba
Members:	S.D. Greenwood,	Vancouver, British Columbia
	S.H. Gutheridge,	Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan
	H. Stevenson,	Fort William, Ontario
	R. Gladish,	Toronto, Ontario
	E.M. Orlick,	Montreal, Quebec
	Chas. Taylor,	Hamilton, Ontario
	L.F. Greet,	Ottawa, Ontario

1949:

Chairman:	D. Strain,	Winnipeg, Manitoba
Members:	J. Mathisen,	Vancouver, British Columbia
	S.H. Gutheridge,	Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan
	P.E. Perryment,	Fort William, Ontario
	C. Moffatt,	London, Ontario
	L. Bonnefant,	Ottawa, Ontario
	E.M. Orlick,	St. John's, Quebec

1950:

Chairman:	E.M. Orlick,	St. John's, Quebec
Members:	Per Thorsen,	Winnipeg, Manitoba
	D. Whittle,	Vancouver, British Columbia
	H. Stevenson,	Fort William, Ontario
	C. Moffat,	London, Ontario
	J. Mathisen,	Vancouver, British Columbia

1951:

Chairman:	E.M. Orlick,	Noranda, Quebec
Members:	Per Thorsen,	Winnipeg, Manitoba
	Chas. Taylor,	Hamilton, Ontario
	C. Moffat,	London, Ontario
	C.H. Garvie,	Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
	H. Ryan,	Montreal, Quebec
	G. Hally Armstrong,	Port Hope, Ontario
	D. Whittle,	Vancouver, British Columbia

1952:

Chairman: J. Mathisen, Vancouver, British Columbia
Branch Members: B.C. - Doug Whittle, Vancouver, B.C.
Alberta - J.J. Souter, Calgary, Alberta
W.A. Hutton, Calgary, Alberta
Manitoba - Per Thorsen, Winnipeg, Man.
S.W. Ontario - Alex Devar, London, Ont.
Quebec - H. Ryan, Montreal, Quebec.

1953:

Chairman: J. Mathisen, Vancouver, British Columbia
Branch Members: B.C. - Dr. D. Whittle, Vancouver, B.C.
Alberta - Ward Steckle, Calgary, Alberta
Manitoba - Per Thorsen, Winnipeg, Man.
Wm. Halstead, Winnipeg, Man.
S.W. Ontario - Alex Dewar, Hamilton, Ont.
Quebec - H. Ryan, Montreal, Quebec
New Brunswick - Duncan McGeachie,
St. Stevens, N.B.
Nova Scotia - Ambrose Gilmet, Antigonish, N.S.
George Geary, Halifax, N.S.
P.E.I. - Earl F. Nicholson, Charlottetown,
P.E.I.

1954:

Chairman: H. Ryan, Montreal Quebec
Branch Members: B.C. - Dr. D. Whittle, Vancouver, B.C.
M. Lutzky, Vancouver, B.C.
Saskatchewan - H. Nixon, Saskatoon, Sask.
Manitoba - Per Thorsen, Winnipeg, Man.
Syd Glenesk, Winnipeg, Man
S.W. Ontario - Bernard Newman, Windsor, Ont.
Quebec - A.E. Humphreys, Montreal, Quebec
New Brunswick - Art Pottle, St. John's, N.B.
Nova Scotia - A. Gilmet, Antigonish, N.S.
P.E.I. - Earl F. Nicholson, Charlottetown,
P.E.I.

1955:

Chairman: Bernard Newman, Windsor, Ont.
Branch Members: B.C. - M.B. Slater, Vancouver, B.C.
Mrs. Joyce Slater, Vancouver, B.C.
Alberta - W. Leines, Lethbridge, Alberta
R.L. Ramsay, Edmonton, Alberta
Saskatchewan - John Farthing, Saskatoon,
Sask.
Manitoba - Per Thorsen, Winnipeg, Man.
Syd Glensek, Winnipeg, Man.
S.W. Ontario - Mrs. E. Morrow, Riverside,
Ont.

1955 cont.:

Branch Members: Quebec - H. Ryan, Montreal, Quebec
New Brunswick - Art Pottle, St. John's, N.B.
Nova Scotia - George Sinclair, Halifax, N.S.
John D. MacDonald, New Glasgow, N.S.
P.E.I. - Earl F. Nicholson, Charlottetown, P.E.I.

1956:

Chairman: Bernard Newman, Windsor, Ontario
Branch Members: B.C. - Ken Gauge, Vancouver, B.C.
Dr. D. Whittle, Vancouver, B.C.
Alberta - Gordon Kay, Lethbridge, Alberta
Saskatchewan - Clarence Garvie, Saskatoon, Sask.
Mrs. Jean Reid, Regina, Sask.
Manitoba - Per Thorsen, Winnipeg, Man.
Syd Glenesk, Winnipeg, Man.
Cent. Ontario - Frank Grmek, Toronto, Ont.
Jan Waldrauf, Toronto, Ont.
Vlasta Tichopad, Toronto, Ont.
S.W. Ontario - T. Morrow, Riverside, Ont.
Miss M. Schram, Windsor, Ont.
Quebec - E.M. Orlick, Noranda, Quebec
H.E. Ryan, Montreal Quebec
Nova Scotia - Geo. Sinclair, Halifax, N.S.
Geo. Baker, Halifax, N.S.
Mary W. Munro, Halifax, N.S.

1957:

Chairman: E.M. Orlick, Noranda, Quebec
Branch Members: B.C. - Don Cummings, Essondale, B.C.
Dr. D. Whittle, Vancouver, B.C.
Alberta - Gordon Kay, Lethbridge, Alta.
W.A. Halsted, Calgary, Alta.
Miss Evelyn Hage, Edmonton, Alta.
Saskatchewan - S.H. Gutheridge, Moose Jaw, Sask.
Arlene Seman, Regina, Sask.
Manitoba - Jack Mowat, Winnipeg, Man.
Per Thorsen, Winnipeg, Man.
Thunder Bay - F. Poulter, Fort William, Ont.
Cent. Ontario - Frank Grmek, Toronto, Ont.
M. Prestupa, Toronto, Ont.
D. Zouzelka, Toronto, Ont.
S.W. Ontario - T. Morrow, Riverside, Ont.
Bernard Newman, Windsor, Ont.
Miss M. Schram, Windsor, Ont.

1957 cont.:

Branch Members: Quebec - E.M. Orlick, Noranda, Quebec
L. Waller, Montreal, Quebec
Agnes Orlick, Noranda, Quebec
New Brunswick - G. Sommerville, Saint John, N.B.
Dorothy May, Sussex, N.B.
Nova Scotia - C. Tedford, Halifax, N.S.

1958:

Chairman: Capt. J.A. Gillanders, CAmp Borden, Ont.
Branch Members: B.C. - Don Cummings, Essondale, B.C.
Dr. D. Whittle, Vancouver, B.C.
Alberta - Gordon Kay, Lethbridge, Alta.
Bill Halsted, Calgary, Alta.
Miss Elsie McFarland, Edmonton, Alta.
Manitoba - Per Thorsen, Winnipeg, Man.
Jack Mowat, Winnipeg, Man.
Thunder Bay - F. Poulter, Fort William, Ont.
A. Fuurma, Ont.
Miss Janet Jennings, Ont.
S.W. Ontario - Bernard Newman, Windsor, Ont.
Quebec - Don Cochrane, Montreal, Quebec
Raymond Gagnier, Montreal, Quebec
Tom Potts
Bill McKee
Elin Tychen
Nova Scotia - Clair Tedford, Halifax, N.S.
Clarence Laing
Miss Toni Prayer
Armed Services - F/O G. Geary, Camp Borden, Ont.

1959:

Chairman: Capt. J.A. Gillanders, Toronto, Ontario
Members:

Dr. H.D. Whittle,	J.M. Toye,
S.D. Greenwood,	Miss J. Jennings
Mrs. J. Hemingway,	Ted Morrow,
Sev Heiberg,	Marvin Johnson
Bill Halsted,	Miss Margaret Schram
Miss Audrey Carson,	Raymond Gagnier
Frank White,	Tom Potts
Roy Ellis,	Hugh Noble
Mrs. Ina Linderman,	Miss Patricia Walsh
Jack Mowat,	Lcdr. R.M Greene (Navy)
Mrs. Georgina Boux,	Capt. Gillanders (Army)
Paul Voutalainen,	F/L G. Geary
C. Tucker,	

1960:

Chairman: Capt. J.A. Gillanders, Toronto, Ont.
Vice Chairman (West): Dr. Doug Whittle, Vancouver, B.C.
Vice Chairman (Central): J.P. Marcil, Montreal, Quebec.

Technical Committee - Women:
Chairman: Miss M. Schram, Windsor, Ont.
Member (West): Mrs. N. Hemingway, Cave Cliff, B.C.
Member (Central): Mrs. V. Larsen, Montreal , Quebec.

Technical Committee - Men:
Chairman: N. Mattinen, Windsor, Ont.
Member (West): H. Haas, Vancouver, B.C.
Member (Central): J.P. Marcil, Montreal, Quebec.

National Coaching Committee:
Chairman: Bernard Newnam, Windsor, Ont.
Members: Dr. Doug Whittle, Vancouver, B.C.
A. Petersen, Lachute, Quebec
D. Kiefer, Montreal, Quebec
A. Zeitzmann, Toronto, Ont.

1961:

Chairman: Dr. H.D. Whittle, Vancouver, B.C.
Vice Chairman: J.P. Marcil, Montreal, Quebec

Technical Committee - Women:
Chairman: John Hemingway, Vancouver, B.C.
Member: Mrs. Bill Linderman.

Technical Committee - Men
Chairman: Marv Johnson
Members: H. Haas,
Bob Gladish

National Coaching Committee
Chairman: Capt. J. Gillanders, Montreal, Quebec
Members: B. Newman,
A. Petersen,
D. Kiefer,
J. Hemingway,
Dr. H.D. Whittle.

Branch Representatives:

Dr. H.D. Whittle,	Shirley Wenzel,
S.D. Greenwood,	Jack Mowat,
Miss M. Lyndeman,	Jack Bernhardt,
Carl Wagner,	Pat Middleton,
W. Halstead,	Paul Voutalainen,
H. Simon,	E.J. "Ted" Murphy
C. Sebestyen	B.B. Tucker

1961 cont.:

Branch Representatives:

Jack Griffith,	James Hoyle,
Mrs. F. Kazor,	Mrs. R. Meisner,
Bernard Newman,	Joh Kane,
Marv Johnson,	John E. Ready,
Miss M. Schram,	Mrs. D. Boswell,
Capt. J.A. Gillanders,	L/Sea. A. Scopie (Navy),
T. Waller,	Major R.B. Firlotte (Army),
Martin Jones,	
T. Hirschfeld,	F/O E.J. Alto (RCAF).

1962:

Chairman: Dr. Doug Whittle, Vancouver, B.C.
Miss M. Lindeman
Brian Connery
H. Simon
Sask.: C. Sebestyen, Saskatoon, Sask.
Man.: J. Mowat, Winnipeg, Man.
J. Bernhardt
Mrs. P. Middleton
Thunder Bay: P. Voutalainen
K. Biaslins
Mrs. F. Kazor, Toronto, Ont.
B. Newman, Windsor, Ont.
Miss L.A. Newman, Windsor, Ont.
R. Montpetit
P. Brodeur
Miss A. Guardo
M. Jones
T. Hirschfeld
Mrs. R. Meisner
J. Kane
R. Mills
Mrs. D. Boswell
Lt. R. Carlyle
Army: Major R.B. Fulotte, Toronto, Ont.
R.C.A.F.: F/L J. Alto

1963:

Chairman: Chuck Sebestyen, Saskatoon, Sask.

1964:

Chairman: Chuck Sebestyen, Saskatoon, Sask.

1965:

President: Raymond Gagnier, Montreal,Quebec
Secretary: Lewis Waller, Pointe Claire, Quebec

1966:

President: Raymond Gagnier, Montreal, Quebec
Secretary: Lewis Waller, Pointe Claire, Quebec

1967:

President: Raymond Gagnier, Montreal, Quebec
Secretary: Lewis Waller, Pointe Claire, Quebec
Treasurer: Calvin Girard, Ottawa, Ontario

1968:

President: Raymond Gagnier, Montreal, Quebec
Secretary: Lewis Waller, Pointe Claire, Quebec
Treasurer: Calvin Girard, Ottawa, Ontario

1969:

President: Calvin Girard, Ottawa, Ontario
Secretary: Lewis Waller, Pointe Claire, Quebec
Treasurer: Norm Horn, Ottawa, Ontario
Technical Chairman - Men:
Albert Dippong, Toronto, Ontario
Technical Chairman - Women:
Maria Medveczky, B.C.
Head Judge - Men: Wilhelm Weiler, Canadian Armed Forces
Head Judge - Women:
Marilyn Savage, Toronto, Ontario

APPENDIX I

AMATEUR ATHLETIC UNION OF CANADA

REGISTRATION IN GYMNASTICS

1955-1969

AMATEUR ATHLETIC UNION OF CANADA

REGISTRATION IN GYMNASTICS

	British Columbia	Alberta	Saskatchewan	Manitoba	Thunder Bay	Central Ontario	So. West. Ontario	Quebec	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Newfoundland	P.E.I.	Cdn. Arm. Forces	Total
1955-56	1	63				8	38		19					129
1956-57	76	40				86	35	13	23					273
1957-58	82	53				123		54	39					351
1958-59	56	68				151	29	104	19					427
1959-60	85	88			1	135	19	101						429
1960-61	69	49	38	13	3	173	39	136	94					609
1961-62	64	35	81	34	4	235	33	135						611
1962-63	53	62	79	35	6	194	41	159	68					697
1963-64	30	113	64	52	5	178	32	159	74					706
1964-65	48	232	164	86	7	117	25	161	34	55			38	806
1965-66	27	182	81	136	6	123	21	169		50				795
1966-67	201	186	230	144	4	160	18	241	140	35		14		1345
1967-68	303	165	136		5	240	44	200	136	63				1292
1968-69	379	208	72	172	3	133	28	283	110	86	8	20		1173

APPENDIX J

SOURCE OF FIGURES

APPENDIX 1

SOURCE OF FIGURES

SOURCE OF FIGURES

FIGURE	SOURCE
1.	Official Report of Canada's Participation in the Third Pan-American Games, 1959, compiled by the Pan-American Games Committee of Canada, Vancouver, p. 53.
2.	Canadian Forces Sentinel, Vol. 3, No. 2, February 1967, p. 16.
3.	Weekend Magazine, No. 18, 1963, p. 11.
4.	North American Gymnastic Championships, Official Programme, 1968, p. 12.
5.	Official Report of Canada's Participation in the Fifth Pan-American Games, 1967, compiled and published by the Pan-American Games Committee of Canada, Vancouver, p. 81.
6.	North American Gymnastic Championships, Offical Programme, 1968, p. 13.
7.	Courtesy of Mr. Lewis Waller, October, 1969.
8.	Files of Dr. Maxwell L. Howell, University of Alberta.
9.	Files of Dr. Maxwell L. Howell, University of Alberta.
10.	Wm. Perkins Bull, From Rattlesnake Hunt to Hockey, Toronto: Perkins Bull Foundation, 1934, p. 261.
11.	Courtesy of Mr. James Pryce, January, 1970.
12.	Courtesy of Mr. Per Thorsen, December, 1969.
13.	Courtesy of Mr. G. Jackson, March, 1970.
14.	Courtesy of Mr. Tommy Chong, March, 1970.
15.	Official Programme for the Regina Y.M.C.A. Annual Gymnasium Display, April 29-30, 1938.
16.	Courtesy of Mr. Lewis Waller, March, 1970.
17.	Courtesy of Mr. Don McGregor, December, 1969.
18.	Files of the Winnipeg Central Y.M.C.A., Winnipeg, Man.
19.	Offical Programme of the Prairie Provinces Y.M.C.A. Leaders' Corps Conference, Regina, 1937.

FIGURE	SOURCE
20.	T.A. Reed, The Blue and White, Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1944, p. 236.
21.	T.A. Reed, The Blue and White, Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1944, p. 2.
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23.	Canada at the Olympic Games, 1956: XVIth Olympiad, Melbourne, Australia, Offical Olympic Games Report, published by C.O.A., p. 102.
24.	Canada at the Olympic Games, 1960: XVIIth Olympiad, Rome, Italy, Official Olympic Games Report, published by C.O.A., p. 90.
25.	Canada at the Olympic Games, 1964: XVIIIth Olympiad, Tokyo, Japan, Official Olympic Games Report, published by C.O.A., p. 10.
26.	Courtesy of Mr. Calvin Girard, April, 1970.
27.	Canada at the Olympic Games, 1968: XIXth Olympiad, Official Olympic Games Report, published by C.O.A., p. 116.
28.	Canada at the Olympic Games, 1968, XIXth Olympiad, Official Olympic Games Report, published by C.O.A., p. 116.
29.	Official Report of Canada's Participation in the Third Pan-American Games, 1959, compiled and published by the Pan-American Games Committee of Canada, Vancouver, p. 50.
30.	Official Report of Canada's Participation in the Fourth Pan-American Games, 1963, compiled and published by the Pan-American Games Committee of Canada, Vancouver, p. 61.
31.	Official Report of Canada's Participation in the Fourth Pan-American Games, 1963, compiled and published by the Pan-American Games Committee of Canada, Vancouver, p. 61.
32.	Official Report of Canada's Participation in the Fifth Pan-American Games, 1967, compiled and published by the Pan-American Games Committee of Canada, Vancouver, p. 80.

FIGURE	SOURCE
33.	Official Report of Canada's Participation in the Fifth Pan-American Games, 1967, compiled and published by the Pan-American Games Committee of Canada, Vancouver, p. 77.

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